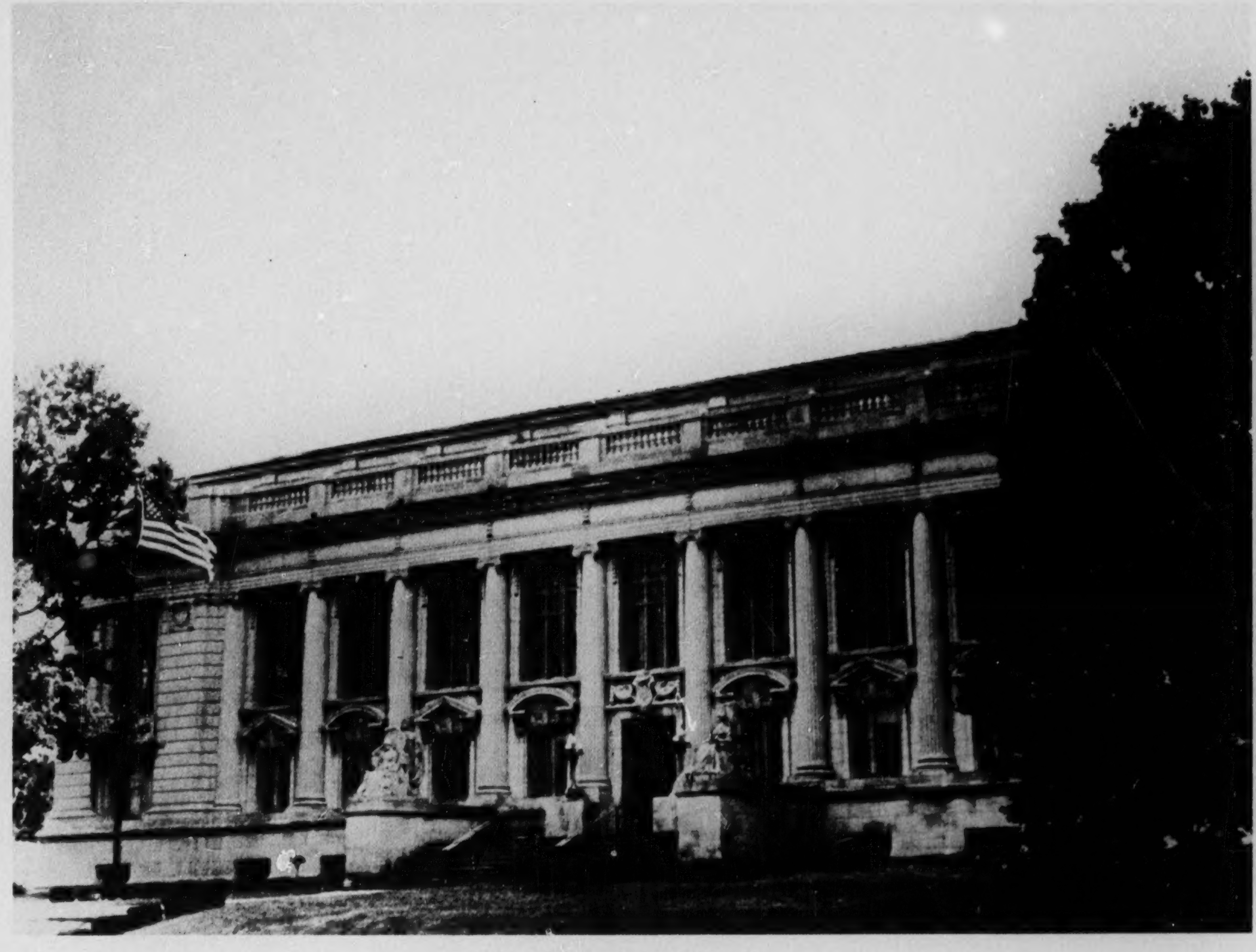
4125183 S2430-1(4) H

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE
ILLINOIS COURTS

1981
ANNUAL REPORT
to the
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



SUPREME COURT BUILDING
Springfield, Illinois

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR 7
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL FROM ROY O. GULLEY 8
ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE ILLINOIS JUDICIAL SYSTEM 10
IN MEMORIAM 11
JUDICIAL RETIREMENTS 12
THE SUPREME COURT 13
Jurisdiction 13
Organization 13
Administrative and Supervisory Authority 13
1981 Supreme Court Caseload Summary 14
Justice Howard C. Ryan Selected as Chief Justice 14
Clerk of the Supreme Court 14
Supreme Court Marshal 14
Reporter of Decisions 14
Significant 1981 Illinois Supreme Court Opinions 15
Supreme Court Rules Committee 15
New or Amended Rules Adopted by the Supreme Court 16
Judicial Appointments by the Supreme Court 16
Supreme Court Assignment of Retired Judges to Active Judicial Service 16
1981 Annual Report of the Supreme Court to the General Assembly 17
Report of Committee to Study Supreme Court Rules of Judicial Conduct 29
THE APPELLATE COURT 30
Jurisdiction 30
Organization 30
Supreme Court Assignment of Judges to the Appellate Court 31
Appellate Court Clerks 31
Appellate Court Research Departments 31
1981 Appellate Court Caseload Summary 31
Cases Filed 32
Cases Disposed Of 33
Cases Pending at End of Year 34
Cases Disposed Of With Opinions 35
Rule 23 Orders 36
Cases Filed and Disposed Of in the Appellate Court 1971-1981 37
THE CIRCUIT COURTS 38
Jurisdiction 38
Organization 38
1981 Circuit Court Caseload Summary 38
Circuit Court of Cook County Caseload Summary (Table) (1971-1981) 39
Circuit Court of Cook County Cases Pending At End of Year (1971-1981) 39
Number of Law Jury Cases Pending in the Cook County Law Division at the End of Each Month From January 1971 through December 1981 40
Number of Law Jury Cases Pending in the Cook County Municipal Department at the end of Each Month from January 1971 through December 1981 41
Average Age of Law Jury Cases (In Months) Disposed Of Each Month from January 1971 through December 1981 (Law Division) 42

Number of Filings Per Judge (1971-1981) (Statewide) 43

Cases Filed and Reinstated, and Disposed Of In the Circuit Courts (1971-1981) (Statewide) 44

Administration of the Circuit Courts 45

Conference of Chief Judges 45

Age of Pending Cases Reports 47

Assignments 47

Rule 295 Assignments 47

Increase in the Number of Associate Judgeships 48

Organization Chart of the Circuit Court of Cook County 49

Creation of Child Support Enforcement Division within the Circuit Court of Cook County 50

Report of Committee to Study Caseflow Management in the Law Division, Circuit Court of Cook County 50

THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE 53

1981 Annual Meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference 54

1981 Associate Judge Seminar 54

1981 New Judge Seminar 54

1981 Regional Seminars 57

1981 Appellate Court Seminar 59

Reviewing Courts Law Clerk Seminar 60

THE COURTS COMMISSION 61

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE 64

Introduction 64

Personnel 64

Accounting Division 64

Probation Division 68

Judicial Management Information Systems 70

Appellate Information System Project 70

Circuit Information System Project 71

Judicial Management Advisory Committee 73

Secretariat 73

Development and Maintenance of Uniform Recordkeeping Procedures 74

Uniform Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts 75

Administration of Supreme Court Rule 39 - Appointment of Associate Judges 76

Administration of Supreme Court Rule 68 - Declarations of Economic Interest 76

Administration of Supreme Court Rule 215(d) - Impartial Medical Expert 76

1981 Statistical Summary 78

Cumulative Statistical Summary 1970-1981 79

Administration of Supreme Court Rule 711 - Representation by Supervised Senior Law Students 80

Law Schools 80

Agencies Employing 711 Students 81

Administration of Official Court Reporters 81

Maintenance of Eavesdropping Reports Pursuant to Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 38 §108A-1 Et Seq 82

Distribution of Illinois Supreme Court Opinion Summaries 83

Distribution of Legislative Summaries 83

Organization of Judicial Visitations to Penal Institutions 83

Organization of Trial Court Administration Conference 84

Public Information and Publications of the Administrative Office 84
Membership in Organizations 85
LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE COURTS 1981 86
1981 CASELOADS, STATISTICAL RECORDS AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS 91

The Supreme Court

Judicial Districts 92
Justices of the Supreme Court (December 31, 1981) 93
Cases Decided With Full Opinions, 1956-1981 94
Petitions for Rehearing, 1956-1981 95
Petitions for Leave to Appeal, 1956-1981 96
Trend of Cases in the Supreme Court During 1981 97
Trend of Cases in the Supreme Court After Allowance For Leave to Appeal, Motions for Direct Appeals, And Motions in Original Action Cases During 1981 98
Trend of All Cases Filed and Disposed of in the Supreme Court During 1981 98

The Appellate Court

Judges of the Appellate Court (December 31, 1981) 99
Trend of Cases 100
Cases Disposed Of 101
Cases Disposed Of Without Opinion or Order Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 23 102
Time Lapse Between Date of Filing and Date of Disposition for All Cases Decided 103
Time Lapse Between Date Briefs Filed and Date of Disposition 104
Abstract Summary of Number of Written Opinions and Rule 23 Orders 105

The Circuit Courts

Judicial Circuits 106
Judges of the Circuit Courts (December 31, 1981) 107
Ratio Of Filings Per Judge 119
Trend of All Cases 120
Summary Report on Law Jury Cases Disposed Of 165
Summary Report on Law Cases Terminated by Verdict 165
Statistical Report on All Law Jury Cases Disposed Of 166
Disposition in 1981 of Defendants Charged with a Felony 170
Sentences Imposed on Defendants Charged With Felonies During the Year 1981 174
Fiscal Year 1981 Financial Activity As Reported By the Clerks of the Circuit Courts 180
1981 Select Characteristics of Illinois Probation Departments 183
Statistical Reports on the Circuit Court of Cook County 186
Appendix A — Constitution of 1970 Article VI — The Judiciary 241
Appendix B — Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Historical Development 244
Appendix C — Judicial Salary Structure 244
Appendix D — Judges of the Illinois Supreme Court (1818 to date) 245

Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois
(6350—1500—1-83)

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR
HON. ROY O. GULLEY

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

ROY O. GULLEY
DIRECTOR
SUPREME COURT BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD 62706
217/782-7770

30 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 60602
312/793-3250

To the Honorable Chief Justice and Justices
of the Supreme Court:

I tender herewith the Annual Report of the Administrative Office for calendar year 1981.

1981 represented a year of continued growth for the Illinois Judicial System. Some of the more important developments of 1981 that have contributed to a more efficient and orderly administration of justice in the Illinois courts include:

1). Adoption of Supreme Court Rule 10 which provides that all papers filed in the Illinois courts shall be 8½ by 11 inches;

2). Amendments to Supreme Court Rules 501-556 governing trial court proceedings and bail schedules in traffic and conservation offenses, ordinance offenses, petty offenses and certain misdemeanors;

3). Amendment of Supreme Court Rule 281 which increases the small claims limit from $1,000 to $2,500;

4). Enactment of P.A. 82-662 providing for an increased number of "population formula" associate judgeships and expressly adding six more associate judgeships in Cook County.

1981 was also a year of growth for the Administrative Office. In 1981, the Supreme Court approved the addition of a Judicial Management Information Systems staff to the Administrative Office. Winifred M. Lyday, Ph.D., who served as project director for automated case processing while a staff member of the Supreme Court's Committee on Criminal Justice Programs, was named Assistant Director of the Administrative Office. The Judicial Management Information Systems staff is responsible for planning and coordinating the installation of an automated recordkeeping system in the reviewing courts and assisting the tiral courts in planning and installing automated recordkeeping systems in accordance with the Supreme Court's published Standards and Guidelines.

During 1981, Lester Bonaguro, Assistant Director, left the Administrative Office to become an Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. J. Ellen Hicks, Esq. was hired to replace Judge Bonaguro. Both Mrs. Lyday and Miss Hicks are welcome additions to the staff of the Administrative Office.

Statistically 1981 witnessed some significant developments:

Supreme Court

In 1981, the number of cases disposed of was 1,777, compared with 1,423 in 1980, an increase of 25%.

Appellate Court

In 1981, the number of cases disposed of with full opinions was 2,116, compared with 2,523 in 1980, a decrease of 16%. The number of cases disposed of by Rule 23 orders was 2,523 in 1981, as compared with 1,810 in 1980, an increase of over 39%.

Circuit Court

There were 803,604 cases pending at the end of 1981, compared with 761,513 in 1980, a slight increase of 6%.

Detailed analyses of the statistics gathered by the Administrative Office are set forth within this report.

Respecfully submitted,

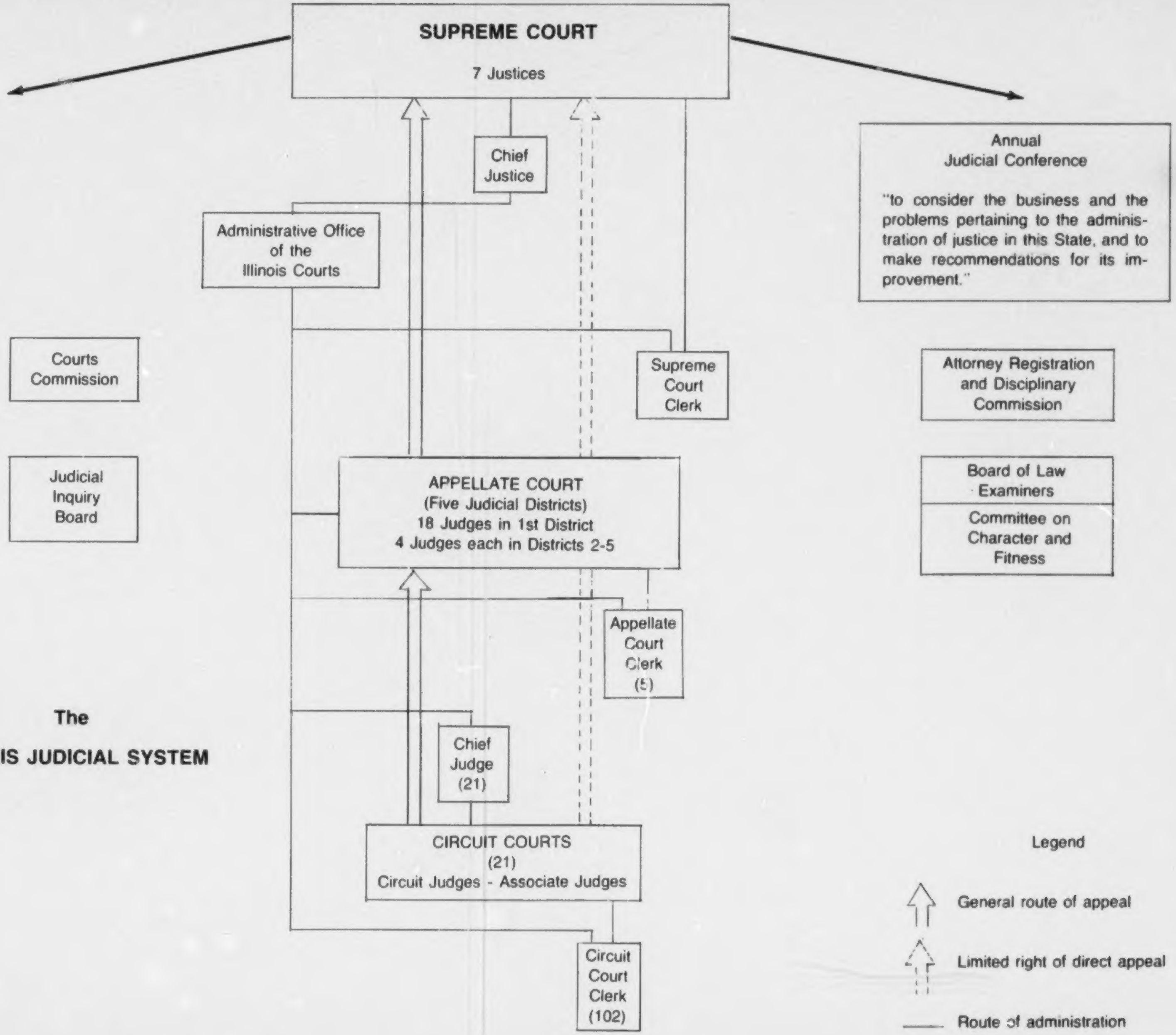
Roy O. Gulley

Roy O. Gulley
Director

ROG:mb

The

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL SYSTEM


SUPREME COURT
7 Justices
Chief Justice
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Supreme Court Clerk
APPELLATE COURT
(Five Judicial Districts)
18 Judges in 1st District
4 Judges each in Districts 2-5
Appellate Court Clerk (5)
Chief Judge (21)
CIRCUIT COURTS
(21)
Circuit Judges - Associate Judges
Circuit Court Clerk (102)
Courts Commission
Judicial Inquiry Board
Annual Judicial Conference
"to consider the business and the problems pertaining to the administration of justice in this State, and to make recommendations for its improvement."
Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission
Board of Law Examiners
Committee on Character and Fitness
Legend
General route of appeal
Limited right of direct appeal
Route of administration

IN MEMORIAM

Appellate Judge

John T. Dempsey (Retired), First District	July 31, 1981

Circuit Judges

Archibald J. Carey (Retired), Cook County	April 20, 1981
Charles H. Carlstrom (Retired), 14th Circuit	April 20, 1981
Daniel A. Covelli (Retired), Cook County	June 24, 1981
George Fiedler (Retired), Cook County	July 2, 1981
William J. Gleason (Retired), 19th Circuit	July 17, 1981
Harry G. Hershenson (Retired), Cook County	November 30, 1981
Robert J. Horberg, 14th Circuit	September 17, 1981
Wallace J. Kargman, (Retired), Cook County	May 19, 1981
Henry W. McNeal, 14th Circuit	February 21, 1981
Ben Schwartz (Retired), Cook County	October 19, 1981
William J. Wimbiscus (Retired), 13th Circuit	May 20, 1981

Associate Judges

Robert J. Renkes, 14th Circuit	January 17, 1981
Milton H. Solomon, Cook County	September 6, 1981

Clerk of the Supreme Court

Clell L. Woods	December 19, 1981

JUDICIAL RETIREMENTS

A total of 7 Illinois judges left the judicial system during 1981. Most of these judges either retired for health reasons or to return to the practice of law.

Appellate Judge

James C. Craven, 4th District
April 24, 1981

Circuit Judges

William P. Fleming, 20th Circuit
October 1, 1981

Edward E. Haugens, 10th Circuit
December 30, 1981

Bill J. Slater, 4th Circuit
December 26, 1981

Albert G. Webber, III, 6th Circuit
November 14, 1981 (subsequently recalled and re-assigned to the Appellate Court, Fourth District)

Associate Judges

Fred M. Morelli, Jr., 16th Circuit
May 4, 1981

Charles L. Quindry, 2nd Circuit
May 17, 1981

ACTIVITIES OF THE JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court

Jurisdiction

The Illinois Supreme Court is the highest court in the Illinois judicial system. It has original and exclusive jurisdiction in cases involving the redistricting of the General Assembly and in cases relating to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. It may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. It has direct appellate jurisdiction in appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death and as the Court may provide by rule in other cases. Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may also provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases. (Ill. Const., Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 9).

Organization

The Supreme Court consists of seven Justices. Three are elected from the First Judicial District (Cook County) and one from each of the other four judicial districts. Four Justices constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. One of the Justices is selected as Chief Justice for a term of three years. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 31, seniority among the Justices is determined by length of continuous service. Supreme Court Justices are elected for terms of 10 years. (Art. VI, Secs. 2, 3, 4 and 10).

The Court holds five terms each year during the months of January, March, May, September and November. At each term, the Court issues opinions, holds conferences, hears oral arguments, rules on motions, considers modifications to Supreme Court rules and meets with the Administrative Director to consider administrative and budgetary matters.

When in session, the Justices reside in the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. In addition, the Court meets regularly in its Chicago quarters in the Richard J. Daley Center.

Administrative and Supervisory Authority

General administrative and supervisory authority over the entire, unified Illinois judicial system is vested in the Supreme Court. This authority is exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with the Court's rules. An Administrative Director and staff, appointed by the Supreme Court, are provided to assist the Chief Justice in his duties (Art. VI, Sec. 16). This unique, constitutional grant of administrative authority has served as the basis for transforming the Illinois judicial system from an unstructured and undisciplined system into an efficient mechanism for the administration of justice.

The administrative authority of the Supreme Court over the Illinois judicial system is unrestricted. However, in addition to conferring general administrative authority upon the Court, the Constitution identifies specific areas of judicial administration the Court shall or may act upon. These areas include:

(1) Prescribing the number of Appellate Divisions in each Judicial District;
(2) Assignment of judges to Appellate Divisions;
(3) Prescribing the time and place for Appellate Divisions to sit;
(4) Providing for the manner of appointing Associate Judges;
(5) Providing for matters assignable to Associate Judges;
(6) In the absence of a law, filling judicial vacancies by appointment;
(7) Prescribing rules of conduct for judges;
(8) Assignment of retired judges to judicial service;
(9) Appointment of an Administrative Director and staff;
(10) Temporary assignment of judges;
(11) Providing for an annual Judicial Conference and reporting thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly;
(12) Appointment of the Supreme Court Clerk and other non-judicial officers of the Court.

In addition, the Court has a number of other administative functions pursuant to statute or which are inherent in the operation of the Court.

The Court approves, after preparation by the Administrative Director, the annual judicial budget; employs two law clerks for each Justice to assist in researching the law and preparing memoranda; selects a Marshal who attends each term of the Court and performs such other duties, at the direction of the Court, which are usually performed by the sheriff in trial courts; and it appoints the Supreme Court Librarian who is in charge of keeping the library up-to-date and preserving all books and documents in the library. Also, the Court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two persons to the Appellate Defender Commission; a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Defender Project (the Court has designated William M. Madden, Deputy Director of the Administrative Office as its appointee); and judicial members of the Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System. Also, from time to time, the Court appoints committees, as the need arises, to study and suggest amendments in substantive and procedural law, Supreme Court rules, and other matters affecting the administration of justice.

1981 Supreme Court Caseload Summary

During the 1981 terms, the Supreme Court sat for a total of 72 days. The seven Justices handed down 208 full opinions and 17 supervisory orders; ruled on 66 petitions for rehearing; and ruled on 1,380 petitions for leave to appeal. Of the 1,380 petitions for leave of appeal, 143 or 10%, were allowed.

The Court received 1,644 new filings in 1981, compared to 1,461 in 1980, an increase of 13%.

In addition, the court admitted 2,481 new lawyers to the practice of law in Illinois.

Justice Howard C. Ryan Selected as Chief Justice

During the November 1981 Term, the Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court selected Justice Howard C. Ryan as Chief Justice for a three year term, commencing January 1, 1982. Justice Ryan succeeds Justice Joseph H. Goldenhersh who served as Chief Justice since January 1978.

Born in Tonica, Illinois, Chief Justice Ryan graduated from the University of Illinois and its College of Law and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1942. He practiced law for many years in LaSalle County and was active in many charitable organizations. He serves on many legal, fraternal and civic associations.

Immediately before his election to the Supreme Court in 1970, Chief Justice Ryan was a member of the 3rd District Illinois Appellate Court (1968–1970). He began his judicial career in 1954 when he was elected county judge of LaSalle County where he served until 1957. He was then elected a circuit judge of the 13th Judicial Circuit and served there as chief judge from 1964 to 1968. He also had served as a LaSalle County Assistant State's Attorney from 1952–1954.

During 1981, Chief Justice Ryan chaired the Illinois Courts Commission and was the Court's liaison to the Conference of Chief Judges.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

Art. VI, Sec. 18(a) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 provides:

> "The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District."

Pursuant to this provision, the Supreme Court, on November 26, 1974, appointed Mr. Clell L. Woods as Clerk of the Supreme Court effective January 13, 1975.

The duties of the Clerk, in general, include the receipt of filings and the maintenance of dockets, records, files and statistics on the activities of the Supreme Court. The offices of the Clerk are located in the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. During 1981, the staff of the Clerk's office consisted of 12 employees.

(Death of Clell L. Woods)

Clell L. Woods, Clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court, died December 19, 1981. Mr. Woods was named clerk of the state's high court in 1975. He had worked in the Clerk's office as a deputy from 1946 to 1960. In 1961, he was elected justice of the peace in Sangamon County and in 1965, appointed magistrate for the 7th Judicial Circuit. He resigned the post the following July to take the chief deputy clerk's post with the Supreme Court.

Shortly after the death of Clell Woods, the Supreme Court appointed Robert Gillespy to serve as interim clerk.

Supreme Court Marshal

Since February 8, 1976, the Supreme Court's Marshal has been Mr. Louie F. Dean. Mr. Dean is a former special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Marshal attends each term of the Court and performs such other duties, at the direction of the Court, which are usually performed by the county sheriff for the Circuit Courts.

Reporter of Decisions

Since January 1, 1976, the Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme and Appellate Courts has been Stephen D. Porter, Esq. Located in Bloomington, the Reporter of Decisions is responsible for publication of the official reports of Supreme and Appellate Court opinions.

During 1981, the Reporter of Decisions began to make significant changes in the method of preparing opinions for printing. With the acquisition of word processing and computer photo-composition equipment, the Reporter expects to realize a savings in time and costs incurred in the preparation of opinions. Photo-composition of Appellate Court opinions, as well as Supreme Court opinions, is gradually being undertaken by the Reporter's Office and is expected to be fully completed by 1983.

Significant 1981 Illinois Supreme Court Opinions

By the very nature of the type of litigation which the Supreme Court hears, many of its opinions deal with issues which are particularly germane to Illinois; however, since Illinois is one of the major and leading jurisdictions in the United States, it is not uncommon that sister states and the federal courts cite the Illinois Supreme Court opinions as authority in their jurisdictions. Some of the Court's most significant opinions in 1981 follow.

— *In re Marriage of Komnick*, 84 Ill. 2d 89, holding appreciation, caused solely by inflation, in the value of nonmarital property is also nonmarital property.

— *Wilson v. Clark*, 84 Ill. 2d 186, adopting Fed. Rules of Evid. 703 and 705 dealing with expert opinion testimony.

— *Nolan v. Johns-Manville Asbestos,* 85 Ill. 2d 161, concerning the statute of limitations in products liability actions.

— *People v. Housby*, 84 Ill. 2d 415, clarifying the use of the permissive inference of exclusive possession of stolen property to infer possession by burglary.

— *Alvis v. Ribar*, 85 Ill. 2d 1, the most significant decision during 1981, adopting the doctrine of comparative negligence in its pure form and thereby discarding the doctrine of contributory negligence.

— *Palmateer v. International Harvester Co.*, 85 Ill. 2d 124, creating a cause of action for the tort of retaliatory discharge.

— *In re Marriage of Rogers*, 85 Ill. 2d 217, deciding that a jointly held marital home, consideration for which was supplied out of nonmarital funds, is presumed to be marital property.

— *People v. McCarty*, 86 Ill. 2d 247, affirming the classification of cocaine as a narcotic for penalty purposes.

— *In re Marriage of Smith*, 86 Ill. 2d 518, holding commingling of nonmarital property with marital property creates a rebuttable presumption that the commingled property is marital property.

— *Miner v. Gillette Co.*, 87 Ill. 2d 7, allowing an Illinois plaintiff representing other Illinois plaintiffs and plaintiffs in other States to maintain a class action in Illinois.

— *People v. Baynes*, 88 Ill. 2d 225, reaffirming the prohibition against admissibility of polygraph examination results in criminal trials.

— *In re G.B.*, 88 Ill. 2d 36, upholding the use of the contempt power in juvenile matters.

Supreme Court Rules Committee

The Supreme Court has a standing committee on rules of the Supreme Court. This committee was first organized in 1963 in anticipation of the increased responsibility of the Supreme Court in the area of rulemaking. During 1981 the committee consisted of:

Prof. Jo Desha Lucas, University of Chicago School of Law, Chairman
Murray R. Conzelman, Esq., Waukegan
Richard T. Franch, Esq., Chicago
Lawrence Gunnels, Esq., Chicago
Hon. Allen Hartman, Judge of the Appellate Court, 1st District, Chicago
Hon. Harold L. Jensen, Judge of the Circuit Court, 6th Circuit, Urbana
Watts C. Johnson, Esq., Princeton
Sidney Z. Karasik, Esq., Chicago
Fred Lambrushi, Esq., Chicago
Carl W. Lee, Esq., Belleville
Hon. Richard Mills, Judge of the Appellate Court, 4th District, Virginia
Hon. Dom Rizzi, Judge of the Appellate Court, 1st District, Chicago
Peter M. Sfikas, Esq., Chicago
Robert L. Stern, Esq., Chicago
Hon. John E. Sype, Judge of the Circuit Court, 17th Circuit, Rockford

Justice Thomas J. Moran of the Supreme Court acted as liaison to the Committee and William M. Madden, Esq., Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, acted as secretary to the Committee. Except when extraordinary matters must be considered, the Supreme Court Rules Committee meets in Chicago on the last Friday of February, April, June, October and December. These staggered meeting dates are intended to facilitate attendance by the Supreme Court liaison justice.

During 1981, the Supreme Court Rules Committee considered and forwarded recommendations concerning many proposed rule changes to the Supreme Court. The rule changes adopted by the Supreme Court are dealt with in the next section of this report.

New or Amended Rules Adopted by the Supreme Court

In the exercise of its inherent power to adopt rules governing practice and procedure, supplemented by constitutional directives to exercise that authority in specific areas (Art. VI, Secs. 5, 6, 8, 13, 16, and 17), the Supreme Court, during 1981, added or amended the following rules:

Effective January 1, 1982, Rule 10 (Size of Papers Filed in the Illinois Courts) was added.

Effective February 1, 1981, Rule 201 (General Discovery Provisions), Rule 206 (Method of Taking Depositions on Oral Examination), Rule 207 (Signing and Filing Depositions), Rule 281 (Definition of a Small Claim in a Civil Action), Rule 305 (Stay of Judgments Pending Appeal), Rule 309 (Dismissal Of Appeals by the Trial Court), Rule 323 (Report of Proceedings), Rule 341 (Briefs), Rule 344 (Number of Copies, Service, and Form and Method of Reproduction of Briefs and Abstracts), Rule 361 (Motions in Reviewing Court), Rule 372 (Removing Records from Reviewing Court), Rule 373 (Constructive Date of Filing Papers in Reviewing Court, Certificate or Affidavit of Mailing), Rule 381 (Original Actions in the Supreme Court Pursuant to Article VI, Section 4(a) of the Constitution), and Rule 402 (Pleas of Guilty) were amended.

Effective February 1, 1981, Rule 289 (Service of Process in Proceedings to Confirm a Judgment by Confession or to Collect a Judgment for $2,500 or less) was added.

Effective January 15, 1982, Article V, Rules on Trial Court Proceedings in Traffic and Ordinance Offenses, Municipal Ordinance Offenses and Certain Misdemeanors — Bail Schedules, were amended.

The amendment or addition of Rules 10 (Size of Papers Filed in the Illinois Courts), 281 (Definition of a Small Claim in a Civil Action), 289 (Service of Process), and 402 (Pleas of Guilty) are of particular significance and are summarized below:

Rule 10. Size of Papers Filed in The Illinois Courts (Effective January 1, 1982). Pursuant to this rule, all papers filed in all courts of this State shall be 8½ inches by 11 inches.

Rule 281. Definition of a Small Claim in a Civil Action (Effective February 1, 1981). This rule is amended by raising the small claim limit from $1,000 to $2,500.

Rule 289. Service of Process in Proceedings to Confirm a Judgment by Confession or to Collect a Judgment for $2,500 or less (Effective February 1, 1981). This new rule provides that service of process shall be provided as in Rule 284 in proceedings to confirm judgment by confession or to collect a money judgment where the judgment is $2,500 or less.

Rule 402. Pleas of Guilty (Effective February 1, 1981). This rule is amended by deleting the requirement that proceedings in guilty pleas in felony cases be transcribed and instead provides for transcription "upon order of the trial court."

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS BY THE SUPREME COURT

The Illinois Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 12, provides that, in the absence of a law providing for the filling of vacancies in the office of the Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge, such vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. Exercising this authority, the Supreme Court, during 1981, made the following appointments of attorneys and sitting judges (an asterik (*) after a judge's name indicates that he was a sitting judge who was elevated to higher judicial office):

John T. Beynon*, 17th Circuit
Effective March 19, 1981

William H. Ellsworth*, 16th Circuit
Effective February 20, 1981

James T. Londrigan*, (App. Ct., 4th Dist.)
Effective June 1,1981 - December 6, 1982

Don A. Moore, Cook County
Effective August 26, 1981

Lewis V. Morgan, Jr.*, 18th Circuit
Effective February 20, 1981

Charles R. Norgle*, 18th Circuit
Effective February 20, 1981

James S. Quinlan, Jr.*, Cook County
Effective August 26, 1981

Jerry S. Rhodes*, 7th Circuit
Effective August 1, 1981

John M. Telleen, 14th Circuit
Effective July 1, 1981

SUPREME COURT ASSIGNMENT OF RETIRED JUDGES TO ACTIVE JUDICIAL SERVICE

The Illinois Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 15(a) provides in pertinent part: ". . . Any retired judge or Associate Judge, with his consent, may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service for which he shall receive the applicable compensation in lieu of retirement benefits. A retired Associate Judge may be assigned only as an Associate Judge."

During 1981, the following retired judges were assigned to judicial service:

Appellate Court

Mayer Goldberg	First District (all Year)
John M. O'Connor, Jr.	First District (Effective December 1, 1980 until further order of the Supreme Court)
Lloyd A. Van Deusen*	Second District (All year)
Albert G. Webber, III*	Fourth District (all year)

*Retired Circuit Judge

Circuit Court

Victor N. Cardosi	Twelfth Circuit (April 1, 1981, until December 31. 1981)
Daniel A. Covelli	Cook County (April 1, 1981, through June 24, 1981 - deceased)
Norman Eiger	Cook County (April 30, 1981 until December 31, 1981)
Philip A. Fleischman	Cook County (July 16, 1981 until December 31, 1981)
James A. Geroulis	Cook County (July 16, 1981 until December 31, 1981)
Benjamin Nelson	Cook County (April 1, 1981 until December 31, 1981)
Harry S. Stark	Cook County (April 1, 1981 until December 31, 1981)
Raymond Trafelet	Cook County (April 1, 1981 until December 31, 1981)
Eugene L. Wachowski	Cook County (April 1, 1981 until December 31, 1981)

1981 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPREME COURT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Illinois Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 17, provides:

"The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31."

The Chief Justice, on behalf of the Supreme Court, submitted the 1981 report, on January 31, 1982. The text of the report is set forth below:

SUPREME COURT
State of Illinois

CHIEF JUSTICE HOWARD C. RYAN
111 East Jefferson St.
Ottawa, Illinois 61350

January 31, 1982

Honorable Philip J. Rock, President
Senate of the State of Illinois
Capitol Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Honorable George Ryan, Speaker
House of Representatives
State of Illinois
Capitol Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Gentlemen:

The following report is submitted in accordance with section 17 of article VI of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 which provides: "The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31."

In making the suggestions contained in this and in prior reports, the Supreme Court is fully cognizant of the respective roles of the General Assembly and the courts, and does not intend to intrude upon the prerogatives of the General Assembly in determining what legislation should be enacted. It is gratifying, however, to note that the General Assembly over the years has acted to implement many of the suggestions made by the Court. I respectfully submit that the attached suggestions merit the consideration of the General Assembly.

Respectfully,

Howard C. Ryan
Chief Justice

cc: Members of the General Assembly

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHOULD IMPLEMENT THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE TO A PROMPT PRELIMINARY HEARING IN CRIMINAL CASES

"No person shall be held to answer for a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary unless either the initial charge has been brought by an indictment of a grand jury or the person has been given a prompt preliminary hearing to establish probable cause." Ill. Const. art. I, sec. 7.

Under this constitutional provision an accused held on a criminal charge punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary must be afforded a prompt hearing to determine the existence of probable cause. Violations of the right to a prompt preliminary hearing has been complained of in several cases presented to this Court since the effective date of our new Constitution. See *People v. Howell* (1975), 60 Ill. 2d 117. Similarly, cases alleging violation of this right have been presented to the Appellate Court. See, *e.g., People v. Torres* (1981), 93 Ill. App. 3d 718; *People v. Anderson* (1981), 92 Ill. App. 3d 849; *People v. Rush* (1980), 91 Ill. App. 3d 366; *People v. Farrell* (1980), 89 Ill. App. 3d 262; *People v. Meredith* (1980), 86 Ill. App. 3d 1136; *People v. Eisele* (1979), 77 Ill. App. 3d 766, and cases collected there; and *People v. Grant* (1979), 66 Ill. App. 3d 940.

In 1978 our Appellate Court was confronted with a serious violation of the constitutional right to a prompt preliminary hearing — a 176 day delay after date of arrest. In *People v. Kirkley* (1978), 60 Ill. App. 3d 746, the Appellate Court reversed defendants' convictions. In the principal opinion, Justice Scott observed that courts are always reluctant to usurp a legislative prerogative by judicial determination; however, in the absence of legislative guidelines or sanctions for violations of this basic constitutional right, the courts must provide a remedy and in this case the only sanction or remedy was reversal of defendants' convictions. He further stated: "We are hopeful that our General Assembly will soon implement the constitutional provision ***." 60 Ill. App. 3d 746, 750. In a specially concurring opinion, Presiding Justice Stengel noted that our Court has called upon the General Assembly to provide sanctions and that "the delay in giving an accused a prompt preliminary hearing is a serious depreivation of his constitutional right." *Kirkley* at 751-52. Justice Barry in his specially concurring opinion observed that our Court urged a legislative response to the problem not only in *Howell, infra,* "but very explicitly in the 1975, 1976 and 1977 Annual Reports of the Supreme Court to the General Assembly ***." *Kirkley* at 753.

In *Rush, supra,* the defendant did not receive a probable cause hearing during the seven weeks following his arrest, though part of the delay was attributable to defendant. Ultimately, defendant was indicted by the grand jury, and the Appellate Court found "no constitutional error in failing to give the defendant a prompt preliminary hearing where he was indicted by the grand jury prior to the time for that hearing." 91 Ill. App. 3d 366, 370. In his specially concurring opinion, Justice Stouder commented that even "where the prosecution is not initiated by grand jury indictment and a preliminary hearing is required, where there are deliberate efforts by the prosecution to postpone and delay such preliminary hearing in order that a grand jury proceeding may be initiated to determine probable cause, there seems to be no appropriate way under present procedures of fully implementing the constitutional right which is disregarded by such procedure." *Rush* at 371. Justice Barry's specially concurring opinion recommended that "legislative action is necessary to eliminate the advantage that exists to the State in circumventing a constitutional mandate through manipulation of the grand jury process." *Rush* at 372-73.

In *Eisele, supra,* the Appellate Court was faced with a 86 day delay after defendant's arrest during which a preliminary hearing was not held. Under the circumstances presented in the case, the court ruled defendant waived the issue that his right to a prompt preliminary hearing was violated; however, the court observed that the delay in affording defendant a preliminary hearing "may well have presented a section 7 [of article I of the Illinois Constitution] violation ***." 77 Ill. App. 3d 766, 770. In *Grant, supra,* the Appellate Court pointed out that while some measures have been taken by the circuit court of Cook County to promote the prompt commencement of preliminary hearings, recourse is still lacking for violations of the constitutional right. The court noted: "The supreme court again brought the need for implementing legislation to the attention of the General Assembly in their 1977 annual report. [Citation.] However, such legislation has yet to be enacted into law." 69 Ill. App. 3d 940, 944. To the same effect are the recent decisions in *People v. Farrell* (1980), 89 Ill. App. 3d 262, where the court stated at page 264 that "it is the legislature's objection to fashion a remedy for the abridgement of the constitutional right [to a prompt preliminary hearing]," and in *People v. Meredith* (1980), 86 Ill. App. 3d 1136, 1137, where the court, while holding the defendant had waived the issue that a 204 day delay violated his right to a prompt preliminary hearing, observed that in *Howell, infra,* our Court expressed deep concern with violation of a defendant's right to such a hearing and had "requested the General Assembly to take appropriate legislative action to implement the constitutional provision." See also *People v. Anderson* (1981), 92 Ill. App. 3d 849, where the court specifically referred to this Court's report to the legislature dated January 31, 1980 in which it was again urged that the General Assembly act to implement section 7 of article I.

Considering the frequency of the violations and the possibility of future abuse, the time has arrived, if not passed, to fashion sanctions to assure and protect the right to a prompt preliminary hearing guaranteed by section 7 of article I.

In *People v. Howell* (1975), 60 Ill. 2d 117, 123, this Court concluded:

> "We consider the delays in giving an accused a prompt preliminary hearing to be a serious deprivation of his constitutional rights and we are deeply concerned about the number of cases in which an accused has not had a prompt probable-cause determination. We consider this a subject for appropriate legislative action and we strongly urge the General Assembly to consider the prompt implementation of this constitutional provision."

Each year, commencing with our Annual Report to the General Assembly, dated January 31, 1976, this Court has recommended in its annual Reports that the General Assembly implement the constitutional provision. We are aware that the General Assembly in the past has considered measures to implement the constitutional provision, e.g., H.B. 3420, 79th G.A., vetoed by the Governor; H.B. 1686, 80th G.A., failed in committee; H.B. 946, 81st G.A., died in Senate committee; and most recently H.B. 996 (82nd G.A.) which was vetoed by the Governor and failed in the override vote in the House of Representatives. But the importance of this matter once again causes this Court to recommend appropriate legislative action to implement the constitutional guarantee of a prompt preliminary hearing to establish probable cause in every case in which a person is charged with an offense punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

MANDATORY CONDITIONS OF PROBATION AND CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE SHOULD BE EXPANDED

The General Assembly took a major step towards the improvement of probation services when it enacted "An Act in relation to subsidy for probation officers" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 37, par. 706-7 and ch. 38, pars. 204-6, 204-7). Pursuant to the Act, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts has established: (1) a means for verifying compliance with the conditions for probation officer salary reimbursement; (2) a system for collecting uniform statistical information on probation services; and (3) a system for training to improve the quality of probation services throughout the State. Pursuant to its mandate to seek the cooperation of local and State government and private agencies to improve the quality of probation services, the staff of the Administrative Office has conducted various studies of county and circuitwide probation departments, developed close communication with circuit court judges and actively participated in efforts at the State and local level to improve probation services. In this capacity, the Administrative Office has identified some apparent deficiencies in some probation procedures and statutes affecting probation services. Among these deficiencies is the absence of mandatory conditions prohibiting a person on probation or conditional discharge from leaving the State without the consent of the court, and not requiring such person to be visited by the probation officer at the person's home or elsewhere to the extent necessary for the officer to discharge his duties.

Regarding the former, prior law (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1971, ch. 38, par. 117-2) did require the consent of the court for a probationer who wished to leave the State. This provision was not carried over into section 5-6-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections (Code). (Ill. Rev. State. 1979, ch. 38, par. 1005-6-3.) The comments of the Council on the Diagnosis and Evaluation of Criminal Defendants (S.H.A. ch. 38, par. 1005-6-3), which drafted the section in question, suggest no reason for the deletion of the court-consent requirement. The practical problems which arise when persons on probation or conditional discharge may leave the State without court approval are apparent. Regular supervision, enforcement of conditions and difficulty in locating the person are examples.

In reference to the probation officer visiting the probationer at his home or elsewhere as a condition of probation and conditional discharge, section 5-6-3(b)(7) of the Code does provide that the sentencing court in its discretion may require the probationer to "permit the probation officer to visit him at his home or elsewhere to the extent necessary to discharge his duties." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 38, par. 1005-6-3(b)(7).) However, observations of probation practices lead to the conclusion that probationers and the public would be more effectively served by making that discretionary condition a mandatory one.

The Court recommends that the General Assembly consider reinstating the court-consent requirement as a mandatory condition of probation and conditional discharge, and making subparagraph (7) of section 5-6-3(b) a mandatory rather than a discretionary condition of probation and conditional discharge.

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS SHOULD BE APPOINTED BY THE CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE

The appointment of probation and chief probation officers is provided for in section 9 of "An Act providing for a system of probation ***" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 38, par. 204-1). This section was originally enacted in 1911 and its essential provisions have remained largely unchanged since that time. In pertinent part, section 9 provides that the "circuit court" may appoint probation and chief probation officers. The provisions became outmoded with the creation of the Illinois unified court system by the Judicial Article of 1962 and the Constitution of 1970 which vests general administrative authority over a circuit in the chief judge of the circuit. The Constitution in article VI, section 7(c) provides:

"*** Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court."

The provision that probation personnel be appointed by the "circuit court" is ambiguous and is inconsistent with the constitutional grant of administrative authority to the chief judge and with other statutes which give appointing power to the chief circuit judge. See, e.g., County Shelter Care and Detention Home Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 23, par. 2683) and Juvenile Court Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 37, pars. 706-4(2), 706-5(1)).

The Court recommends that the General Assembly consider amending section 9 to provide that the chief judge of the circuit, or judge designated by him, shall appoint the chief probation officer who may be authorized to appoint other probation personnel.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT'S LIEN PROVISION AND THE WRONGFUL DEATH ACT SHOULD BE EXAMINED

Recently our Appellate Court decided whether the legislature intended under section 5(b) of the Workers' Compensation Act that an employer's subrogated workers' compensation insurer should have a lien on proceeds paid to the surviving spouse and next of kin in settlement of a wrongful death action against a third-party wrongdoer. *Esin v. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.* (1981), 99 Ill. App. 3d 75. Section 5(b) of the Workers' Compensation Act provides in pertinent part that legal proceedings may be brought by an injured employee or his personal representative against a person, not the employer, who is liable for damages caused to the employee, notwithstanding the employer's liability to pay workers' compensation benefits, and then section 5(b) states: "In such a case, however, if the action against such other person is brought by the injured employee or his personal representative and judgment is obtained and paid, or settlement is made ***, then from the amount received by such employee or personal representative there shall be paid to the employer the amount of compensation paid or to be paid by him to such employee or personal representative ***." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 48, par. 138.5(b).) Section 2 of the Wrongful Death Act provides in relevant part the amounts recovered in actions under the act "shall be for the exclusive benefit of the surviving spouse and next of kin" of the decedent. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 70, par. 2.)

The Appellate Court in *Esin, supra,* determined that because the original enactment of the Workers' Compensation Act in 1911 (section 5(b) having been passed in 1913) was subsequent to the enactment of the original Wrongful Death Act in 1853, the legislature must have been cognizant of the provisions, particularly the "exclusive benefit" language, of section 2 of the Wrongful Death Act at the time section 5(b) of the Workers' Compensation Act was enacted. Given the chronology of the two acts and considering the broad language of section 5(b) — "the amount received by such employee or personal representative" — the *Esin* court believed there was "some indication that the legislature may have intended" to permit a section 5(b) lien to be placed upon proceeds "of all third-party actions, including a wrongful death suit" (*Esin* at 79). Accordingly, the court ruled the section 5(b) lien took precedence. However, the court stated also its concern that the public policy considerations behind section 5(b) of the Workers' Compensation Act and section 2 of the Wrongful Death Act were closely balanced. (*Esin* at 78-80.)

The Supreme Court suggests to the General Assembly for whatever action it deems necessary the relationship between section 5(b) of the Workers' Compensation Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 48, par. 138.5(b)) and section 2 of the Wrongful Death Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 70, par. 2), in light of the *Esin* decision.

LACK OF GUIDELINES FOR COURT TRANSFER HEARINGS FOR JUVENILES COMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Unified Code of Corrections (Code) provides that a juvenile offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment shall be committed to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division, but, upon reaching his 17th birthday, he could be transferred to the Department's Adult Division. The statutory transfer procedure, however, is deficient in its mechanism because of inconsistency and lack of guidelines.

Two sections of the Code are involved. Section 3-10-7(a) states in relevant part that the Department of Corrections "shall," within 30 days of the 17th birthday of a juvenile, who is committed to the Juvenile Division under section 5-8-6 of the Code, notify the sentencing court of the juvenile's 17th birthday, and within 90 days the court "shall conduct a hearing to determine whether or not the juvenile" should be transferred to the Department's Adult Division. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 38, par. 1003-10-7(a).) Section 5-8-6(c), on the other hand, provides in part that the court, "upon request" of the Juvenile Division and after the juvenile in that division's custody reaches the age of 17 years, "may conduct a hearing *** and order" the juvenile transferred to the Adult Division. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 38, par. 1005-8-6(c).)

The Appellate Court was recently confronted with a case involving these two sections, and aptly stated the issue: "Sections 3-10-7(a) and 5-8-6(c) are conflicting principally in that the former directs the Department of Corrections to send the notice of the inmate's pending 17th birthday to the circuit court and indicates that courts must hold a hearing, while the latter indicates that the procedure is initiated by a 'request' of the juvenile division and states that the court 'may' hold a hearing." (*People v. Lewis* (1981), 97 Ill. App. 3d 880, 883.) The court concluded that section 3-10-7(a) controlled, and, therefore, a hearing was required. However, the court went on that "[n]either section sets forth guidelines for determining whether the transfer should be ordered" (*Lewis* at 883; see also *People v. Murphy* (1981), 102 Ill. App. 3d 448, 452, where it was held that the lack of guidelines did not render either section unconstitutionally vague), and then concluded that retention of a juvenile over 17 years of age in the Juvenile Division should be the exception, in order to protect other juveniles in the Juvenile Division from "being preyed on" by older inmates. See *People v. Taylor* (1979), 76 Ill. 2d 289, 310.

The Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly consider corrective legislation to bring into harmony sections 3-10-7(a) and 5-8-6(c) of the Unified Code of Corrections (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 38, pars. 1003-10-7(a), 1005-8-6(c)) and to establish standards to guide trial judges in their determination of whether or not the juvenile offender should be transferred from the Juvenile Division to the Adult Division of the Department of Corrections.

A VOLUNTARY, UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION SHOULD BE ABLE TO SUE AND TO BE SUED IN ITS OWN NAME

"Thus, the common law rule was that a voluntary unincorporated association could not sue or be sued in its own name. If an action was to be brought by or against the association it was necessary that all members be joined as parties. [Citations.] This has been the generally accepted rule in Illinois. [Citations.]" *American Fed. of Tech. Eng., Local 144 v. La Jeunesse* (1976), 63 Ill. 2d 263, 266.

By a divided vote our Court in *La Jeunesse* upheld the long-standing Illinois rule that a voluntary unincorporated association generally cannot sue or be sued in its own name, and we noted only two exceptions to the rule: By court decision a representative suit "in equity" may be brought in the names of a portion of the association members suing for themselves and in behalf of all other association members, and by statute certain unincorporated associations may sue and by sued in their own name in actions concerning their real estate (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 30, par. 185). This Court then observed that changes in the rule in other jurisdictions have usually been through legislation, and the Court concluded: "If there are to be *** changes in the rule it should come through legislative action." 63 Ill. 2d 263, 266. (See, *Fields Cadillac, Inc. v. New Car Dealers Committee* (1980), 88 Ill. App. 3d 682, 689, where the court said if "a change is to be adopted in Illinois ***, it must be done by the legislature.")

Our Court believes the demise of the archaic legal fiction that an unincorporated association has no separate legal existence independent of the members who compose it and therefore cannot sue or be sued in its own name is long overdue. The rule unfairly and effectively deprives aggrieved persons and voluntary unincorporated associations of a legal remedy in the courts of Illinois. See dissenting opinion in *La Jueunesse, supra,* and specially concurring opinion in *Mulligan v. Teamsters Union, Local No. 971* (1978), 59 Ill. App. 3d 587, 589.

The Supreme Court recommends, as we did in our Annual Report to the General Assembly, dated January 31, 1981, that the General Assembly modify the common law rule in Illinois that a voluntary unincorporated association cannot sue or be sued in its own name.

STATUTORY GUIDANCE TO COURTS IS NEEDED IN ADJUDICATING PUBLIC AID LIENS

The Illinois Public Aid Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 23, par. 11-22)(Code) provides in relevant part that the Illinois Department of Public Aid (Department) "shall have a charge [lien] upon all claims, demands and causes of action for injuries to an applicant for or recipient of financial aid under Articles III, IV, V and VII [Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 23, pars. 3-1 *et seq.*, 4-1 *et seq.*, 5-1 *et seq.* and 7-1 *et seq.*] for the total amount of medical assistance ***." Section 11-22 of the Code also allows a lien in the Department's favor where aid is provided to the injured applicant or recipient who "was employable." The Code further provides that on petition filed by the Department, the court may adjudicate the rights of the parties and enforce the lien, and the court may approve "the settlement of any claim, demand or cause of action ***." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 23, par. 11-22.) Section 11-22 of the Code then states: "The court may determine what portion of the recovery shall be paid to the injured person and what portion shall be paid to the Illinois Department *** having a charge [lien] against the recovery." In determining the apportionment of the lien where the Department contests a lien reduction, the court conducts an evidentiary hearing "to inquire into the proposed grounds for reduction where the basis for the lien reduction is contested by the Department and does not appear clearly on the face of the record." (*Jackson v. Thatcher* (1980), 80 Ill. App. 3d 876, 880.) It is the type of evidence to be considered by the trial judge in the exercise of his discretion in these hearings for lien reduction which our Court believes requires legislative attention.

In *Jackson v. Thatcher* (1980), 80 Ill. App. 3d 876, our Appellate Court pinpointed the problem. The court said at page 882:

> "In the absence of explicit statutory guidance, we can only speculate as to the type of evidence the legislature anticipated would influence the adjudication of Department [liens]. We are also concerned that

> without more definitive guidance, the adjudications may be too harsh or too lenient and may not reflect the intent of the legislature. Although evidentiary factors which have been held relevant to other adjudications may be pieced together from the limited case law on Department liens, we would prefer express statutory guidance."

The Supreme Court agrees with the Appellate Court's stated concerns about evidentiary factors the trial judge should consider in adjudicating Department of Public Aid liens under section 11-22 of The Illinois Public Aid Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 23, par. 11-22), and the Court urges the General Assembly to consider providing statutory guidance in this matter.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHOULD REVIEW PROCEDURES FOR NOMINATION OF JUDICIAL CANDIDATES

It has been argued in our Court that section 7-61 of The Election Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1977, ch. 46, par. 7-61) (Code), as it pertains to filling vacancies in the nomination of judicial candidates at a primary election, is contrary to section 12(a) of article VI of the 1970 Constitution. *Thurston v. State Board of Elections* (1979), 76 Ill. 2d 385. The Constitution in pertinent part provides in section 12(a) of article VI that "Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition," and section 7-61 of the Code, applicable to nominations of judicial candidates by section 7-1 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1977, ch. 46, par. 7-1), states in part that vacancies in nomination "shall be filed by the managing committee *** of the respective political party for the territorial area in which such vacancy occurs." Ill. Rev. Stat. 1977, ch. 46, par. 7-61.

In *Thurston, supra,* one of the political parties failed to nominate at the primary election a candidate for the office of resident circuit judge, and the party's managing committee — the party's county central committee, filled the vacancy by nominating a candidate. That candidate was subsequently elected in the general election, but the validity of his nomination was contested. Our Court deemed it unnecessary to decide the constitutional issue and held that the doctrine of *laches* barred the challenge to the nomination of the successful candidate. 76 Ill. 2d 385, 388.

Nevertheless, we believe it important to note that the official publication of the proposed 1970 Constitution stated in reference to Separate Question No. 2A, which is now section 12 of article VI of the 1970 Constitution, that "candidates for judge will continue to be elected, but the method of nomination will be changed. The existing 'party convention' method for the nomination of judges will be replaced by primary elections or by the method of petition." 7 Record of Proceedings, Sixth Constitutional Convention 2761. In commenting on the rationale for changing the party convention method of nominating judges, the counsel to the Committee on Judiciary of the Constitutional Convention has stated:

> "Although the 1962 judicial amendment [to the 1870 Constitution] provided for the nomination of all judges by 'party convention or primary,' [footnote omitted] the legislature opted for nomination by party convention. Dissatisfaction with this method was widespread ***. So pervasive had professional and public criticism of convention choice become that even the minority recommendations of the Committee on Judiciary of the Constitutional Convention *** proposed the elimination of the convention method of nomination and the substitution of the party primary [footnote omitted].
>
> ***
>
> "The important factors to be noted in respect to the proposals of the committee majority and minority, as amended and as they applied to the adversary elective process, are (1) the consensus on the abolition of the mandated convention method of nomination, (2) the use of unqualified term 'primary election,' the effect of which would permit nonpartisan as well as partisan primaries and elections, and (3) the introduction of the concept of nomination by petition." Cohn, *The Illinois Judicial Department — Changes Effected By Constitution Of 1970,* 1971 U. Ill. L.F. 355, 394-95.

See also 3 Record of Proceedings, Sixth Constitutional Convention 2373-74.

The Supreme Court is cognizant of the General Assembly's most recent amendment to section 7-61 concerning the filling of "a vacancy in nomination" (1980 Laws of Illinois, vol. I, pp. 1376-77); however, our Court invites, as we have done in the past, a review of section 7-61 of The Election Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1980 Supp., ch. 46, par. 7-61) as it applies to judicial candidates.

THE TIME FOR COMMENCING POST-CONVICTION HEARINGS SHOULD BE REDUCED

Effective February 1, 1981, this Court amended its Rule 402(e) to eliminate the requirement that all plea of guilty proceedings automatically be transcribed and filed as part of the common law record in all cases in which a defendant is charged with a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Transcripts in such cases will hereafter be prepared only upon order of the trial court. This action was taken to eliminate the substantial costs involved in preparing such transcripts in all cases and to relieve court reporters from performing unnecessary work when their time could be better spent taking cases in court and transcribing cases on appeal. The Court anticipates that the trial court will order the preparation of a transcript in every case in which there is any reasonable basis to believe that the defendant will either appeal the conviction or sentence or file a post-conviction proceeding, despite the fact he pleaded guilty.

In a rare case in which the trial judge might have failed to order the plea proceeding transcribed, and the defendant files a post-conviction proceeding long after the imposition of sentence, without having previously appealed it might be difficult to obtain a transcript if the court reporter has died, retired, etc. It would be substantially less likely that a problem would arise, if the limitation for filing a post-conviction proceeding was reduced from 20 years to 5 years.

Section 122-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 38, par. 122-1) provides that no petition to commence a post-conviction hearing may be filed more than 20 years after rendition of final judgment, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his culpable negligence. The Supreme Court recommends that section 122-1 be amended to provide that no such proceeding may be commenced more than 5 years after the rendition of final judgment, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his culpable negligence.

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY OR PERSON, NOT CIRCUIT JUDGE SHOULD ASSESS INHERITANCE TAX

Section 11 of the Inheritance and Transfer Tax Law (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 120, par. 385) provides that a circuit judge, designated and assigned by the chief judge of the circuit, shall ascertain whether any transfer of any property is subject to an inheritance tax, and if it be subject to the tax, the circuit judge shall assess and fix the cash value of the estates and the tax due. Section 11 further provides that any person dissatsified with the circuit judge's appraisement, assessment, allowance of fees and expenses, etc. may appeal the circuit judge's ruling to the circuit court. Our Court recently had occasion to decide whether section 11 violated the doctrine of separation of powers and the appellate rulemaking authority of the Supreme Court as contained in article II, section 1 and article VI, sections 6, 16 of the 1970 Constitution. *In re Estate of Barker* (1976), 63 Ill. 2d 113.

A majority of our Court determined that section 11 was constitutional and that while the assessment of taxes by the circuit judge is a non-judicial function, section 4(d) of the Transition Schedule of our Constitution allowed the circuit courts to exercise certain non-judicial functions vested by law in the county courts as of December 31, 1963. We further determined that the "appeal" from the circuit judge's assessment order to the circuit court was not an appeal as used in article VI of the Constitution but rather a judicial review of administrative action. We concluded:

> "However, that there should be a review of an order of the 'circuit judge' by the 'circuit court' is an anomaly which often results, as was the case here, in a judge incongruously reviewing the correctness of his own order. We consider the legislature should provide for the assessment to be made by an administrative body or person and for a right of review in the circuit court." 63 Ill. 2d 113, 120.

In prior Annual Reports to the General Assembly, the Supreme Court has recommended legislation to remedy this anomaly. The Court again commends this matter to the General Assembly for its consideration.

JUDICIAL SALARIES MUST BE INCREASED

There can be little doubt that when a successful lawyer becomes a judge in Illinois, he does so despite the fact that he knows that he and his family will thereby suffer a financial loss. A competent lawyer in Illinois can anticipate a substantially higher annual income and substantially greater income tax advantages than he would receive as an Illinois judge. The Illinois Constitution and the rules of the Supreme Court severely limit, and rightly so, the sources of a judge's income. He must devote full time to his judicial duties and cannot practice law (Ill. Const. art. VI, sec. 13(b)); he cannot assume an active role in the management of any business nor serve as an officer or director of any for-profit corporation (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 110A, par. 63); and he cannot accept compensation of any kind for service performed except his judicial salary, although he may accept reasonable compensation for lecturing, teaching, writing or similar activities (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 110A, par. 65). The consequence of these restrictions is that most judges — unlike other public officials and those with personal wealth — must support their families solely from the salary provided by law.

The lack of fair and adequate compensation for judges is a grave concern for the Illinois judiciary, and it touches some of the most important aspects of the judicial department's function in society. A recent comment illustrates this point:

> "An able and independent judiciary is at the heart of the democratic process. Recognizing this, Americans today are, and quite properly so, expecting more from their judges — in performance standards and workload. But at the same time that judges are being asked to meet increasingly high levels of public expectation, they are being asked to do so while maintaining themselves and their families on salaries that sometimes do not come close to keeping pace with inflation." *On Fair And Adequate Compensation For Judges,* 64 Judicature 152 (October, 1980).

The effect of inadequate judicial salaries at the federal level was recently described by the distinguished Illinois lawyer and federal jurist, Philip W. Tone, retired judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. In testimony before the federal Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries, Judge Tone on November 6, 1980, said:

> "*** Unlike more than 50 million Americans [who] have all or part of their income indexed [to the consumer price index], and countless others who have economic or political means of keeping up with the cost of living, federal judges are helpless against the ravages of inflation. They've had to watch the reduction of their real incomes to the level that requires, absent outside means, a reduced standard of living, changes in plans for children's higher education, and other sacrifices.
>
> "Most of them *** could earn several times the amount of their judicial salary if they returned to private practice. This state of affairs is neither just to the judges nor wise for our society. The failure to provide adequate compensation to federal judges in recent years has seriously undermined the morale of judges and their families. It has been a contributing cause to the substantial increase in resignations from the federal bench. And it has caused many judges still on the bench to give serious thought to resignation.
>
> "Some will leave. Most will no doubt stay. But they will do so with a bitter sense that they are being unjustly treated. None of this is healthy for the judicial system or for the society whose quality is, in large measure, dependent upon the performance of the judicial system. In addition, the inadequacy of judicial compensation has deterred many of the ablest prospects for federal judicial office from accepting appointments.
>
> ***
>
> "*** Appointments to the federal bench is not nearly as attractive a prospect for a lawyer as it used to be. No one, judges included, expects the compensation of federal judges to equal that of a private practitioner of equal competence and experience. Federal judges cannot and do not expect to become rich from their earnings, but they do have a right to expect *** that a judge be provided with an income that, first, will enable him to maintain a standard of living reasonably commensurate with his station in life, and, second, although not approaching the amounts earned by able lawyers of comparable experience in private practice, will not be absurdly disproportionate even to the amounts earned by lawyers of substantially less experience."

We quote at length from Judge Tone's testimony because his eloquent yet candid remarks are equally applicable to the Illinois judiciary, and this Court fully subscribes to them.

Too, the news media generally have echoed the very serious concerns voiced by Judge Tone and have supported judicial salary increases. In an editorial comment about the compensation review board legislation (S.B. 269, 82nd G.A., vetoed by the Governor), it was observed that salary levels for judges "have lagged so far behind those available in private practice that capable judges have been deserting the Illinois bench in droves." (Chicago Tribune, August 1, 1981, editorial page.) In a later editorial urging the legislature to "swiftly *** enact a judicial pay increase," a recent study by the Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations supporting salary increases was referred to, and the editorial continued that while a lawyer who becomes a judge knows the financial sacrifice involved, "it is unfair to the judges and harmful to the state to let the buying power of their salaries continue to sag. The state will lose its best judges if it does." (Chicago Tribune, October 15, 1981, editorial page.) The editorial concluded, "In law, as in everything else, you can only expect to get quality if you are ready to pay for it."

The General Assembly last favorably considered judicial salaries in November of 1978 (Pub. Act 80-1470, effective November 29, 1978). (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 53, pars. 3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3.) While that Act raised most judges' salaries by approximately 18.8%, that increase and much more has been obliterated by inflation. The U.S. Department of Labor reports, for example, that the consumer price index nationally has risen 181.5% during the period January 1, 1967 to January 1, 1982. While most judges' salaries increased about 99%, the consumer price index has risen over 181%. More recently, comparing the consumer price index (as calculated within the city of Chicago by the Department of Labor) as of December 1, 1978 with the index as it stood on January 1, 1982, the index rose over 38%. The result on judicial salaries is plainly apparent — not only has the 18.8% increase in judicial salaries been wiped out but, equally important, inflation has severely cut into judges' salaries as they existed *before* the November 1978 increase.

Always difficult but necessary is the setting of fair and adequate compensation for elected and appointed public officials. Yet it must be done. The General Assembly's responsibility in determining compensation for judges, as well as for others, is a heavy one. The Supreme Court, speaking on behalf of the judicial department, has a responsibility, too — to bring to the attention of the legislature matters which only it can address. The Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly increase judicial compensation to a level that is fair, just and adequate and that will more closely reflect a judge's responsibilities, both judicial and familial, and will maintain judicial salaries at a level which will attract qualified lawyers to the bench and enable the judicial system to retain the most qualified members of the present judiciary.

JUDGES SHOULD NOT SERVE ON ELECTORAL BOARDS

This Court has recommended in the past that the General Assembly take whatever action is necessary to remove judges from various electoral boards and to remove the requirement that the chief circuit judges are to designate the judges who are to serve on electoral boards. Under section 10-9 of The Election Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 46, par. 10-9), the chief judges are required to name a resident judge to serve as a member of both the State division electoral boards and the county officers electoral boards. Further, in the event any other designated member is unable to serve, because he is a candidate for the office with relation to which the objection was filed, the statute provides that a judge will be called upon to serve in the other member's stead. The statute should be amended to provide that someone other than a judge be the alternate, and that the alternates be designated by someone other than the chief circuit judge.

Service on electoral boards is not a judicial function. It tends to involve judges in political matters in which they ought not to be involved, and it can prove to be a source of confusion to the public and embarrassment to the court system when a circuit judge reviews the orders of a fellow circuit judge who had been sitting as an administrative hearing officer on an electoral board.

Since the establishment of the consolidated schedule of elections (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 46, pars. 2A-1.1, 2A-1.2), the amount of time circuit judges have been required to devote to service on various electoral boards during that period has adversely affected the administration of justice in some counties. Very recently, for example, objections to the nomination of a candidate for judge of the Appellate Court were filed. The judicial district for that district of the Appellate Court is comprised of 30 counties, and pursuant to the statute (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 46, par. 10-9) the State division electoral board had to be convened to hear and pass upon the objections. Because that electoral board is composed "of one resident judge for each county," as designated by the appropriate chief judges, 30 judges had to be contacted and brought together. (The judicial district in question stretches from the Illinois-Indiana border to the Mississippi River.) It is plainly apparent that busy court schedules were disrupted and valuable court-time was lost.

The Supreme Court once again recommends that the General Assembly take whatever action (see *e.g.*, S.B. 825, pending in Senate committee) is necessary to remove judges from electoral boards as well as to abolish the requirement that chief judges designate judges to serve on such boards.

At a minimum, in view of the practical problems faced by the circuit courts in convening a State division electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for the office of reviewing court judge, the Supreme Court recommends that immediate measures be taken to provide that such objections be heard by the State Board of Elections.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SELECTION OF JURORS SHOULD BE UNIFORM

As a result of this Court's decision in *People v. Jackson* (1977), 69 Ill. 2d 252, the General Assembly amended section 115-4(f) of the Code of Criminal Procedures of 1963 (Code). That section now reads: "After examination by the court the jurors may be examined, passed upon, accepted and tendered by opposing counsel as provided by Supreme Court rules." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 38, par. 115-4(f).) The Supreme Court has adopted, effective April 1, 1982, Rule 434 which provides: "In criminal cases the parties shall pass upon and accept the jury in panels of four, commencing with the State, unless the court, in its discretion, directs otherwise."

However, similar and related sections in "an Act concerning jurors ***" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 78, pars. 21, 23) were not amended and, accordingly, do not appear to be in complete harmony with section 115-4(f) of the Code and Supreme Court Rule 434. Section 21 of the "Jurors Act" provides for the examination of prospective jurors and for their selection in panels of four. Section 23 makes the provisions of section 21 applicable to "both civil and criminal cases." Thus, there appears to exist a conflict between sections 21 and 23 of the "Jurors Act" and section 115-4(f) of the Code.

In addition, the procedure for jury selection in criminal cases, as provided in section 115-4(f) and Rule 434, is sound and consideration should be given to adopting that procedure in civil cases.

The Court recommends that the General Assembly consider amending sections 21 and 23 of the "Jurors Act" to conform with section 115-4(f) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and to make the jury selection procedure in civil cases "as provided by Supreme Court rules."

PROVISIONS RELATING TO ESCAPE FROM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES SHOULD BE RE-EXAMINED

In *People v. Simmons* (1981), 88 Ill. 2d 270, this Court held that the defendant, who had been convicted of felony offenses and committed to the Department of Corrections to serve a term of imprisonment, could properly be prosecuted for escape from the Department's correctional facility under section 31-6 of the Criminal Code of 1961 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1977, ch. 38, par. 31-6), even though he could have alternatively been prosecuted under section 3-6-4(a) of the Unified Code of Corrections (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1977, ch. 38, par. 1003-6-4(a)). Under the facts of the case, if the defendant had been prosecuted and convicted for "failure to return" to the correctional facility under section 3-6-4(a) of the Unified Code of Corrections, then he would have been guilty of a Class 3 felony; instead, he was prosecuted and convicted for escape, a Class 2 felony, under section 31-6(a) of the Criminal Code.

The Court decided the two sections in question were not inconsistent but simply expressed different legislative concerns. (*People v. Simmons* (1981), 88 Ill. 2d 270, 275.) However, the Court did not observe in relation to the discussion of the two escape provisions that "[p]erhaps in passing and amending the [Unified Code of Corrections], the legislature may not have had the Criminal Code consciously in mind" (*Simmons* at 276). Judging by the committee comments to section 31-6 (S.H.A. ch. 38, par. 31-6) and the commentary to section 3-6-4 (S.H.A. ch. 38, par. 1003-6-4), prepared by the Council on the Diagnosis and Evaluation of Criminal Defendants which drafted the Unified Code of Corrections, the legislature's objective in enacting each section was to bring together in a "logical sequence, with appropriate penalties" the various "scattered sections dealing with escape, riot, and other acts of violence by incarcerated persons."

Considering the desirable objective to be achieved, the Supreme Court invites the General Assembly to reexamine the escape provisions codified in section 31-6 of the Criminal Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 38, par. 31-6) and section 3-6-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 38, par. 1003-6-4).

COORDINATING SIZE OF JURIES WITH MODERN CASE CLASSIFICATIONS

Section 64(2) of the Civil Practice Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 110, par. 64(2)) provides, in pertinent part, that "[a]ll jury cases where the claim for damages does not exceed $10,000 shall be tried by a jury of 6, unless either party demands a jury of 12." When this provision was adopted in 1967, civil proceedings were assignable to magistrates of the circuit courts only "[w]hen the amount of money or damages or the value of personal property claimed does not exceed $10,000." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1967, ch. 37, par. 622(a).) At that time the allocation of civil trial work between the Law Division of the Circuit Court of Cook County (which was staffed by circuit judges) and the Municipal Department of that Court (which was staffed primarily by magistrates) was as follows: cases involving $10,000 or more — Law Division; cases involving less than $10,000 — Municipal Department. Other circuit courts were similarly staffed, and their clerks' offices, like Cook County's, paralleled the court's organization.

It is clear that the statutory scheme to determine which civil cases should be tried by a jury of 6 and which by a jury of 12 was linked to the statistical categorization of such cases as "LM" (Law/Magistrate — less than $10,000) and "L" (Law — $10,000 or more).

All of these things have changed since 1967. The judicial officers then known as "magistrates," are now "associate judges," and they may hear any civil case, without restriction. (Supreme Court Rule 295, Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 110A, par. 295.) The Municipal Department now hears civil jury cases up to $15,000 and the "LM" statistical category currently includes cases having an ad damnum up to $15,000.

For the sake of statistical and accounting uniformity and regularity, it would be helpful if the breaking point for 6 person juries would be amended to occur at the $15,000 level, rather than the $10,000 level.

THE COMMON LAW DISTINCTION AMONG ENTRANTS UPON LAND TO DETERMINE THE DEGREE OF CARE OWED THEM BY THE OCCUPIER OF THE PREMISE SHOULD BE STUDIED

The long-standing rule in Illinois is that the application of the categories of trespasser, licensee and invitee determines the liability of a landowner for injuries to persons who have entered upon the land. This rule derives from the English common law which accorded special privileges and immunities to the occupier of land because of the social and economic importance that land ownership held in England, but it was not until the 19th century that English and American courts categorized entrants upon land as trespassers, licensees and invitees to determine the duty owed them by the land occupier. These distinctions given to entrants upon land are grounded in feudalistic notions of the importance of land ownership and have caused confusion and complexity when applied by courts to our modern industrial society. (But see *Pashinian v. Haritonoff* (1980), 81 Ill. 2d 377, 381.)

About one-half of the jurisdictions in the United States have abolished or modified the common law rule. Illinois, however, still retains the categories of trespasser, licensee and invitee to determine the liability of the landowner for injuries to entrants upon his land, and Illinois courts are constantly faced with the problems of attempting to do justice within this ancient legal framework by carving out exceptions to the common law classifications. See Appel, *Premises Liability*, 67 Ill. B.J. 96 (1978); see also dissenting opinion of Justice Ward in *Pashinian v. Haritonoff* (1980), 81 Ill. 2d 377, 382, and dissenting opinion of the late Justice Dooley in *Washington v. Atlantic Richfield Co.* (1977), 66 Ill. 2d 103, 110.

It has been suggested that the legislature should update the concept of landowner's liability (*Walton v. Norphlett* (1977), 56 Ill. App. 3d 4, 5, specially concurring opinion of Justice Linn); but very recently a majority of our Court declined to modify the common law rule, believing "[i]n the absence of evidence to the contrary, *** [it is] reasonable to assume that the distinctions drawn between invitee, licensee and trespasser provide valuable guidance to the finder of fact ***." (*Pashinian v. Haritonoff* (1980), 81 Ill. 2d 377, 381.) Implicit in the majority opinion, however, is the legislature's prerogative to address the continuing viability of the common law rule. *Pashinian* at 381. Some legal writers have suggested that the labels of licensee and invitee should be modified if not abolished and that the duty of the occupier of land to entrants upon his property should be that of reasonable care under the circumstances, with foreseeability and measure of liability. See, *e.g.*, Appel, *Premises Liability, supra.*

The Supreme Court again brings (see our Annual Report to the General Assembly, dated January 31, 1981) this matter to the attention of the General Assembly for its consideration.

CHILD CUSTODY DIRECTIVES SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE PATERNITY ACT

It is axiomatic courts in resolving child custody disputes accord primacy to the principle that the child's best interest must be served. (*Nye v. Nye* (1952), 411 Ill. 408.) The best interest of the child standard becomes of even greater concern in the resolution of such disputes where the child is born an illegitimate and the parent having actual custody of the child becomes unavailable.

Our court recently confronted an unusual factual situation involving the custody of an illegitimate child whose mother, the actual custodian, was sentenced to the penitentiary for murder. During and after the criminal proceedings against the mother, the child's adult half-sister, the mother's daughter, had actual custody of the child. The illegitimate child's natural father instituted an action in the circuit court, seeking custody of the child. Because that action was not incident to a proceeding under the Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 40, par. 110 *et seq.*) or the Adoption Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 40, par. 1501 *et seq.*), nor was the Juvenile Court Act applicable (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 37, par. 701-1 *et seq.*), our Court looked to decisional law and section 11-7 of the Probate Act of 1975 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 110½, par. 11-7) for guidance, and the Court reasoned that in such cases there is a "superior-right" presumption in the natural father's favor as against the third-party having actual custody of the illegitimate child. *In re Custody of Townsend* (1981), 86 Ill. 2d 502. However, as indicated by Justice Simon in his separate opinion, there is "a deficiency in the statutes" (*Townsend* at 517) in that the statutes are silent as to the procedure and standard which is to apply in such cases. The suggestion was then made that the General Assembly consider adding custody directives to the Paternity Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 40, par. 1351 *et seq.*). (*Townsend* at 518.)

The Court commends this matter to the General Assembly for whatever action it deems necessary.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR THE OPERATION OF PRETRIAL SERVICE AGENCIES AT THE CIRCUIT COURT LEVEL

In 1976 the Illinois Judicial Conference undertook a comprehensive evaluation of the administration of bail in Illinois with the express purpose of developing recommendations for the improvement of our pretrial release system. The Study Committee on Bail Procedures comprised of judges from throughout the State was created in the fall of 1976. After personal visits to other jurisdictions to examine their bail projects and numerous regional hearings around Illinois the study committee two years later submitted the Report of the Study Committee on Bail Procedures (1978). The report set forth detailed recommendations for court rules and legislative action. We have previously forwarded some of those recommendations to the General Assembly (see, Annual Report of the Supreme Court to the General Assembly (Goldenhersh, C.J., January, 1979, reprinted in *Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts* (1978), at 17-18)) and the General Assembly has responded favorably (see Pub. Act 82-470, effective January 1, 1982).

A major recommendation of the study committee was the creation of effective pretrial services. With the authorization to develop standards for pretrial service agencies, the study committee prepared in December of 1980 Performance Standards for Illinois Pretrial Services Agencies. The report recommends specific guidelines for each judicial circuit to provide informational and supervisory assistance to the court in determining the appropriate conditions for pretrial release.

We are all acutely aware of the importance of a well informed determination of the basis for pretrial release. There must be a meaningful balancing of the rights of the accused and the security of society. Many today would agree with the observation made fifty-five years ago:

> "***the present system, in too many instances, neither guarantees security to society nor safeguards the rights of the accused. The system is lax with those with whom it should be stringent and stringent with those with whom it could safely be less severe." Beeley, *The Bail System in Chicago* (1927; reprinted 1966), 160. (Cited in *Performance Standards for Illinois Pretrial Services Agencies,* p. 5.)

Though the judiciary has the responsibility to decide pretrial release issues, reliable and timely resource information upon which to base a knowledgeable decision is often lacking. The study committee recommendations suggest the creation on a circuit level of an agency that can interview the defendants in advance of trial, verify the information gathered, and supply additional information as a result of record checks and other sources which will assist the judge in arriving at informed conditions for pretrial release. After release the agency will monitor the defendant's compliance with the release conditions and provide the court with notice of any violations.

Though funding requirements for pretrial services agencies may be substantial, the benefits to the citizens of this State and the administration of justice are obvious. We have perhaps slowly come to realize that the period between arrest and trial is every bit as important to the accused and the general public in assuring informed judicial determinations as is the setting of a sentence following trial. Judges would be unable to properly perform their sentencing responsibilities in serious cases without the verified information made available to them by probation departments in the presentence investigation report. We should similarly provide the judge with verified information upon which to rely in determining the conditions of release of a defendant into the community prior to trial.

We commend to your attention the need for pretrial services agencies and the basis for funding such operations.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR INDEPENDENT PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES CODE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Section 3-804 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code (Code) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 91½, par. 3-804) entitles a respondent to secure an independent examination by a physician, qualified examiner, clinical psychologist or other expert of his choice. The statute further provides that "[i]f the respondent is unable to obtain an examination, he may request that the court order an examination to be made by an impartial medical expert pursuant to Supreme Court Rules or by a qualified examiner, clinical psychologist or other expert." The statute also provides that "[d]etermination of the compensation of the physician, qualified examiner, clinical psychologist or other expert and its payment shall be governed by Supreme Court Rule."

Apparently, the sponsors of the Code anticipated that the examinations contemplated by section 3-804 would be processed under Supreme Court Rule 215(d) *Impartial Medical Examinations,* or some modified version of that rule. However, the sole purpose for examinations under Rule 215(d) is to clarify, refute or put into proper perspective conflicting medical testimony offered by the parties. It is not intended as a means to allow medical examinations of litigants or others involved in litigation when the parties are unable or unwilling to bear the cost of such examinations. Nor is it intended to be a means by which the trial judge may obtain advisory medical opinions. We have instructed our Administrative Office to accept requests for Impartial Medical Examinations only in cases in which the judge expressly finds that the parties have, will or most probably will present conflicting medical testimony concerning the physical or mental condition of one or more persons involved in the case.

When such findings are made, an Impartial Medical Examination by a physician in the appropriate specialty is appropriate whether the proceeding has been brought under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, another code or the common law.

But the more expansive provisions of section 3-804 are beyond the conceptual boundaries of our rule regarding Impartial Medical Examinations. The administration of a program to implement the provisions of section 3-804 should properly be entrusted to an agency in the executive branch of State government.

THE SUMMONS AND NOTICE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JUVENILE COURT ACT SHOULD BE REVIEWED

Sections 4-1(2) and 4-3(3) of the Juvenile Court Act require that "parents" of a juvenile (as recently re-defined in Pub. Act 82-516, effective January 1, 1982) against whom a petition of delinquency is filed be named as respondents in the petition and that they be issued a summons by the clerk of the court requiring them to appear and answer the petition on the date set for the adjudicatory hearing. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 37, pars. 704-1(2) and 704-3(3).)

Questions have arisen concerning the type of notice required to be given an absent parent whose whereabouts are unknown. (See *In re J.W.* (1980), 89 Ill. App. 3d 150, *rev'd on other grounds* (1981), 87 Ill. 2d 56; *In re C.G.* (1979), 69 Ill. App. 3d 56.) Public Act 82-516, effective January 1, 1982, amending section 1-14 of the Juvenile Court Act, alleviates the problem somewhat by redefining the word "parent" as follows:

> "***the father or mother of a legitimate child, or *the mother of an* illegitimate child, and includes any adoptive parent. *It also includes the father of an illegitimate child whose paternity has been established in a court of law or who has been acknowledged by the mother and the community as the father.* It does not include a parent whose rights in respect of the minor have been terminated in any manner provided by law. (Words italicized were added to the section.)

That amendment appears to solve the problem this Court had to deal with in *In re Chatman,* consolidated under the short title *In re J.W.* (1981), 87 Ill. 2d 56, but the remaining question is what type of notice, if any, is to be given to a parent, as that word is *now* defined in section 1-14, whose whereabouts are unknown and cannot reasonably be determined. Because the Juvenile Court Act in section 4-2 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 37, par. 704-2) requires that, in the case of a minor held in detention, the adjudicatory hearing must be set within 10 judicial days of the order directing detention, or for good cause shown, may be extended up to 20 judicial days, it is virtually impossible, as a practical matter, to complete the 3-step process — summons, certified mail and publication — within the 10 or 20 day period. The minor has a right to a timely adjudicatory hearing, and, where it is established that one parent's whereabouts are unknown, that parent's absence should not prevent the adjudication because of a time consuming attempt to locate him.

The Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly consider amending the Juvenile Court Act to provide for an expedited procedure for giving notice to the absent parent where it is established that the parent's whereabouts are unknown and cannot reasonably be determined within the time period provided in section 4-2.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO STUDY SUPREME COURT RULES OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT

Effective September 10, 1979, the Supreme Court established a committee to study Supreme Court Rules 61 through 71. The Court directed the committee to make recommendations for the modification of the rules governing judicial conduct, as may appear appropriate. The committee membership is as follows: Appellate Judge John J. Stamos (1st Dist.) and Appellate Judge John M. Karnes, Jr. (5th Dist.), Co-chairmen; Circuit Judge Walter P. Dahl (Cook County); Circuit Judge John F. Hechinger (Cook County); Circuit Judge John A. Krause (16th Circuit); Circuit Judge Irving R. Norman (Cook County); Circuit Judge Wayne C. Townley, Jr. (11th Circuit); Associate Judge Rosemary Duschene La Porta (Cook County); and Associate Judge Frederick P. Patton (14th Circuit). The Administrative Office serves as secretary to this committee. Prof. Richard A. Michael of Loyola University School of Law is the committee's reporter.

After nearly two years of study and deliberation, the committee submitted its report of recommendations to the Supreme Court. In its August 13, 1981 letter to the Court, the committee summed up its report: "In essence this [report] proposes the adoption of the American Bar Association Code of Judicial Conduct with those changes deemed necessary in light of superseding Illinois constitutional and statutory enactments and those circumstances unique in [Illinois].

The proposed Illinois Code of Judicial Conduct incorporates ABA Canons 1, 2, and 4 with minor modifications. ABA Canon 3 is principally modified in three aspects: (a) subsection A(4) deletes the ABA provision permitting ex *parte* communications, upon notice to the parties, between a judge and "a disinterested expert on the law;" (b) subsection A(7) adopts Supreme Court Rule 61(c)(24); and (c) subsection C is amended by adding a paragraph concerning disqualification where the judge was associated with or represented by a law firm or lawyer. ABA Canon 5 is modified by substituting Supreme Court Rule 64 for ABA subsection B(2).

ABA Canon 6 is modified by substituting for subsection C Supreme Court Rule 68. ABA Canon 7 is principally amended by permitting judges seeking retention in office to engage in the same political and election activities as candidates for election to judicial office.

The Supreme Court has not acted on the committee's recommendations. However, the Court in 1981 published notice inviting "interested persons and associations to comment" on the proposed Illinois Code of Judicial Conduct before February 26, 1982.

The Appellate Court

Jurisdiction

The Appellate Court is the intermediate court of review in the Illinois judicial system. Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court may be taken as a matter of right to the Appellate Court, except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court. There is no appeal from a judgment of acquittal in a criminal case. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review, and it may also review administrative actions, as may be provided by law, (Art. VI, Sec. 6). Pursuant to the constitutional provision concerning review of administrative actions, the legislature has enacted two such statutes: (1) the Environmental Protection Act, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 111-½, § 1041, effective July 1, 1970, provides that "final orders or determinations" of the Pollution Control Board may be appealed directly to the Appellate Court; and (2) the Election Code, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 46, § 9-22, effective October 1, 1974, provides that "judgments" of the State Board of Elections concerning disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures may be appealed directly to the Appellate Court.

In general, Articles III and VI of the Supreme Court Rules govern the mechanics of appellate procedure in civil and criminal cases. Of particular note, is Rule 335 which controls direct appeals from administrative actions to the Appellate Court.

It is interesting to observe that Illinois is one of a few states that provides for appeal as a matter of constitutional right in the intermediate court of review. Furthermore, the Constitution in Article VI, Section 16 directs that the Supreme Court implement the right of appeal by promulgating rules "for expeditious and inexpensive appeals" to the Supreme and Appellate Courts. Thus, it may be fairly stated that an aggrieved litigant, who disagrees with the decision of the Circuit Court, can appeal the judgment to the Appellate Court. This right of appeal applies equally to the defendant who is adjudged guilty of violating a traffic ordinance, as well as to the party who has lost a $1,000,000 personal injury lawsuit. In addition, a litigant has a right to appeal from a decision of the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court if the Appellate Court issues a certificate of importance or a question arises under the Federal or State Constitution for the first time as a result of the action of the Appellate Court.

Organization

The Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 5, provides: (1) the number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each judicial district shall be provided by law; (2) the Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of appellate divisions in each judicial district; (3) each appellate division shall have at least three judges; (4) assignments of judges to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court; (5) a majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision; (6) there shall be at least one division in each judicial district; and (7) each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court. Appellate Court judges, like Supreme Court judges, are elected for 10 year terms. (Art. VI, Sec. 10).

The General Assembly has provided for the election of 18 Appellate Judges from the First District and 4 from each of the other four districts. The fourth judgeship in each of the four downstate appellate districts was established effective October 1, 1973 (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §25). These new judgeships were filled at the November, 1974 general election.

Pursuant to Section 5 of Article VI, the Supreme Court has adopted Rule 22 which establishes the organization of the Appellate Court. The rule (as amended effective October 15, 1979), provides as follows:

"Rule 22. Appellate Court Organization

(a) Divisions—Appellate Districts. Each district of the Appellate Court shall consist of one division unless the Supreme Court provides otherwise by order. The First District shall sit in the city of Chicago. The Second District shall sit in the city of Elgin. The Third District shall sit in the city of Ottawa. The Fourth District shall sit in the city of Springfield. The Fifth District shall sit in the city of Mount Vernon. With the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a division may sit at any place in the State. The Appellate Court in each district shall be in session throughout the year, and each division shall sit periodically as its judicial business requires. Each division shall sit in panels of three judges as hereinafter provided.

(b) Assignment to Divisions—Designation of Panels. The Supreme Court shall assign judges to the various divisions. The presiding judge of a division shall designate judges serving in that division to sit in panels of three. Such a three-judge panel shall constitute the division for purposes of rendering a decision in a case. The Executive Committee of the First District, upon request of a division of that district, may designate any Appellate Court judge of that district to sit in the place of a judge of the requesting division for such case or cases as may be designated in the request.

(c) Decisions. Three judges must participate in the decision of every case and the concurrence of two shall be necessary to a decision. Motions of course may be decided by one judge.

(d) Divisions—Presiding Judge. The judges of each division shall select one of their number to serve as presiding judge of that division for a term of one year.

(e) Executive Committee of the Appellate Court of Illinois. The presiding judges of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts and the members of the Executive Committee of the First District shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Appellate Court of Illinois. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by any three of its members, and meetings of the Appellate Court may be called by the Executive Committee.

(f) Executive Committee of the Appellate Court in the First Appellate District. There shall be an Executive Committee of the First District composed of one member of each division, which committee shall exercise general administrative authority. The Executive Committee shall select one of its members as chairman."

SUPREME COURT ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES TO THE APPELLATE COURT

The Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 16 gives the Supreme Court the authority to assign Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to any Circuit Court. Also, Art. VI, Sec. 15 gives the Supreme Court the authority to assign a retired judge, with his consent, to judicial service (a retired Associate judge may only be assigned as an Associate judge).

During 1981, six Circuit Judges served in the Appellate Court by assignment. In addition, two retired Appellate Court Judges and one retired Circuit Court Judge were assigned to the Appellate Court.

Assignments (other than to hear specific cases) were as follows:

First District —	Hon. Mayer Goldberg, retired appellate judge, (all year) Hon. Mel R. Jiganti, Cook County Circuit Judge (all year) Hon. John M. O'Connor, retired, (December 1, 1980 until further order of the Illinois supreme Court) assigned as retired appellate judge
Second District —	Hon. William V. Hopf, 18th Circuit Judge (February 1, 1981 until December 1, 1982 or until further order of the Supreme Court) Hon. William R. Nash, 17th Circuit Judge (all year) Hon. Lloyd A. VanDeusen, retired, 19th Circuit Judge (December 1, 1981 until December 1, 1982 or until further order of the Supreme Court) assigned as retired circuit judge
Third District —	Hon. Albert Scott, 9th Circuit Judge (all year)
Fourth District —	Hon. Albert G. Webber, III, retired, 6th Circuit Judge (all year) (assigned as a circuit judge until November 1981; thereafter assigned as a retired circuit judge)
Fifth District —	Hon. George W. Kasserman, Jr., 4th Circuit Judge (all year)

APPELLATE COURT CLERKS

The Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 18(a), provides:

"(a) The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District."

As of December 31, 1981, the appointed Appellate Court Clerks were: First District, Gilbert S. Marchman; Second District, Loren J. Strotz; Third District, Joseph Fennessey; Fourth District, Juleann Hornyak; Fifth District, Walter T. Simmons.

APPELLATE COURT RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

Supreme Court Rule 24, adopted effective October 15, 1979, establishes a research department in each Appellate Court district. The rule provides that each department will be staffed by a director of research and such number of staff attorneys as the Supreme Court may from time to time determine. The research departments shall perform such duties, as may be assigned to them by the Presiding Judge of the district or, in the First District, by the Executive Committee. They are to coordinate their activities, exchange information and publish and maintain a manual of procedures for the research staff. The Supreme Court has assigned an assistant to coordinate the activities of the research departments. All research staff attorneys must be graduates of law schools approved by the American Bar Association.

Rule 24 is based on the successful operation of various research projects, in the Appellate Court districts, over the past several years. They are now given official standing, under the rule, and are included in the Supreme Court's annual appropriation request to the General Assembly.

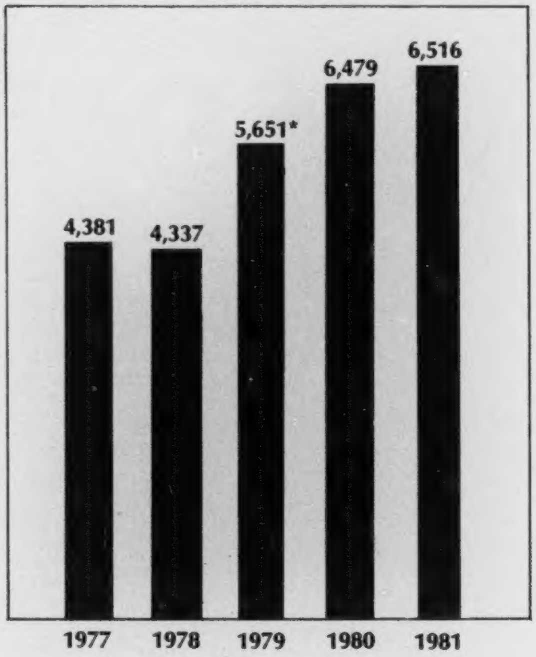
1981 APPELLATE COURT CASELOAD SUMMARY

There were 6,516 new filings in 1981, compared with 6,479 in 1980, an increase of less than 1%. Amended Supreme Court Rules 303 and 606, effective October 15, 1979, now require the docketing of a case, in the reviewing court, upon receipt of a copy of the notice of appeal. It is anticipated that, in a number of these cases, the appeal will not actually be pursued beyond the filing of the notice of appeal and will be dismissed.

Cases Filed

In 1981, 6,516 cases were filed, compared with 6,479 in 1980 — an increase of less than 1%.

Cases Filed

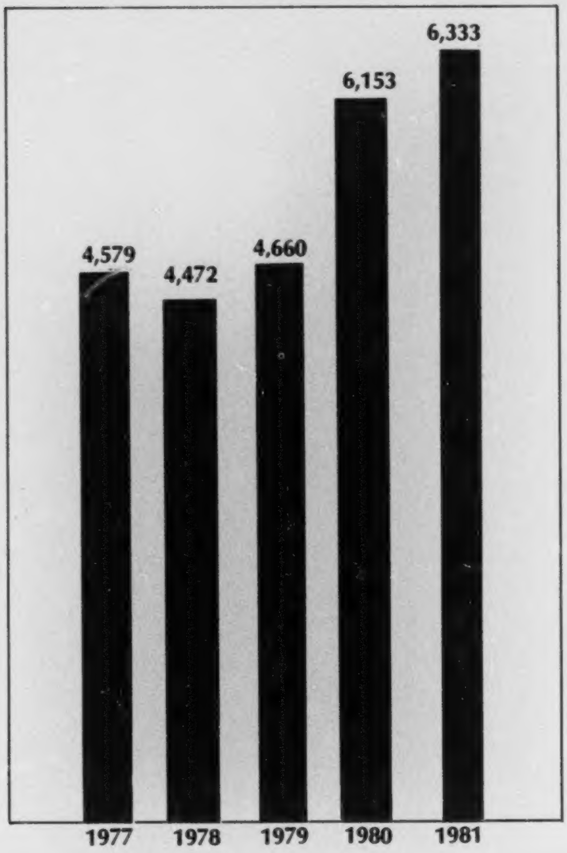


*Of this number, 1,095 were docketed since October 15, 1979, upon the filing of a copy of the notice of appeal.

Cases Disposed Of

In 1981, 6,333 cases were disposed of, compared with 6,153 in 1980, an increase of 3%.

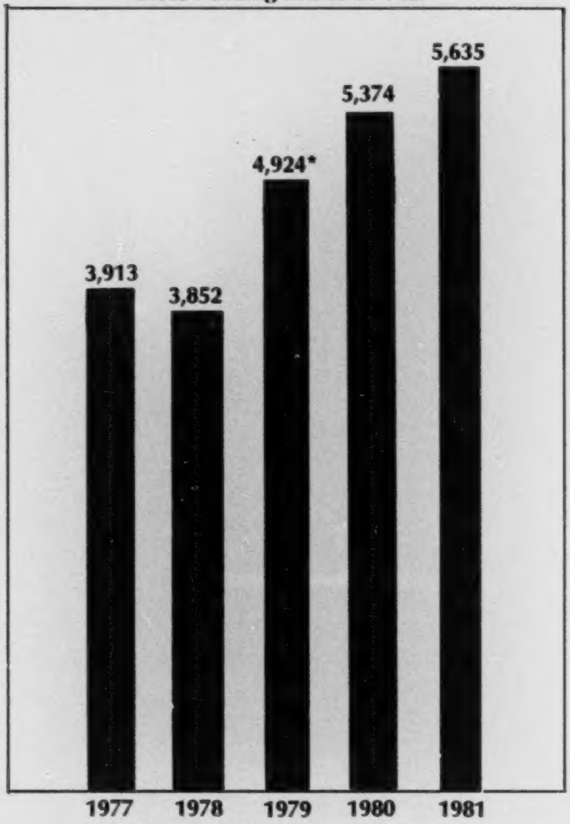
Cases Disposed Of



Cases Pending At End of Year

In 1981, there were 5,635 cases pending at the end of the year, compared with 5,374 in 1980, an increase of 5%.

Cases Pending at End of Year

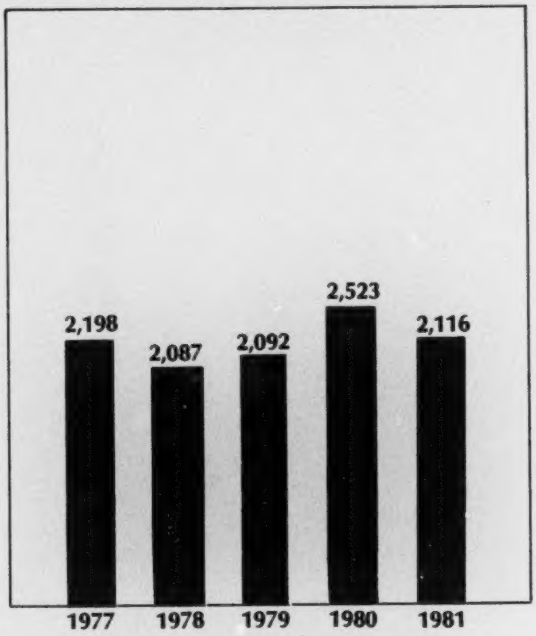


*This figure includes the 1,095 docketed since October 15, 1979, upon the filing of a copy of the notice of appeal.

Cases Disposed Of With Opinions

In 1981, 2,116 cases were disposed of with opinions, compared with 2,523 in 1980, a decrease of 16%.

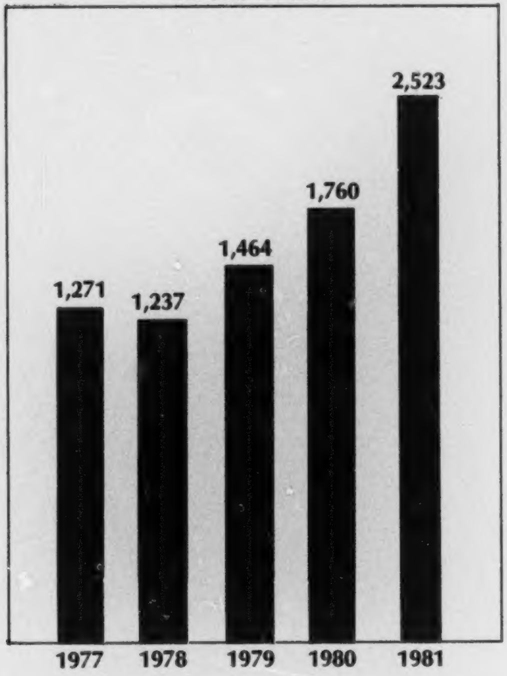
Cases Disposed of With Opinions



Rule 23 Orders

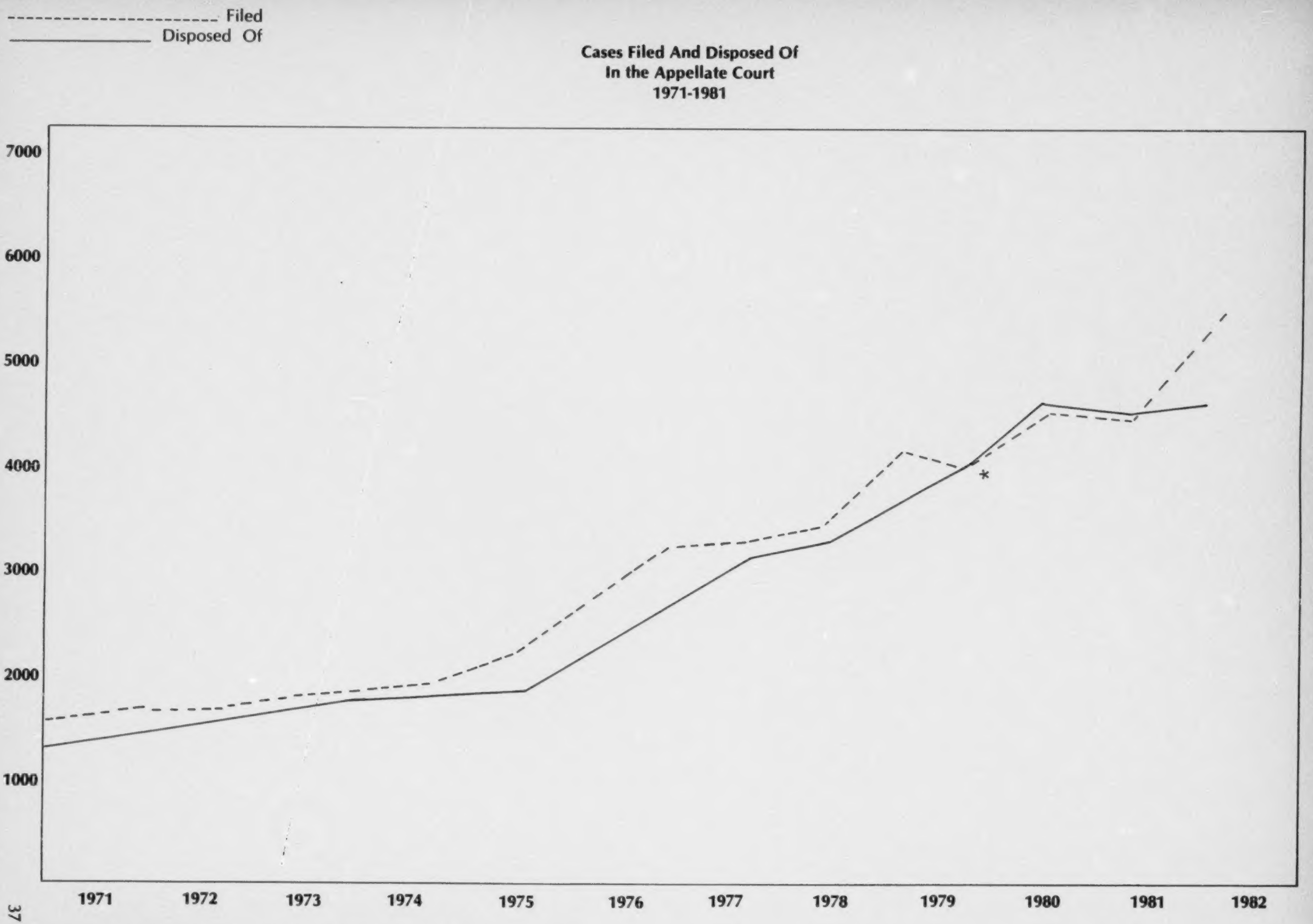
In 1981, the Appellate Court Judges entered 2,523 Rule 23 orders, compared with 1,760 in 1980, an increase of 43%.

Rule 23 Orders*



*Amended Rule 23 became effective July 1, 1975.

Cases Filed And Disposed Of In the Appellate Court 1971-1981



*This includes the 1,095 docketed since October 15, 1979, upon the filing of a copy of the notice of appeal.

Circuit Courts

Jurisdiction

The court of general jurisdiction or trial level court, in Illinois, is known as the Circuit Court. It has original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters, except: (1) in matters relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office; (2) where the Supreme Court exercises its discretionary original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus; and (3) by statute, the review of orders of the Pollution Control Board and certain orders of the State Board of Elections. There are no courts of special or limited jurisdiction in Illinois. (Ill. Const. Art. VI, Sec. 9.)

Organization

The State is divided into 21 judicial circuits by statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 72.1). Two circuits, Cook County and the 18th Circuit, consist of a single county. The other 19 judicial circuits are composed of two or more contiguous counties as provided by law. Each judicial circuit has but one, unified Circuit Court.

There are two categories of judges in the Circuit Courts: (1) Circuit Judges, and (2) Associate Judges. Both categories of judges have the full constitutional jurisdiction of the Circuit Court; however, pursuant to Art. VI, Section 8, the Supreme Court provides by rule for the matters to be assigned to Associate Judges. Until May 28, 1975 Supreme Court Rule 295 provided that the Chief Judge of a circuit could assign Associate Judges to hear any matters except the trial of criminal cases in which the defendant was charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. Effective May 28, 1975, Rule 295 was amended to provide:

> "Upon a showing of need presented to the Supreme Court by the chief judge of a circuit, the Supreme Court may authorize the chief judge to make temporary assignments of individual associate judges to conduct trials of criminal cases in which the defendant is charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year."

Circuit Judges are initially elected, either on a circuit-wide basis or from the county where they reside (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §§ 72.2; 72.42-1). In the Cook County Circuit, Circuit Judges are elected from the City of Chicago, from the entire county or from the area outside of Chicago (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 72.42).

Associate Judges are appointed on a merit basis by the Circuit Judges in their respective circuits. Supreme Court Rule 39 establishes the procedure for nominating and appointing attorneys who have applied for the position of Associate Judge.

Circuit Judges are elected for six-year terms and Associate Judges are appointed for four-year terms (Art. VI, Sec. 10). All judges must be licensed attorneys (Art. VI, Sec. 11).

The Circuit Judges in each Circuit select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court the Chief Judge has general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court (Art. VI, Sec. 7).

Appeals from the Circuit Court are to the Appellate Court or to the Supreme Court, depending upon the nature of the case (Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 5). No judge of the Circuit Court has the power to review the decision of another and there are no trials *de novo*. Appeals are based on the trial court record, except where the reviewing court may exercise its original jurisdiction as may be necessary for the complete determination of the case on review (Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 5).

1981 Circuit Court Caseload Summary

The number of cases filed in the Circuit Courts of Illinois during 1981 was 4,292,027, compared with 4,130,100 in 1980, an increase of 4%. This figure represents the highest number of cases filed in the Circuit Courts of Illinois in any given year.

The number of cases disposed of in the circuit courts was 4,104,424 in 1981, compared with 4,077,683 in 1980, a slight increase of 1%. These numbers do not include the Circuit Court of Cook County, First Municipal District, "hang-on" tickets.

There were 803,604 cases pending at the end of 1981, compared with 761,513 in 1980, a slight increase of 6%. At the end of 1980 only 42% were over 12 months old, whereas at the end of 1981, 49% were over 12 months old.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CASELOAD SUMMARY
1971-1981

The number of filings, reinstatements, and cases disposed of, beginning with the year 1971, are set forth below.

The increase in filings and reinstatements in 1981, over 1980, was 122,530 and the increase in dispositions was 21,969.

Year	Cases Added-Filings/ Reinstatements	Cases Disposed Of
1971	2,090,302	2,033,996
1972	1,951,758	1,937,949
1973	2,043,994	1,907,152
1974	2,043,914	1,945,142
1975	2,238,642	2,116,443
1976	2,269,085	2,092,699
1977	2,328,654	2,200,254
1978	2,466,246	2,338,370
1979	2,426,276	2,322,992
1980	2,514,253	2,470,916
1981	2,636,783	2,492,885

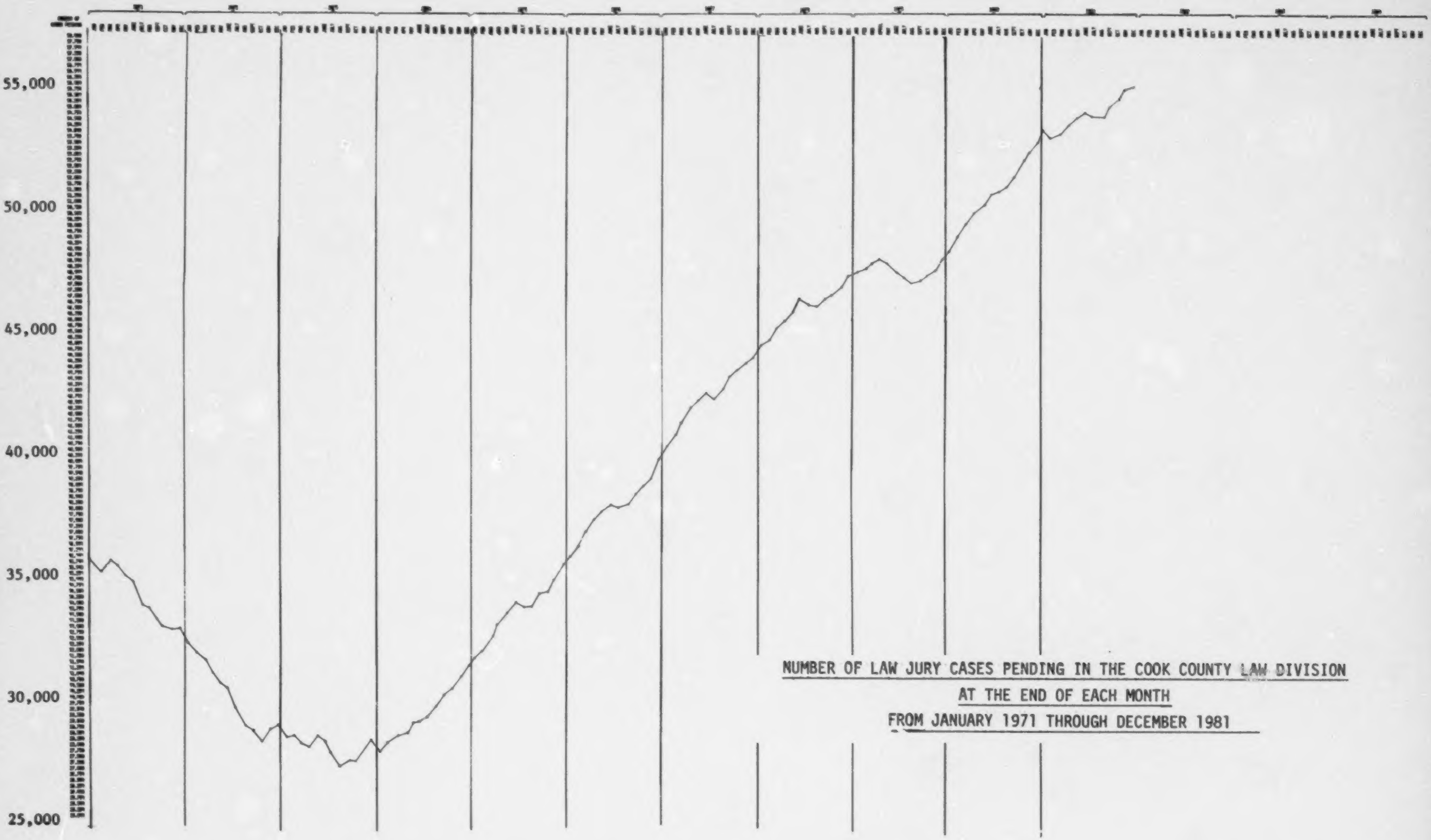
Note: These figures do not include "hang-ons", parking tickets filed in the 1st District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CASES PENDING AT END OF YEAR
1971-1981

The following chart indicates the number of cases pending, at the end of each year since 1971, and the percentage of increase or decrease over the preceding year.

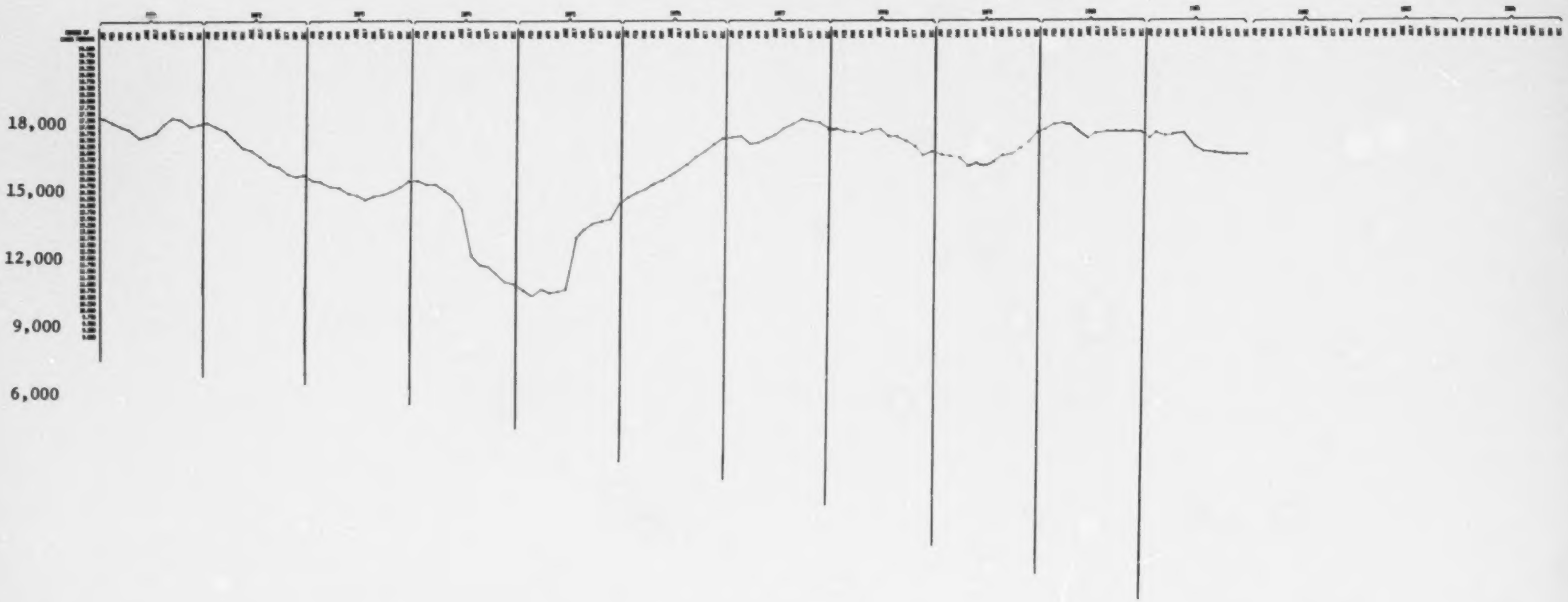
Year	Cases Pending at End of Period	Percentage Change Over Preceding Year
1971	135,028	−1.71%
1972	137,792	+2.05%
1973	191,175	+38.74%
1974	218,701	+14.40%
1975	242,441	+10.86%
1976	288,374	+18.95%
1977	317,339	+10.04%
1978	357,643	+12.70%
1979	460,701	+28.82%
1980	462,317	+0.35%
1981	503,108	+8.82%

Note: All divisions and districts are reporting pending figures with the exception of traffic cases.



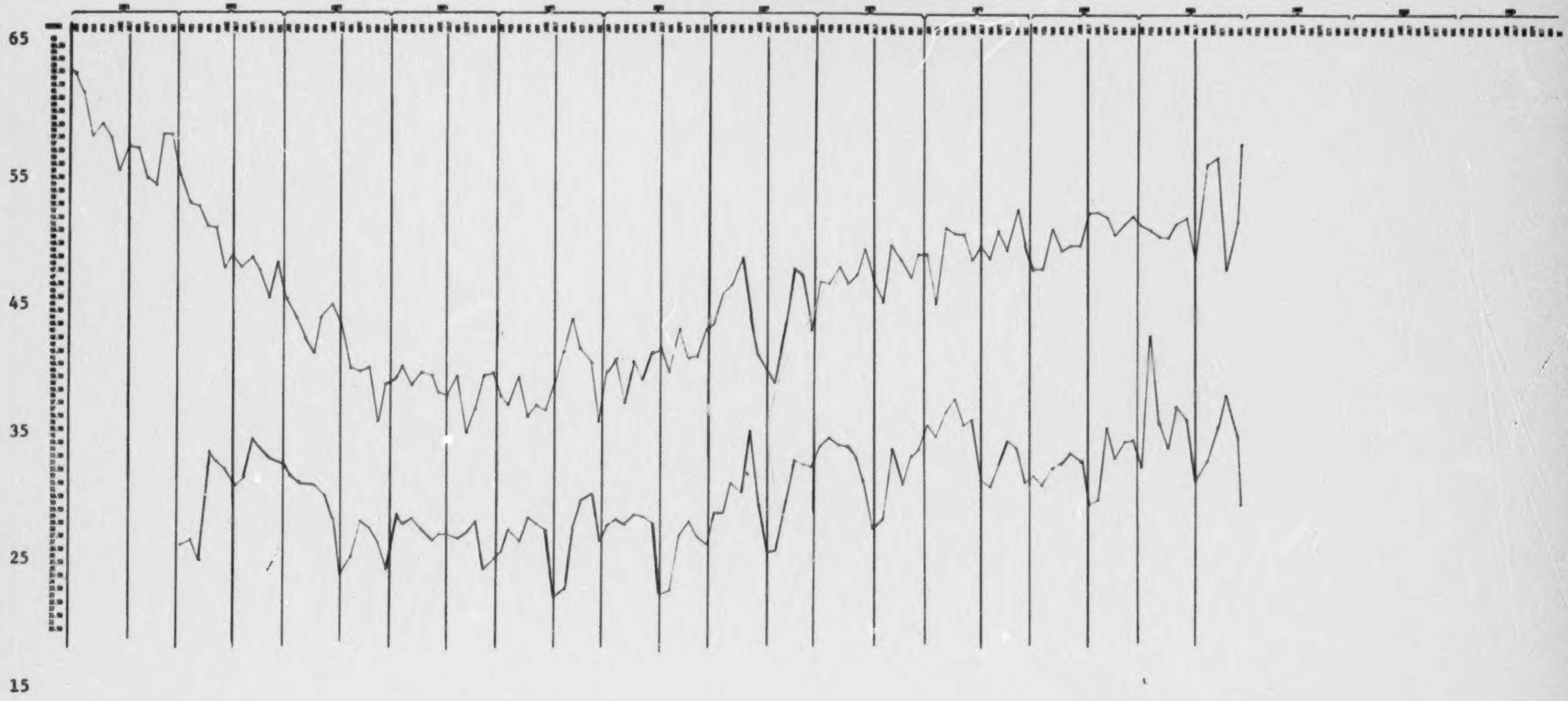
NUMBER OF LAW JURY CASES PENDING IN THE COOK COUNTY LAW DIVISION
AT THE END OF EACH MONTH
FROM JANUARY 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 1981

NUMBER OF LAW JURY CASES PENDING
IN THE COOK COUNTY MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT
AT THE END OF EACH MONTH
FROM JANUARY 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 1981

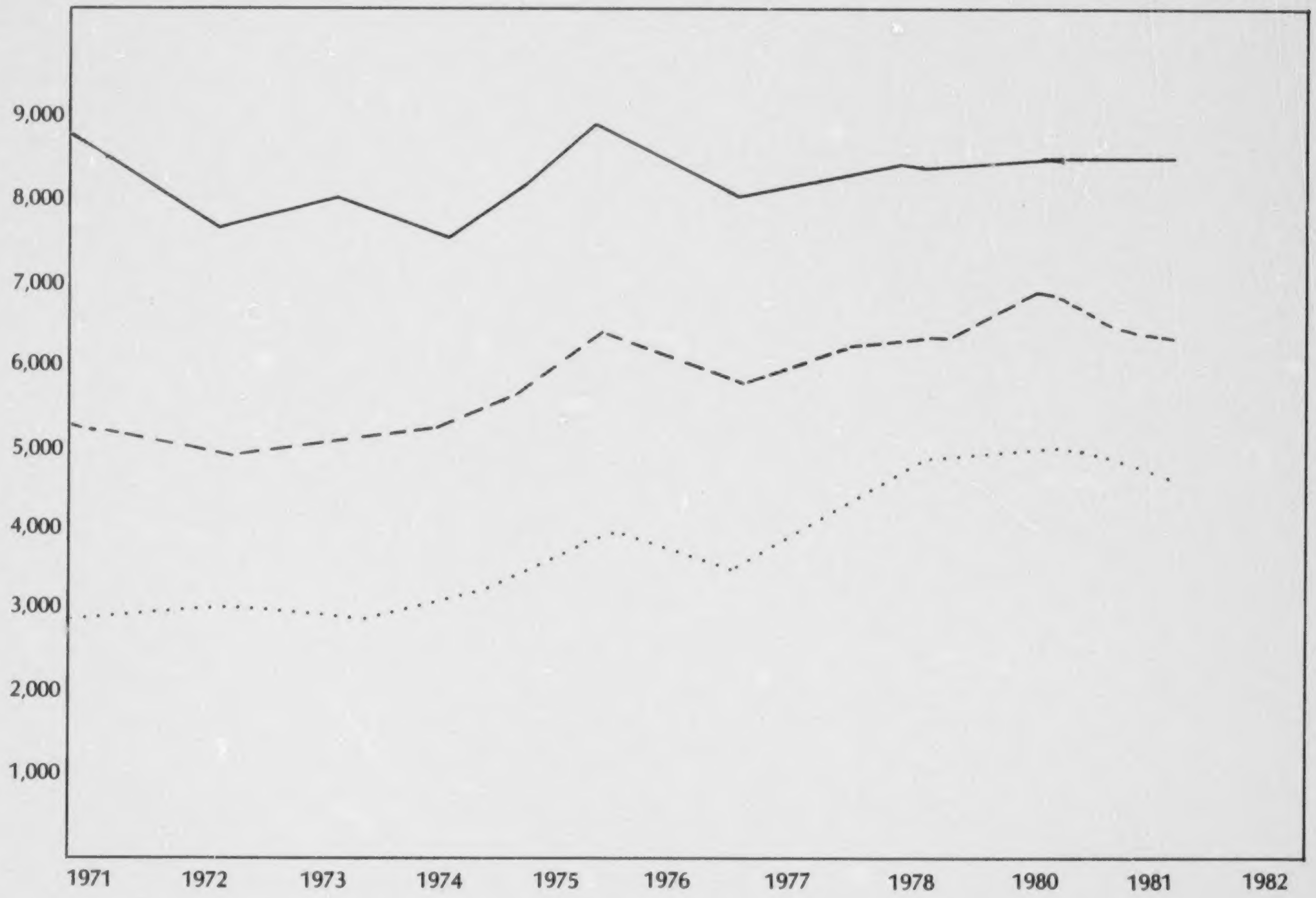


AVERAGE AGE OF LAW JURY CASES (IN MONTHS)
DISPOSED OF EACH MONTH
FROM JANUARY 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 1981
LAW DIVISION

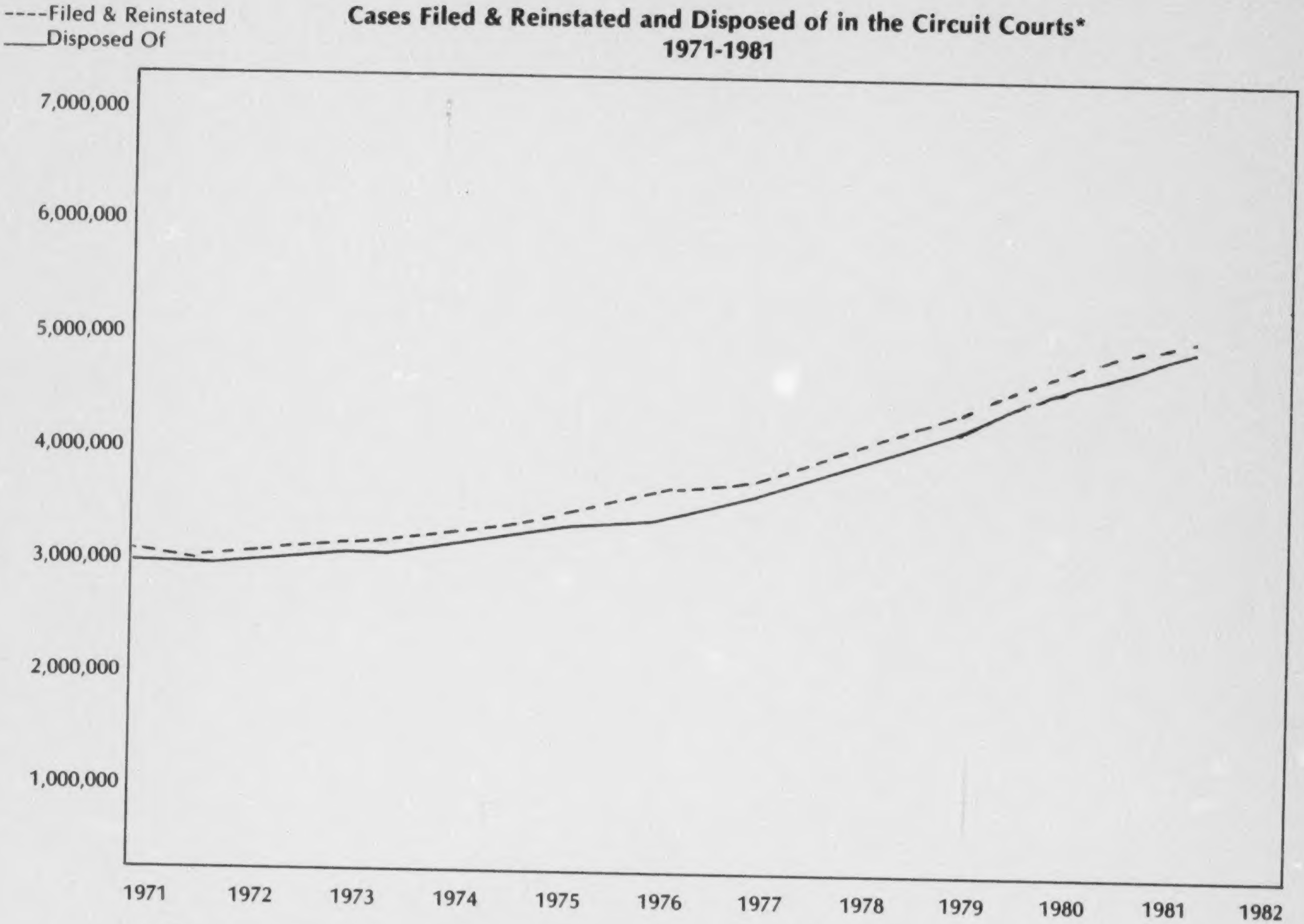
Top line: Disposed of by verdict
Lower line: Disposed of by any means



Number of Filings Per Judge
1971-1981



Cases Filed & Reinstated and Disposed of in the Circuit Courts*
1971-1981



*Excludes Cook County, 1st Municipal District — "Hang-on" tickets.

Administration of the Circuit Courts

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 42, a Conference of the Chief Circuit Judges meets regularly to consider problems relating to the administration of the circuit courts and such other matters as may, from time to time, be referred to the Conference by the Supreme Court. As of December 31, 1981 the chief circuit judges were:

1st Circuit -- Hon. Robert H. Chase
2nd Circuit — Hon. Robert S. Hill
3rd Circuit — Hon. Joseph J. Barr
4th Circuit — Hon. Paul M. Hickman
5th Circuit — Hon. Ralph S. Pearman
6th Circuit — Hon. Rodney A. Scott
7th Circuit — Hon. Benjamin K. Miller
8th Circuit — Hon. Edward B. Dittmeyer
9th Circuit — Hon. Max B. Stewart
10th Circuit — Hon. Richard E. Eagleton
11th Circuit — Hon. john T. McCullough
12th Circuit — Hon. Michael A. Orenic
13th Circuit — Hon. Frank X. Yackley
14th Circuit — Hon. David DeDoncker
15th Circuit — Hon. James E. Bales
16th Circuit — Hon. Marvin D. Dunn
17th Circuit — Hon. John E. Sype
18th Circuit — Hon. Bruce R. Fawell
19th Circuit — Hon. Robert K. McQueen
20th Circuit — Hon. Joseph F. Cunningham
Cook County — Hon. Harry G. Comerford

Justice Howard C. Ryan was liaison to the Conference on Chief Circuit Judges.

In accordance with Supreme Court Rule 42, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is the secretary of the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges.

The Conference met nine times during 1981: January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October and December. Among the matters dealt with by the chief judges during 1981 were the following.

1) The Conference concluded that the Supreme Court in *People v. Youngbey,* 82 Ill. 2d 556 (1980), did not intend to imply that a pre-sentence investigation report was required in those cases in which both parties had agreed to the imposition of a specific sentence so long as there was a finding made for the record as to the defendant's history of delinquency or criminality.

2) Expressed its concern, as a Conference, concerning a proposed standard of judicial conduct which would prohibit a judge from hearing a case in which one of the attorneys representing the parties had previously represented the judge or a member of his immediate family within the preceding five years. It was noted that this could cause a serious problem in administering a small circuit in which there are very few lawyers.

3) The Conference considered the impact on administration of the Supreme Court's adoption of Rule 10 which requires all papers filed in all courts to be 8½" x 11". It was generally agreed, with some exceptions, that while there would be a general uproar among the members of the bar, eventually the practicing attorney would get used to the idea of using the 8½" x 11" paper, and the consequent economies and benefits of uniformity would help to improve the administration of the trial courts.

4) The Conference once again considered the necessity of assigning official court reporters to take certain portions of certain types of hearings such as preliminary hearings in criminal cases, voir dire in both criminal and civil cases, small claims, traffic, etc.

5) The Conference dealt with the continuing problem of what to do with a case in which a defendant has failed to sign the ex parte judgment block on the uniform traffic ticket and then fails to appear on the date of the hearing. Certain members noted that an implied consent procedure is the only answer to the defendant's refusal to sign that waiver. This matter, together with many others, was referred to the Conference's ad hoc committee on traffic rules. In December, the Supreme Court adopted revised Rule 556(b) which creates an implied consent to judgment in a traffic or conservation case if the defendant fails to appear for trial.

6) The Conference passed a resolution opposing a proposal to eliminate the statutory basis for the expungement of criminal records. Many of the chief judges expressed the opinion that expungement is a very valuable procedure in criminal cases, particularly where charges are wrongfully brought against an innocent defendant.

7) The Conference looked into the possibility of creating, at the circuit court level, a dormant calendar for old, insolvent probate cases.

8) The Conference considered the problem which apparently has been caused by the state police issuing notice to appear to out-of-state drivers rather than citations and complaints when the out-of-state driver does not have the cash available to make bail on the citation. It appeared that out-of-state drivers were ignoring the notices to appear and failing to show up at the time, date and place indicated in the notice to appear. This problem, together with others relating to the administration of traffic laws, was referred to an ad hoc committee on traffic rules.

9) The Conference once again went on record recommending to the General Assembly that the Unified Code of Corrections be amended to

eliminate the requirement that sentencing hearings be automatically transcribed and made part of the common law record.

10) The Conference considered a report by the office of the Secretary of State and the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission concerning the possibility of Illinois adopting the non-resident violator's compact as an alternative to arrest and bail in traffic cases. This matter, together with others, was forwarded to an ad hoc committee on traffic rules.

11) The Conference approved a uniform juvenile social history report format devised by a subcommittee appointed by the Conference.

12) The Conference conducted a survey of the circuits to determine whether there was any extensive use of "notices of violation" in lieu of citations and complaints. The opinion in the case of *Mundelein v. Ollivier,* 93 Ill. App. 3d 324 (1981), approved the use of "notices of violation" in lieu of citations and complaints. It was felt that some communities might try to avoid the traditional method of issuing citations and demanding bail by issuing notices of violation instead. The survey showed that most communities use notices of violation only in parking violations, vehicle sticker violations and other similar violations. Only in Quincy (8th Circuit) is the procedure of issuing notices of violation being used in other types of cases, such as animal licensing and control violations.

13) The Conference unanimously approved the short form pre-sentence investigation report format which was approved for distribution to the circuits.

14) The Conference considered the impact of the Illinois Supreme Court's opinion in *Alvis v. Ribar,* 85 Ill. 2d 1 (1981), in such matters as the effective date of the comparative negligence rule in Illinois, the appropriate instructions to be given at the conclusion of the trial, etc.

15) Lawrence X. Pusateri, Esq., formerly judge of the appellate court of the First District, attended the May meeting in Springfield as a representative of the Department of Corrections to discuss with the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges problems that the chief judges had raised concerning the early administrative release from the penitentiary of people who, in the opinion of some judges, are not entitled to administrative release.

16) The Conference recommended that the Supreme Court increase the marriage fund fee from $10 to $20 for the performance of a marriage by a judge.

17) The Conference considered the possibility that a recommendation should be made to the Supreme Court that the rules of criminal discovery (Rules 412 and 413) be made self-actuating rather than require the filing of a motion by the parties to actuate the discovery procedures.

18) Judge McCullough (11th Circuit) submitted a recommended chart to be used in determining whether a statute, rule or other authority requires that a verbatim report of proceedings be made of certain court proceedings, whether a transcript was required to be produced and if the State would reimburse the reporter for the transcript which is produced.

19) The conference considered the possibility that a deferred prosecution program could be transferred from the office of the state's attorney to the probation department. It was concluded by the chief judges that it would be inappropriate for the probation department to administer a deferred prosecution program. This was clearly a state's attorneys' project and not one that the probation department should be involved in.

20) The Conference considered the possibility of creating a statutory or rule formula for defaulting bail in civil process to the judgement creditor rather than defaulting it to the county upon the judgment debtor's failure to appear.

21) The Conference appointed an ad hoc committee to review Article V of the Supreme Court rules, particularly with regard to fines, fees, costs, bail amounts and alternatives to cash bail. That committee met in November, adopted a report which was approved by the Conference in December, and the Supreme Court adopted the revised Article V rules effective January 15, 1982.

22) Mrs. Winifred M. Lyday, assistant director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, who is assigned responsibility in the area of judicial information systems, addressed the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges at their December meeting. She reminded the judges of their responsibilities under the Supreme Court Standards and Guidelines affecting judicial information systems and advised them of what they could expect from the staff of the Administrative Office over the coming months. Dr. Lyday indicated to the chief judges that it was important for them to keep tabs on developments in their counties in the area of judicial information systems; to make sure they, and other people in their circuit, follow the Standards and Guidelines promulgated by the Supreme Court; to involve themselves and their staff in the workings of the Judicial Management Advisory Committee and attempt to facilitate open communication among the important members of the judicial information team in each circuit. Foremost, the representatives appointed to the Judicial Management Advisory Committee should be *representing* the interests of each of the

circuits. The representatives should be keeping chief judges apprised of developments on that committee.

Age of Pending Cases Reports

In early 1979 the Supreme Court, through the Administrative Office, instituted an age of pending cases reporting procedure.

Effective June 30, 1979, the Chief Circuit Judges, individual trial judges and the circuit clerks are required to submit the following reports, semi-annually:

Chief Judges - Summary age of pending cases report for each county, which includes: (1) number of untried felony cases pending; (2) number of untried felony cases more than 180 days old (over 5 years old in Cook County); (3) steps taken or to be taken to insure the prompt disposition of such cases; (4) number of cases dismissed under the "speedy trial statute," Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, § 103-5; (5) number of untried law jury cases (over $15,000) pending; (6) number of untried law jury cases (over $15,000) more than 2 years old (over 7 years old in Cook County); (7) a report on any category of cases in which there is unusual delay noted; and (8) number of complaints from attorneys or citizens concerning delay in processing cases.

Trial Judges - (1) Individual reports on untried felony cases pending over 180 days (over 5 years old in Cook County); and (2) Individual reports on untried law jury cases (over $15,000) pending over 2 years (over 7 years old in Cook County).

Clerks - Composite age of pending cases report for the following categories:

Law Jury (over $15,000)
Law Jury ($15,000 and under)
Chancery
Miscellaneous Remedy
Eminent Domain
Tax
Municipal Corporations
Mental Health
Divorce
Family
Juvenile
Felony
Misdemeanor
Small Claims
Probate

Assignments

During 1981, the Administrative Director, on behalf of the Supreme Court, assigned 273 circuit judges and associate judges, temporarily, to the Circuit Court of Cook County for a total of 484 judge weeks.

In the downstate circuits, the Director assigned 36 circuit judges and 8 associate judges, temporarily, to circuits other than their own home circuit.

In addition, 9 retired circuit judges were recalled and assigned to judicial service in the 12th and Cook County Circuits for a total of 45 months of service. No retired associate judges were recalled.

Rule 295 Assignments

Art. VI, Sec. 8, of the Constitution of 1970 provides for the establishment of the Office of Associate Judge. Among other things, Sec. 8 states:

> "The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges."

Pursuant to this provision, the Supreme Court provided in Rule 295, that Associate Judges could be assigned to hear any matter except the trial of criminal cases punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. On May 28, 1975, Rule 295 was amended to provide that, upon a showing of need presented to the Supreme Court by the Chief Judge of a Circuit, the Court shall authorize the Chief Judge to make temporary assignments of individual Associate Judges to conduct such trials.

The number of Associate Judges so authorized and their respective circuits, during 1981, are set forth below. In some instances the same Associate Judge was assigned more than once.

Cook County —137 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)

Downstate

1st Circuit —8 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)

2nd Circuit —3 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for four months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for two and one-half months)
2 Associate Judges (each assigned for two months)

3rd Circuit —1 Associate Judge (assigned for six months)
3 Associate Judges (each assigned for five and one-half months)
2 Associate Judges (each assigned for four months)
3 Associate Judges (each assigned for two months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for one-half month)

4th Circuit —8 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)

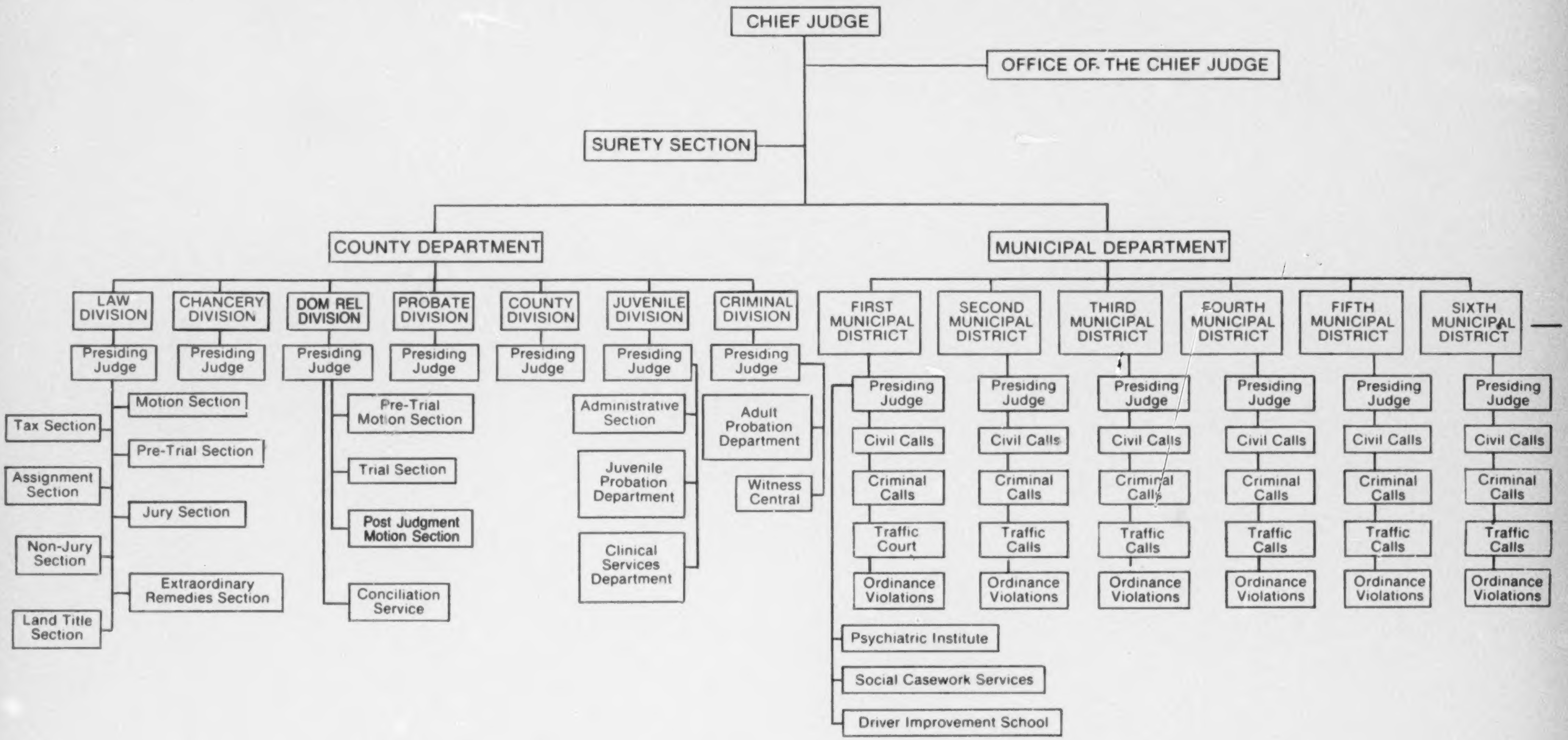
5th Circuit —1 Associate Judge (assigned for six months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for four months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for two months)
7th Circuit —4 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
9th Circuit —3 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
3 Associate Judges (each assigned for four months)
3 Associate Judges (each assigned for two months)
10th Circuit —10 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
11th Circuit —1 Associate Judge (assigned for six months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for three and one-half months)
13th Circuit —3 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
6 Associate Judges (each assigned for three months)
14th Circuit —2 Associate Judges (each assigned for three weeks)
15th Circuit —1 Associate Judge (assigned for six months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for four months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for two months)
16th Circuit —1 Associate Judge (assigned for five months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for trial of specific case)
17th Circuit —4 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
4 Associate Judges (each assigned for four months)
4 Associate Judges (each assigned for two months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for trial of specific case)
18th Circuit —3 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for two months)
19th Circuit —3 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for five and one-half months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for four months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for three months)
20th Circuit —17 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)

Increase in the Number of Associate Judgeships

The number of Circuit and Associate judgeships is provided by law (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §72.2 and §160.2, respectively).

During 1981, the 82nd Session of the General Assembly increased the number of "population formula" associate judgeships by providing that the number of associate judges in circuits of less than 200,000 population (was 500,000) to be reduced by the number of resident circuit judges in excess of one per county. P.A. 82-662 also deletes the provision of ch. 37, §160.2, which states that in circuits having 500,000 or more population, the number of associate judges is reduced by the number of resident circuit judges in excess of 31. The new Act also expressly provides for the addition of six more associate judgeships in Cook County.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY


CHIEF JUDGE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUDGE
SURETY SECTION
COUNTY DEPARTMENT
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT
LAW DIVISION
Presiding Judge
Motion Section
Tax Section
Pre-Trial Section
Assignment Section
Jury Section
Non-Jury Section
Extraordinary Remedies Section
Land Title Section
CHANCERY DIVISION
Presiding Judge
DOM REL DIVISION
Presiding Judge
Pre-Trial Motion Section
Trial Section
Post Judgment Motion Section
Conciliation Service
PROBATE DIVISION
Presiding Judge
COUNTY DIVISION
Presiding Judge
JUVENILE DIVISION
Presiding Judge
Administrative Section
Juvenile Probation Department
Clinical Services Department
CRIMINAL DIVISION
Presiding Judge
Adult Probation Department
Witness Central
FIRST MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
Presiding Judge
Civil Calls
Criminal Calls
Traffic Court
Ordinance Violations
Psychiatric Institute
Social Casework Services
Driver Improvement School
SECOND MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
Presiding Judge
Civil Calls
Criminal Calls
Traffic Calls
Ordinance Violations
THIRD MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
Presiding Judge
Civil Calls
Criminal Calls
Traffic Calls
Ordinance Violations
FOURTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
Presiding Judge
Civil Calls
Criminal Calls
Traffic Calls
Ordinance Violations
FIFTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
Presiding Judge
Civil Calls
Criminal Calls
Traffic Calls
Ordinance Violations
SIXTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
Presiding Judge
Civil Calls
Criminal Calls
Traffic Calls
Ordinance Violations

CREATION OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT DIVISION WITHIN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

Public Act 81-1474, effective January 1, 1982, amended the "Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act" to provide for the payment of court-ordered child support payments to the Clerk of the Court who will disburse the payments to the person or persons entitled thereto. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1980 Supp., ch 40 § 709-712). The Act requires the Clerk of the Court to bring to the attention of the Court and the State's Attorney payments that are delinquent.

Public Act 81-1474 would have created a Division of Child Support Enforcement within the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts to supervise the child support enforcement programs created by the new Act. However, Public Act 82-447, effective January 1, 1982, amended the mandatory child support program (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1980 Supp., ch. 40 § 709-712) by transferring the statutory supervisory duties from the Administrative Office to the Department of Public Aid.

The provisions of Sections 709-712 of Chapter 40 are applicable to any county with a population of two million or more and to any county which notifies the Administrative Office of its desire to be included within the coverage of these sections and is certified by the Administrative Office pursuant to Supreme Court Rule.

As a result of this legislation, the Hon. Harry G. Comerford, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, created a new division within the County Department of the Circuit Court which coordinates the efforts of the Circuit Clerk's Office, the Sheriff's Department, the State's Attorney's Office, and the Court itself to see that child support money gets to the custodial parent everytime and on time. (Effective January 1, 1982.) Called the Child Support Enforcement Division, this new branch is the first major realignment within the Circuit Court since 1964. The new division is believed to be the first of its kind in the United States.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO STUDY CASEFLOW MANAGEMENT IN THE LAW DIVISION CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

Over the last several years, the Law Division of the Circuit Court of Cook County has been experiencing an ever-increasing inventory of cases, which unfortunately has been taking an increasing amount of time from the date of filing to ultimate disposition. At the end of 1976, there were 49,647 jury and non-jury cases remaining on the Law Division docket. By the end of 1977, this number increased to 55,763 cases, by the end of 1978 to 60,609 cases and by the end of 1979 to 62,962 cases. By December 1981, there was a total of 71,359 jury and non-jury cases remaining on the docket. The average time to bring all law jury cases to disposition, subsequent to filing, was 35.5 months. This average included those cases which were settled, dismissed for want of prosecution, defaulted and tried to verdict. The average time from the filing of a complaint to a verdict was 51.3 months.

In light of these statistics, the Honorable Harry G. Comerford, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, established a committee (consisting of judges, lawyers, and civic leaders) to study the caseflow management of the Law Division in an attempt to develop a plan which would reduce not only the costs of litigation, but also the delay encountered between the filing of the case in that Division and its ultimate disposition, by verdict, or other means. The Co-Chairmen of the Committee to Study Caseflow Management in the Law Division were Thomas F. Bridgman and Philip H. Corboy.

The Committee sought a solution to the problem of any unreasonable delay in the handling and disposition of personal injury, wrongful death, and other tort cases, all of which constitute approximately 90% of the cases filed in the Law Division. The Committee, as a result of its analysis and discussions, concluded that approximately 85% of all cases filed within the Law Division do not involve complex issues, have less than a substantial monetary exposure, and should, therefore, be disposed of more quickly.

In order to discharge the mandate given to the Committee, six separate sub-committees examined six different aspects of the operation of the Circuit Court, including potential remedies for the reduction of delay in the disposition of cases within the Law Division, prejudgment interest, arbitration, discovery practices and procedures, an analysis of judicial manpower and the inauguration of a computer system for case control and case management within the Division.

Based on sub-committee reports prepared and submitted to the full Committee, several suggestions and recommendations were compiled. The Committee concluded that the ultimate responsibility for the substantial delay encountered in case disposition rests with the trial bar. Attorneys practicing within the Law Division have become accustomed to a certain "pace of litigation", which, the Committee concluded, is more a result of the "local legal culture" than court structure, court procedures, case load statistics or accumulated backlog of cases. The "pace of litigation" is affected by a number of "local legal culture" factors, including the established expectations, practices, and informal rules of behavior shared by judges and attorneys. To successfully deal with these factors, the Committee concluded that the court should exercise early and continuous judicial control and adopt the principle of short-scheduling. The Committee's alternate conclusion was that only by the assertion of judicial control over the caseflow can the "local legal culture" be altered, with a resulting decrease in the average time for disposing of a case.

To better effect the main objective of reducing the overall case processing time, the Committee's principal recommendation is the implementation of a "fast-track/slow track" system for monitoring and expediting caseflow in the Law Division. It is anticipated that such a system will be in operation by July 1, 1982. The elements of this system include:

1). A "progress" call six months after the filing of a lawsuit to ensure that summons has been served, that the defendant has filed a responsive pleading, that discovery is underway, and that the case contains, or has met, the potential of a monetary judgment in excess of the jurisdictional amount of the Law Division, $15,000;

2). Mailing a notice of the date for a pre-trial conference 22 months after suit is filed;

3). Filing by the parties of a pre-trial memorandum with the court 23 months after the suit is filed;

4). A pre-trial conference 24 months after suit is filed;

5). The implementation of a new pre-trial section, consisting of five judges, to be formed October 1, 1982, to hear cases filed on or after October 1, 1980.

It should be noted that the scheduling of pre-trials coincides with the time limit imposed by Circuit Court Rule 3.3 as it relates to discovery completion. Consequently, once the matter has been assigned to a judge, within the pre-trial section, that judge is under a duty to monitor any future discovery that he finds to be necessary in order to move the case toward trial readiness. If, at the pre-trial hearing, a party claims to be unprepared for negotiations due to incomplete discovery, and if that party can demonstrate that the incompletion of discovery is not the result of that party's dilatory conduct, the presiding pre-trial judge should allow a minimum of time (i.e., 28 days) to complete specific discovery. A second pre-trial conference should be scheduled immediately following such extended discovery time. If no settlement is reached at the pre-trial conference, the case should immediately be transferred to the assignment judge, who then places the case on the trial call.

This new system seeks to dispose of cases by any means within twenty four (24) months of the date of filing and to dispose of cases by jury verdict within thirty (30) months of the date of filing. The Committee intends to effect this goal in a two-step procedure:

First, by January 1, 1983, to effect disposition of cases within the Law Division within thirty (30) months of filing, and by jury verdict within thirty-six (36) months of filing.

The second step and ultimate goal of disposition by any means is:

Twenty-four (24) months and disposition by jury verdict of thirty (30) months, to be effective by January 1, 1984.

In order to effect the ultimate goal, the Committee believes that a two-step process is necessary due to the numerous cases now pending, and those expected to be filed during the same period of time as the ultimate goals are to be achieved.

The Committee concluded its report by emphasizing that only by the assertion of early and continuous judicial control over the caseflow can the "local legal culture" be altered, and the average time for disposition of a case be reduced from the 35.5 months to the established goal of 24 months. It is anticipated that such control would also reduce the average time from complaint to verdict from 51.3 months to 30 months. The Committee stressed that in order to accomplish these goals, it will take the total commitment of the judiciary, the legislature and the bar. In order for the proposed plan of the Committee to be effective, and to achieve the intended objectives, the trial bar must wholeheartedly support the caseflow plan instituted by the Circuit Court of Cook County. Such cooperation is necessary in order to achieve the harmonious relationship between bench and bar which is absolutely essential to fair and equitable case disposition.

The Judicial Conference

The Illinois Constitution provides, in Section 17 of Article VI, that there shall be "an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice." Supreme Court Rule 41 implements Section 17 by establishing membership in the Conference, creating an executive committee to assist the Court in conducting the Conference, and appointing the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts as secretary of the Conference. The rest of the rule is as follows:

> "Rule 41. (a) *Duties.* There shall be a Judicial Conference to consider the business and the problems pertaining to the administration of justice in this State, and to make recommendation for its improvement.
>
> (b) *Membership.* The judges of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Appellate Court, and the judges of the circuit courts shall be members of the conference.
>
> (c) *Executive Committee.* The Supreme Court shall appoint an executive committee to assist it in conducting the Judicial Conference.
>
> (1) The Committee shall consist of six judges from Cook County, the First Judicial District, and six judges from the other judicial districts outside Cook County. A designated Justice of the Supreme Court shall be an ex officio member of the committee. Members shall be appointed for a term of three years.
>
> (2) Each year the Supreme Court shall designate one of the members of the committee to act as chairperson.
>
> (3) The committee shall meet at such time and such place as may be necessary, or at the call of the Supreme Court.
>
> (4) The committee shall recommend to the Supreme Court the appointment of such other committees as are necessary to further the objectives of the conference.
>
> (5) At least 60 days prior to the date on which the Judicial Conference is to be held the committee shall submit to the Supreme Court a suggested agenda for the annual meeting.
>
> (d) *Meetings of Conference.* The conference shall meet at least once each year at a place and on a date to be designated by the Supreme Court.
>
> (e) *Secretary.* The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts shall be secretary of the conference."

The Judicial Conference membership includes the Supreme Court Justices, Appellate Court Judges and all Circuit Court Judges. The Supreme Court appoints six judges from Cook County and six judges from outside Cook County to serve three year terms on the Executive Committee.

In 1981, the Executive Committee members were:
Hon. William C. Calvin, Chairman
Hon. Harry G. Comerford, Vice-Chairman
Hon. Michael C. Close
Hon. Mel R. Jiganti
Hon George W. Kasserman, Jr.
Hon. Helen C. Kinney
Hon. Thomas A. McGloon
Hon. Joseph Schneider
Hon. Harry D. Strouse, Jr.
Hon. Vincent W. Tondryk
Hon. Frank X. Yackley
Hon. Ivan L. Yontz
Hon. Robert C. Underwood, Liaison

The Executive Committee meets monthly to plan and supervise the organization of the annual meeting of the Conference, annual Associate Judge Seminar, regional seminars and the activities of the various Judicial Conference study committees. In addition, the Executive Committee considers recommendations relating to the improvement of the administration of justice which arise as a result of the Conference, seminars and committee activities. Those recommendations, if approved, are submitted to the Supreme Court for its consideration.

During the year the Executive Committee activities included:

1) Reviewed and approved for submission to the Supreme Court the Performance Standards for Pretrial Services Agencies prepared by the Study Committee on Bail Procedures.

2) Reviewed and forwarded to the Supreme Court the summary consideration of the ISBA Juvenile Code proposals prepared by the Juvenile Problems Committee.

3) Approved the topics and faculty for the 1981-82 Regional Seminar Series.

4) Approved the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Judicial Education that a New Judge Seminar be conducted on an annual, rather than biennial, basis.

5) Created an ad hoc committee to study formats for best presenting educational programs on the subject of cameras in the courtroom at the annual meeting of the Conference.

6) Approved the recommendation that a Study Committee on Small Claims Courts be appointed.

7) Created a special committee to report on the adoption of comparative negligence (*Alvis* decision) to the judges of the circuit and reviewing courts at the opening session of the annual meeting of the Conference.

8) Reviewed the 1981 Associate Judge Seminar program, evaulating new formats and faculty.

9) Reviewed on a continuing basis out-of-state continuing education programs for approval of assistance funding for Illinois judges.

1981 Annual Meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference

The 28th Annual Meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference was conducted at the Continental Plaza Hotel in Chicago on Wednesday-Friday, September 9-11, 1981. Four hundred and eighteen of the four hundred and thirty-three circuit and reviewing court judges were present. The Honorable William J. Bauer of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit made the keynote address at the dinner session. Chief Justice Joseph H. Goldenhersh delivered opening remarks and Justice Seymour Simon conducted the program honoring retired members of the Conference and introducing the new judges.

The entire opening session was dedicated to a discussion of the landmark decision in the *Alvis* case which judicially adopted the doctrine of comparative negligence in Illinois. The faculty analyzed the holding in *Alvis* and then attempted to suggest some considerations in dealing with the myriad of substantive and procedural issues which were certain to follow. The extremely well received program was conducted by the following faculty:

Hon. John A. Nordberg, Chairman
Hon. Bruce R. Fawell, Vice-Chairman
Hon. Robert L. Dannehl
Hon. Jacques F. Heilingoetter
Hon. James T. Londrigan
Hon. Irving R. Norman
Prof. Nina S. Appel
Prof. Richard A. Michael
Hon. Robert Ranson, Flint, Michigan
William R. Brandt, Esq., Chairman, IPI Civil Committee

The two and a half hour elective sessions presented by Illinois judicial faculty were offered on the second and third day of the program. The elective topics were:

Contracts
Criminal Law
Domestic Relations
Evidence
Motion Practice
Sentencing

1981 Associate Judge Seminar

The annual Associate Judge Seminar programs are prepared by a twelve-member committee appointed by the Executive Committee with the approval of the Supreme Court. The Coordinating Committee for 1981 was comprised of the following judges:

Hon. Richard P. Goldenhersh, Chairman
Hon. John J. Hogan, Vice-Chairman
Hon. Everette A. Braden
Hon. Gino L. DiVito
Hon. Rita B. Garman
Hon. James L. Harris
Hon. James K. Marshall
Hon. Robert F. Nix
Hon James M. Schreier
Hon. Jeanne E. Scott
Hon. James J. Wimbiscus
Hon. Alphonse F. Witt
Hon. Mel R. Jiganti, Liaison

The Associate Judge Seminar was presented at the Continental Plaza in Chicago on Wednesday-Friday, March 25-27, 1981. Two hundred and fifty-eight of the two hundred and seventh-seven associate judges in Illinois were present. Supreme Court Justice Seymour Simon addressed the attendants at the dinner program and Judge Allen Hartman of the Appellate Court, First District spoke at the luncheon program.

Each attendant registered for three of the following elective topics:

Civil Law
Criminal Law
Domestic Relations
Evidence
Traffic

Each session was presented by a faculty comprised of associate judges and law professors.

All attendants participated in the opening general session at which Judicial Ethics and Discipline was discussed. A panel of experienced reviewing and trial court judges played their respective roles as members of the committee which drafted the current supreme court rules on judicial ethics, of the Judicial Inquiry Board, and of the Illinois Courts Commission. The panelists for the two and a half hour session were:

Hon. Roy O. Gulley, Moderator
Hon. Frederick S. Green
Hon. John J. Stamos
Hon. Walter P. Dahl

1981 New Judge Seminar

The Subcommittee on Judicial Education recommended that the previously biennial New Judge Seminar should be offered on an annual basis in order to assure that every new judge would have the opportunity, shortly after assuming office, of benefiting from practical sessions conducted by experienced judges. The Executive Committee and the Supreme Court approved of the recommendation. Under the direction of Justice Howard C. Ryan the subcommittee prepared a two and a half day program that was offered in Chicago on Wednesday-Friday, December 2-4, 1981. Forty-two of the forty-three judges who had first assumed judicial office in the year since the 1980 program were in attendance.

The seminar agenda was as follows:

1981 NEW JUDGE SEMINAR
AGENDA
HYATT REGENCY CHICAGO
December 2-4, 1981

Wednesday, December 2, 1981	
12:30 P.M	*Luncheon:* (Columbus I) Address: Hon. Walter V. Schaefer
2:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.	*Session I* (Columbus A)
(2:00 - 3:30)	*Judicial Ethics and Conduct* *The Illinois Judicial Disciplinary System* Hon. Walter P. Dahl Hon. Wayne C. Townley Hon. Lloyd A. Van Deusen
(3:30 - 3:45)	Break
(3:45 - 4:15)	*Observations on the Illinois Judicial Disciplinary System* William J. Harte, Esq.
(4:15 - 5:00)	*Substitutions, Transfers, and Assignments* Hon. Pasquale A. Sorrentino Hon. Harry D. Strouse
5:15 P.M.	*Dinner:* (Columbus K) Speaker: Hon. John S. Boyle
6:30 P.M. - 8:30 P.M.	*Session II* (Columbus A)
(6:30 - 7:00)	*Handling Jury Cases — Settlement Techniques* Hon. John A. Nordberg
(7:00 - 8:00)	*Trial Practice and Procedure* Hon. John A. Nordberg Hon. Lawrence D. Inglis Hon Joseph Gordon Hon. Ivan L. Yontz
Thursday, December 3, 1981	
9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon	*Session III* (Du Sable Room - 3rd Floor)
(9:00 - 10:00)	*Community Relations* Hon. Earl E. Strayhorn
(10:00 - 10:45)	*Judicial-Media Relations* Hon. Richard J. Fitzgerald
(10:45 - 11:00)	Break
(11:00 - 12:00)	*Handling High Volume Court Calls* Hon. Richard F. LeFevour Hon. Richard A. Lucas
12:00 P.M.	*Luncheon:* (New Orleans Room) Address: Hon. Howard C. Ryan
1:30 P.M. - 2:30 P.M.	*Discussion Sessions:* Sandburg Room Wright Room Burnham Room Ogden Room
3:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.	*Session IV* (Du Sable Room)
(3:00 - 4:00)	*Motion Practice* Hon. Allen Hartman
(4:00 - 4:15)	Break
(4:15 - 5:00)	*Judgments and Orders* Hon. Charles E. Jones

5:30 P.M.	*Dinner:* (Acapulco Room) Address: Ronald Williams, President, N.E. Illinois University, Member IJIB
6:30 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.	*Session V* (Du Sable Room)
(6:30 - 7:30)	*Evolution and Structure of the Illinois Judicial System* *Sources of Judicial Information and Communication* Hon. Roy O. Gulley
(7:30 - 8:00)	*The Transition from Advocate to Jurist — Some Thoughts to Consider* Hon. Robert S. Hill
Friday, December 4, 1981	
9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon	*Session VI* (Columbus E)
(9:00 - 9:45)	*The Contempt Power* Hon. David Linn Hon. John P. Shonkwiler Hon. Earl Arkiss Hon. Robert L. Carter
(9:45 - 10:45)	*Plea of Guilty, Fitness to Stand Trial* Hon. James K. Robinson Hon. Fred G. Suria
(10:45 - 11:00)	Break
(11:00 - 12 Noon	*Sentencing* Hon. James K. Robinson Hon. Fred G. Suria

The seminar was notable for the fact that the entire program was conducted by members of the judiciary. Materials were prepared and presented without the assistance of law professors who serve the Judicial Conference in almost all other endeavors. The use of judge faculty only witnesses the practical judicial focus of the sessions.

1981 Regional Seminars

In 1981 the Conference conducted five regional seminar programs. The planning and monitoring of all regional seminars is the responsibility of the Subcommittee on Judicial Education comprised of:

Hon. Harry D. Strouse, Chairman
Hon. Harry G. Comerford
Hon. Allen Hartman
Hon. John A. Nordberg
Hon. James K. Robinson
Hon. George W. Unverzagt

Each seminar was conducted on a Thursday-Saturday schedule with evening sessions included in the fourteen hours of presentation time. Seminar attendance is voluntary.

During the spring three seminars on Equitable and Extraordinary Remedies were offered. A total of 117 judges attended the sessions presented on the following schedule:

February 26-28, 1981 — Springfield
April 9-11, 1981 — Collinsville
May 21-23, 1981 — Rockford

The faculty and agenda for the seminars were as follows:

Faculty

Hon. John A. Krause
Hon. Henry Lewis
Hon. Harold A. Siegan
Prof. Peter R. Bonavich
Prof. Richard A. Michael

AGENDA

Thursday	
12:30 P.M.	**Luncheon**
1:30 P.M. - 4:30 P.M.	*SESSION I:* Equitable Remedies: The Scope and Use of Injunctive Relief
5:00 P.M.	Dinner
6:00 P.M. - 8:30 P.M.	*SESSION II:* Equitable Remedies: Constructive Trusts, Laches, and Other Alternative Equitable Relief
Friday	
9:00 A.M. - 12 Noon	*SESSION III:* Legal Extraordinary Remedies: Mandamus, Quo Warranto, and Prohibition
12:00 P.M.	Luncheon
1:30 P.M. - 4:30 P.M.	*SESSION IV:* Mechanic's Liens
5:30 P.M.	Dinner
6:30 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.	*SESSION V:* Seminar Discussion Session: Small Group Discussions of Issues Raised at Thursday and Friday Presentations
Saturday	
9:00 A.M. - 11:30 A.M.	*SESSION VI:* Administrative Review

In the fall of 1981 the 1981-82 Regional Seminar Series commenced with the presentation of two programs on Criminal Law in Rockford (November 5-7) and Collinsville (November 19-21). Seventy-two judges attended the two sessions.

The faculty and agenda for the criminal law seminars were as follows:

Faculty

Hon. Robert J. Steigmann
Hon. Warren D. Wolfson
Prof. Robert E. Burns
Prof. James P. Carey
Prof. Donald H.J. Hermann

Agenda

Thursday	
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon
1:30 P.M. - 4:30 P.M.	*SESSION I:* Pretrial Issues Search and Seizure Confessions Right to Counsel Motions in Limine
5:00 P.M.	Dinner
6:30 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.	*SESSION II:* Pretrial Issues: Conflicts in Representation Severance Substitution of Judge Voir Dire
Friday	
9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon	*SESSION III:* Trial Issues: Opening Statements Evidentiary Problems Expert Testimony
12:00 P.M.	Luncheon
1:30 P.M. - 4:30 P.M.	*SESSION IV:* Trial Issues: Evidentiary Problems Closing Argument Instructions
5:30 P.M.	Dinner
8:30 A.M. - 11:30 A.M.	*SESSION V:* Sentencing (Videotape) Plea Negotiation Conference Guilty Plea Sentencing Hearing

The criminal law seminar was based on a single scenario tracing a criminal case through search and seizure, arrest, pre-trial, trial, and sentencing issues. The scenario was prepared by Judge Warren D. Wolfson of the Circuit Court of Cook County and contained references to over two hundred recent Illinois decisions.

1981 Appellate Court Seminar

A third consecutive annual meeting of the Supreme and Appellate Courts was approved by the Supreme Court. The purpose of the program was to provide a forum for open discussion of mutual concerns by the judges of the reviewing courts of Illinois.

All forty-nine members of the appellate and supreme courts attended the June 11-12, 1981 seminar conducted at the Hamilton Hotel in Itasca. The seminar agenda was as follows:

Thursday, June 11, 1981	
9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon	Registration
10:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon	Impact Decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, Hon. Dom J. Rizzi, First District Appellate Court
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon
2:30 P.M. - 4:30 P.M.	Panel Sessions: "Concerns of the Reviewing Courts" Panelists: Members of the Supreme Court Chief Justice, Presiding Subjects of Discussion 1 - Precedent in the Reviewing Courts Stare Decisis (Revisited) 2 - Appealability or Orders — Perfecting Appeals 3 - Costs (Revisited) 4 — Annual Trial Court Service for Appellate Judges 5 - Oral Argument — Application of Rule 352(a)
5:30 P.M.	Social Hour
6:30 P.M.	Dinner Observations on "Cameras in the Courtroom" Hon. Edward D. Cowart, Associate Dean, National Judicial College Hon. Jack G. Day, Justice, Ohio Court of Appeals
Friday, June 12, 1981	
9:30 A.M. - 10:00 A.M.	"The Status of Technological Advancements in the Illinois Courts" Hon. Roy O. Gulley
10:00 A.M. - 11:30 A.M.	Techniques of Disposition — The Decision to Publish — Rule 23 Opinions — Expediting Misdemeanor Appeals — Scheduling the Appellate Process
12:00 Noon	Buffet Luncheon
1:00 P.M.	Adjournment

Reviewing Courts Law Clerk Seminar

In 1981 the Supreme Court determined that it was desirable to sponsor a training seminar for the law clerks of the judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts. The Court sought and obtained from the legislature funds in its FY 82 budget (July 1, 1981 - June 30, 1982) to conduct the seminar. In July of 1981, the Court appointed a committee of Appellate Court judges to plan the seminar:

Hon. Frederick S. Green (4th Dist.), chairman
Hon. Tobias Barry (3rd Dist.)
Hon. Calvin C. Campbell (1st Dist.)
Hon. Robert J. Downing (1st Dist.)
Hon. Charles E. Jones (5th Dist.)
Hon. Glenn K. Seidenfeld (2nd Dist.)
Hon. John J. Sullivan (1st Dist.)

Supreme Court Justice Thomas J. Moran was selected as the liaison officer to the planning committee, and the Administrative Office was asked to serve as secretary.

The planning committee convened twice and, after much deliberation, decided:

(1) The seminar should be a training program for newly employed law clerks, and this eligibility guideline was established — "Law clerks having less than one year clerking experience (when the seminar convenes) but at least six months remaining on their terms as clerks, and prospective law clerks satisfying the foregoing criteria who have been contracted for before October 1 and who will commence employment not later than January."

(2) The judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts would be invited to send to the seminar their law clerks who met the eligibility guideline. (Each of the 7 Supreme Court judges and 42 Appellate Court judges employs two law clerks.)

(3) The subjects to be offered at the seminar, the reading and research materials, and the faculty should emphasize Illinois appellate practice and procedure, and skills reviewing court judges expect of law clerks.

(4) The seminar should be held in Chicago during the month of October, and should last two days. The Continental Plaza Hotel was selected as the seminar site, and October 13 and 14 were selected as the seminar dates.

The committee then finalized its plans, selecting specific topics and faculty to present same.

On October 13 and 14, 1981, the first Supreme and Appellate Law Clerks Seminar was held. Sixty law clerks attended and participated in the program. The program topics and faculty were:

- — Welcome and Orientation — Appellate Judge Frederick S. Green, chairman of the planning committee.
- — Session I: Effective Writing — retired Supreme Court Judge Walter V. Schaefer.
- — Session II: Illinois Appellate Procedure — Appellate Judge Charles E. Jones.
- — Session III: Special Legal Writing Problems Encountered by New Law Clerks — George T. Cenar, research director of the First District Appellate Court, and Stephen Davis Porter, reporter of decisions.
- — Session IV: Conduct & Professional Responsibility of the Law Clerk — Appellate Judge John J. Stamos (1st Dist.), and Ann L. Keefe, law clerk to Appellate Judge Tobias Barry.

The seminar sessions lasted from 1½ to 3 hours, and each topic was principally presented by lecture, followed by a question and answer period. In addition, at the October 13th dinner program former Circuit Judge Philip W. Tone, of the U.S. Court of Appeals (7th Circuit), addressed the law clerks.

Each law clerk received reading and reference materials which consisted of: Appellate Practice Handbook (1981 ed.), prepared by the Illinois Appellate Lawyers Association; Legal Writing and Research for Appellate Law Clerks, taken from chapter 7 of the ABA's manual for new law clerks; Select Bibliography of Illinois Research Sources, compiled by Judge Tobias Barry and Senior Research Attorney Marilyn J. Weissman; Compilation of Commonly Cited Illinois Decisions, drafted by George T. Cenar; Utilization of Illinois Issues and Digests Indices, prepared by Appellate Court Coordinator Edward J. Schoenbaum; and Illinois Style Manual (1981 ed.), authored by Stephen Davis Porter.

Over all the seminar was favorably received by the law clerks. Whether the seminar will become an annual event will be determined by the Supreme Court and continued funding from the legislature.

THE COURTS COMMISSION

In prior annual reports to the Supreme Court, particularly the *1975 Annual Report,* the history and course of judicial discipline in Illinois were extensively related and will not, therefore, be repeated here. See also Prefatory Note in 1 Ill. Cts. Com., pages ix-xxii. Since July 1, 1971, disciplinary proceedings against judicial officers have been bifurcated: the Judicial Inquiry Board, composed of nine members, which includes four lay-persons and three lawyers appointed by the Governor, and two Circuit Judges appointed by the Supreme Court, conducts investigations against judges, files formal voted complaints against judges with the Courts Commission, and prosecutes the voted complaints before the Courts Commission. The Courts Commission, composed of five judges, is limited to hearing the complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board, to making findings, and to entering dispositive orders of dismissal or of imposition of sanctions. Upon a finding against a respondent-judicial officer, the Courts Commission, after notice and public hearing, may "remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or . . . to suspend with or without pay, or retire a Judge or Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties." Ill. Const. art. VI, §15(e).

The judicial officers who have been appointed as members of the judicial disciplinary entities are, as of December 31, 1981:

Appointed by the Supreme Court to the Judicial Inquiry Board:

Circuit Judge Philip B. Benefiel, Second Judicial Circuit
Circuit Judge Robert Chapman Buckley, Cook County

Appointed by the Supreme Court to the Courts Commission:

*Supreme Court Justice Howard C. Ryan (chairman)
*Circuit Judge James C. Murray, Cook County
*Circuit Judge Rodney A. Scott, Sixth Judicial Circuit
Circuit Judge Arthur L. Dunne, Cook County (alternate)
Circuit Judge John E. Sype, Seventh Judicial Circuit (alternate)

Appointed by the Appellate Court to the Courts Commission:

*Appellate Court Judge Francis S. Lorenz, First Judicial District
*Appellate Court Judge Charles E. Jones, Fifth Judicial District
Appellate Court Judge Thomas A. McGloon, First Judicial District (alternate)
Appellate Court Judge Allan L. Stouder, Third Judicial District (alternate)

(However, the Appellate Court directed that Judge Glenn K. Seidenfeld (Second Judicial District), who was a member of the Courts Commission when case number 80-CC-4 was heard, would remain a member of the Commission for the purpose of disposition of that matter.)

*Present members of the Courts Commission.

Pursuant to rule of the Commission, the Administrative Director, Roy O. Gulley, is the Commission secretary.

During 1981, no formal complaints were filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board with the Courts Commission; one complaint filed in 1980 was decided in 1981; in another complaint filed and decided in 1980, the Board filed in 1981 a motion for reconsideration on which the Commission ruled in 1981; and the Commission heard but did not decide during 1981 still another complaint which had been filed in 1980.

Before reciting the activities of the Courts Commission for 1981, several other matters relating to judicial discipline should be mentioned. First, as alluded to above, the Judicial Inquiry Board filed a motion for reconsideration in *In re Nielsen,* 80-CC-1, which the Commission denied on February 13, 1981. The Board then filed in the supreme Court a motion for leave to file a petition for an original writ of *mandamus.* On June 29, 1981 the Court allowed leave to file and the matter was argued in November of 1981. The Court is expected to file an opinion during 1982. *People ex rel. Judicial Inquiry Board v. Ill. Courts Com.,* S. Ct. Doc. 54765. Essentially, the Board contends the Commission should have imposed sanctions against the respondent-judge instead of dismissing the complaint, in light of the Commission's finding that the respondent erred, albeit his conduct did not demonstrate either a general attitude of arbitrariness or gross abuse of the rules of judicial conduct.

Second, as noted in the *Annual Reports* for 1979 and 1980, the Supreme Court appointed the Committee to Study the Provisions of Supreme Court Rules 61-71. The Committee, co-chaired by Appellate Court Judges John J. Stamos and John M. Karns, Jr., consists of nine judicial officers and is charged with making "such recommendations for the modification [of Rules 61-71] as may appear appropriate" (M.R. 2362). The Committee's work directly relates to judicial discipline, for the Supreme Court has ruled that only conduct violative of Rules 61-71 may be the subject of a complaint filed by the Board with the Courts Commission. *People ex rel. Harrod v. Ill. Courts Com.* (1977), 69 Ill. 2d 445. The Committee completed its work and filed its report during 1981. The Committee's recommendations are discussed elsewhere in this *Report.*

Third, in 1980 the Courts Commission authorized publication of its orders and opinions in a permanent bound volume. The American Judicature Society avers that Illinois is the first, and thus far the only, State to collect and publish the decisions of its judicial disciplinary body in an official reports. The *Official Illinois Courts Commission Reports* contains: (1) a table of reported cases and a list of orders and opinions filed by the Courts Commission, (2) the roster of past and present members of the Commission, (3) a prefatory note concisely relating the history of Illinois judicial disciplinary procedures since 1964, (4) an appendix containing the rules of procedure of the Commission and the rules of judicial conduct of the Supreme Court, (5) opinions, preceded by syllabi, filed by the Courts Commission since 1964, and (6) an index. During late 1980 and 1981, the *Official Reports* was distributed to each Illinois judicial officer as well as to newly elected and appointed judges.

The 1981 activities of the Illinois Courts Commission were:

(1) Complaint 80-CC-1 was dismissed by the Commission on December 29, 1980 (see 1980 *Annual Report* 59), and on February 13, 1981 the Commission by supplemental opinion denied the Judicial Inquiry Board's motion for reconsideration. The Commission's decision is the subject of a pending action in the Supreme Court. *People ex rel. Ill. Judicial Inquiry Board v. Ill. Courts Com.*, S. Ct. Doc. 54765.

(2) Complaint 80-CC-3 charged an Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County with conduct that was prejudicial to the administration of justice and brought the judicial office into disrepute in that he, while visiting his summer home, interfered with a police officer's duty by attempting to dissuade the officer from issuing traffic tickets to his son and another; he verbally and physically assaulted the officer; and he attempted to compromise the officer's filing of criminal charges against him. The complaint alleged the respondent violated Supreme Court Rule 61(c)(4).

On July 16, 1981, the Commission held that "the conduct of the respondent, in shouting threats at the deputy [sheriff], constituted a violation of Rule 61(c)(4). However, we find this single violation, provoked as it was by the wrongful ticketing of the respondent's son for a traffic offense, does not call for the imposition of discipline upon the respondent." The Commission then dismissed the complaint. On August 17, 1981, the Judicial Inquiry Board filed a motion for reconsideration. On the Board's motion, the Commission suspended a ruling "until after the final determination" in *People ex rel. Ill. Judiciary Inquiry Board v. Ill. Courts Com.*, S. Ct. Doc. 54765.

(3) Complaint 80-CC-4 charged a Judge of the Appellate Court for the Fifth Judicial District with conduct that was prejudicial to the administration of justice and that brought the judicial office into disrepute in that he, when stopped and arrested by a police officer for driving under the influence of alcohol and improper lane usage, advised the officer he was a judge; he then verbally abused the officer and refused to cooperate with the police; and he aided and abetted violations of law and participated in the circumvention, frustration and obstruction of legal and judicial process by, *inter alia,* taking custody of his arrest records and the complaints charging the traffic offenses. The charges were never prosecuted. The complaint charged the respondent with violating Supreme Court Rules 61(b) and 61(c)(4).

During July of 1981 the Commission heard Complaint 80-CC-4 and then ordered the parties to submit written arguments and briefs. As of December 31, 1981, the parties had submitted briefs, etc. but additional filings are anticipated. It is expected the Commission will decide this matter in mid-1982.

During the period July 1, 1971 through December 31, 1981, the Judicial Inquiry Board had filed 32 formal complaints with the Courts Commission. The dispositions of the complaints by the Commission were as follows:

Respondents removed from office	- 3
Respondents suspended without pay	- 6
Respondents censured	- 3
Respondents reprimanded	- 5
Complaints dismissed	-13
Commission order expunged by Supreme Court	- 1
Complaints pending	- 1

In the several annual and supplemental reports of the Judicial Inquiry Board, it is noted that the overwhelming number of complaints received about judges is unmeritorious. The reports further state that each communication complaining about a judge's conduct is carefully examined; however, "relatively few of the communications justify further action by the Board" because persons "who have had a disappointing experience in the courts or have lost a case . . . are sometimes inclined to an exaggerated idea of the power of the Board to rectify what they regard as a miscarriage of justice."

Nevertheless, the power of the Board and the application of that power has caused some concern, particularly among the judiciary. That concern has been expressed by Justice Robert C. Underwood in a law review article, 47 Notre Dame Lawyer 247:

> "While the creation of the Judicial Inquiry Board was opposed by the members of the Supreme Court as unnecessary, and as creating a potential threat to the independence of the judicial branch of government, I am sure that the members to be appointed will be selected with care and will be sincere, conscientious individuals, aware of the seriousness of their responsibilities. It is their constitutional obligation to maintain the confidentiality of all complaints until such time as a formal charge, if warranted, is filed against a

judge. A working knowledge of the judicial process will be imperative for the Board members if they are to distinguish between improper judicial conduct as opposed to mere dissatisfaction with a judicial ruling or opinion. While a potential threat to judicial independence has been created, I trust that will never become a reality. That independence can, in fact, be enhanced if the Board performs its duties in a responsible, impartial and nonsensational manner."

What the future holds for the judges of Illinois relating to the regulation of the judiciary is difficult to perceive. The overwhelming majority of judicial officers are men and women of high integrity, honesty, virtue and self-discipline for hard work and devotion to their judicial duties. Judges are human beings with the same virtues and failings of other professional people; but because they are public servants, they are rightly held to a high degree of trust and confidence.

The Administrative Office

Introduction

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (see Appendix B for historical development) is established pursuant to Article VI, Section 16 of the Constitution of 1970, to assist the Chief Justice to carry out his duties in exercising the administrative and supervisory authority of the Supreme Court over all the courts.

The functions of the Administrative Office cannot be exhaustively delineated, for the Supreme Court's administrative authority encompasses every aspect of the judicial system. However, these functions can be generally described as including personnel, fiscal management, continuing judicial education, records and statistics, secretariat, liaison with the legislative and executive branches, management of court facilities and equipment, research and planning. Within each of these categories fall the specific function of the Administrative Office which are reported in greater detail in this report. It is interesting to note that the functions of the Administrative Office, as they have developed since 1959, correspond very closely to those established in the 1974 A.B.A. Standards Relating to Court Organization (Standard 1.41) for state court administrative offices:

> "(1) Preparation of standards and procedures for the recruitment, evaluation, promotion, in-service training, and discipline of all personnel in the court system, other than judges and judicial officers.
>
> (2) Financial administration of the system, including budget preparation and administration, accounting and auditing.
>
> (3) Management of the court system's continuing education programs for judges, judicial officers, and non-judicial personnel.
>
> (4) Promulgation and administration of uniform requirements concerning records and information systems and statistical compilations and controls.
>
> (5) Secretariat, including acting as secretary to the judicial council and judicial conference and their committees, arranging meetings of the judiciary, disseminating reports, bulletins, and other official information, and rendering annual and other periodic reports on behalf of the court system.
>
> (6) Liaison for the court system as a whole with the legislature and the chief executive, and with the bar, the news media, and the general public.
>
> (7) Supervision of construction of major physical facilities and establishment of standards and procedures for acquisition of equipment, incidental facilities, and purchased services.
>
> (8) Research for planning for future needs.
>
> (9) Management of the staff of the central administrative office."

The Administrative Office is also responsible for the administration of several programs pursuant to specific Supreme Court rules: (1) temporary licensing of senior law students (Rule 711); (2) impartial medical expert program (Rule 215); (3) teller of elections of Associate Judges (Rule 39); (4) secretary to the Judicial Conference (Rule 41) and Conference of Chief Circuit Judges (Rule 42); (5) custodian of judicial statements of economic interest (Rule 68) and (6) repository of Appellate and Circuit Court rules (Rule 21).

In addition, the Supreme Court has designated the Administrative Office as secretary to the Supreme Court Rules Committee, and the Courts Commission has designated the Administrative Office as secretary in all proceedings before the Commission.

In 1978, a Probation Division was established in the Administrative Office to implement the probation officer salary subsidy and other responsibilities provided for in P.A. 80-1483.

In 1981, the Supreme Court approved the addition of Judicial Management Information staff to the Administrative Office. This staff is responsible for planning and coordinating the installation of an automated recordkeeping system in the reviewing courts and assisting the trial courts in planning and installing automated recordkeeping systems which meet the Supreme Court's published Standards and Guidelines.

Personnel

The Administrative Office maintains two offices — the headquarters in Springfield and a second office in Chicago.

During 1981, the staff of the Administrative Office totaled forty-four. In addition to the Director, the staff includes: one Deputy Director, five Assistant Directors, one Supervisor of Accounting, one Supervisor of Probation, two Administrative Assistants, three Assistant Supervisors, five Information System Specialists, two Trainers, one Statistician, thirteen Accountants, seven Secretaries, one File Clerk, and one Messenger.

Accounting Division

The Administrative Office's unified accounting division was established on October 1, 1963. The organization of the accounting division served as the basis for transforming the former fragmented system of accounting for funds expended by the court system into an integrated system accountable for all funds appropriated by the General Assembly to the State judicial system. Upon the establishment of the accounting division, the Supreme Court appointed Jeanne Meeks as supervisor who, with the assistance of her staff, has maintained strict control of the disbursal of appropriated funds. The division is located in the Springfield office.

General Revenue funds appropriated to the Supreme Court which are monitored by the accounting division cover salaries for all judges, appellate law clerks, court reporters, clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts and related personnel. In addition, there are appropriations for payment of the operational costs for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, Administrative Office, Judicial Conference, Impartial Medical Program, travel for judges and court reporters, transcription fees, and probation officer salary subsidies.

It is not possible to exhaustively define the many duties of the accounting division, for the accounting procedures of documenting, verifying and summarizing are indeed numerous. The accounting division's primary function is to properly approve, audit, process and record all judicial expenditures drawn on each of the appropriations.

Though the division operates as a unit, its functions can be categorized as budget, payroll, vouchers, insurance, property control, fiscal reports, deposits of funds, and finally, reconciliation of the division's ledgers as opposed to Comptroller printouts.

A brief description of each of the previously mentioned components will identify the accountability of the division.

Some of the rudiments in computing annual budgets are perusing and comparing expenditures over a three year span, incorporating specific needs over and above the ordinary obligatory requirements, and applying the cost of living index wherever necessary. Each new budget is prepared when only three months of the current fiscal year have passed. Expenses incurred in the first month of a new fiscal year are generally not received for processing until the second month. This fact results in the availability of merely two months of expenses as a basis for accumulating supportive data for the preparation of the new budget.

Budget forms represent the anticipated funds which will be needed to operate the judicial system in the new Fiscal Year. Each appropriation is studied and carefully computed, using expenditures for past, current, and anticipated future costs as a barometer. Each line item within the total budget is calculated as nearly as possible for the exact amounts required. Requests in each of the line items for each appropriation are justified with a succinct written explanation which accompanies the completed budget forms. All budget forms, object code forms, back-up sheets, written justifications, etc. are arranged in book form. After much detailed compilation, the annual budgets for the Supreme Court and allied appropriations are finalized and delivered to the Bureau of the Budget. The completion date for submitting budgets to the Bureau of the Budget is December of each year.

The accounting division prepares the necessary appropriation legislation. Staff members of the Senate and House of Representatives review the budget carefully for the purpose of recommending reductions, approvals or disapprovals of every budgetary request contained within the total budget. Conferences are held with these staff members prior to the committee hearings. The Supervisor then appears with the Director before the appropriation committees of the General Assembly to provide information and answer questions relating to the proposed budget.

The payroll section computes all deductions affecting warrants such as Federal and State withholding tax, judicial and state employees' retirement, bonds, and state employees' insurance. This section adds new employees to respective payrolls and deletes resigned, retired, and deceased personnel on a semi-monthly and monthly basis. Other payroll functions of the accounting division are to maintain payroll controls, registers and ledgers, and make monthly entries in posting ledgers for each employee with a cumulative balance.

Although statutorily the fiscal year ends June 30th of each year, there is a three month extension of time to allow for payment of all encumbrances contracted prior to July 1st. This means that during the period July through September of each year, the need for careful accounting is greater as there are two fiscal years for which funds are being disbursed.

All vouchers submitted are categorized according to the fiscal year and are thoroughly checked against vendor records to avoid duplicate payment. Routinely, each voucher must be audited according to the administrative standards set within the office. Any discrepancies concerning statements or vouchers are corrected through correspondence or returned for correction. The pre-audit procedures are extensive and are applied before the voucher is processed for payment. The accounting division processes over 20,000 vouchers per annum. Included in this figure are vouchers for judges and court reporters travel expenses as well as transcription fee vouchers. Each of the travel vouchers is checked for proper charges for mileage, lodging, food, receipts and signatures. Transcription fees are audited pursuant to the number of transcript pages and are checked against previous vouchers to avoid duplicate payment.

The State Employees' Insurance Act mandates that all state employees are entitled to insurance coverage pursuant to the master policy on file with the Insurance Commission. Additional duties created by this statute fall within the division. Each employee's record must be perused monthly to establish age, which affects insurance rates. Accordingly, changes in rate automatically dictate adjustments in the payrolls. Also, requests for insurance claims must be handled in the division. There are detailed insurance reports covering transactions under the various options contained in the types of health and life insurance for which each member has subscribed. These intricate reports are furnished to the Insurance Commission on a semi-monthly and monthly basis.

All equipment purchased with State funds must be procured in accordance with the State Property Act of Illinois. Tag numbers are affixed to each item, recorded and reported to the Property Control Agency promptly upon payment to the vendors. Monthly reports are reconciled and any discrepancy is pursued and corrected.

Each month all ledgers are balanced with internal controls and those figures are transferred in report form. Copies of the monthly report reflecting the expenditures from each appropriation are furnished to the members of the Supreme Court and the Director. The section of the report relating to each budgetary division in the judicial system is provided to its administrative head.

Subsequent to the close of business of each fiscal year, all ledgers and in-house records are closed and a final fiscal report is filed with the appropriate department. This report discloses the amount of the appropriation, expenditures, and lapses in the appropriation. This report, coupled with in-house statistics, also serves to aid in projecting costs for the forthcoming year.

Pursuant to statute, all cash received in the various departments is deposited in the State Treasury under its respective account number. Ledgers are maintained and all monthly reports are reconciled with the Comptroller and Treasurer. Typical examples of the intake of cash are filing fees, appearance fees, etc.

This division complies with the fiscal policies, accounting principles, controls, operating procedures and reporting requirements of the Comptroller's Unified Statewide Accounting System. Monthly printouts which are produced by the State Comptroller pertinent to cash receipts, obligations, contracts, and appropriation expenditures are reconciled with the in-house records maintained in the accounting division.

The Illinois Constitution of 1970 initiated a fundamental change in the auditing program for the State of Illinois. The new Constitution abolished the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts and established the office of the Comptroller and the office of the Auditor General.

The Auditor General is responsible for the post-audit function in state government and is mandated to do a financial audit of every state agency at least every two years.

In 1973, the Illinois General Assembly passed the Illinois State Auditing Act and expanded the concept of auditing. It includes not only financial and fiscal auditing but also performance and managerial auditing. Effectiveness and efficiency are the bywords of auditing today. It is no longer concerned simply with accounting, but more importantly, with accountability.

To date, the accounting division has maintained a high degree of efficiency and accountability for proper administration of funds and has received favorable audits entirely void of recommendations for amending its procedures.

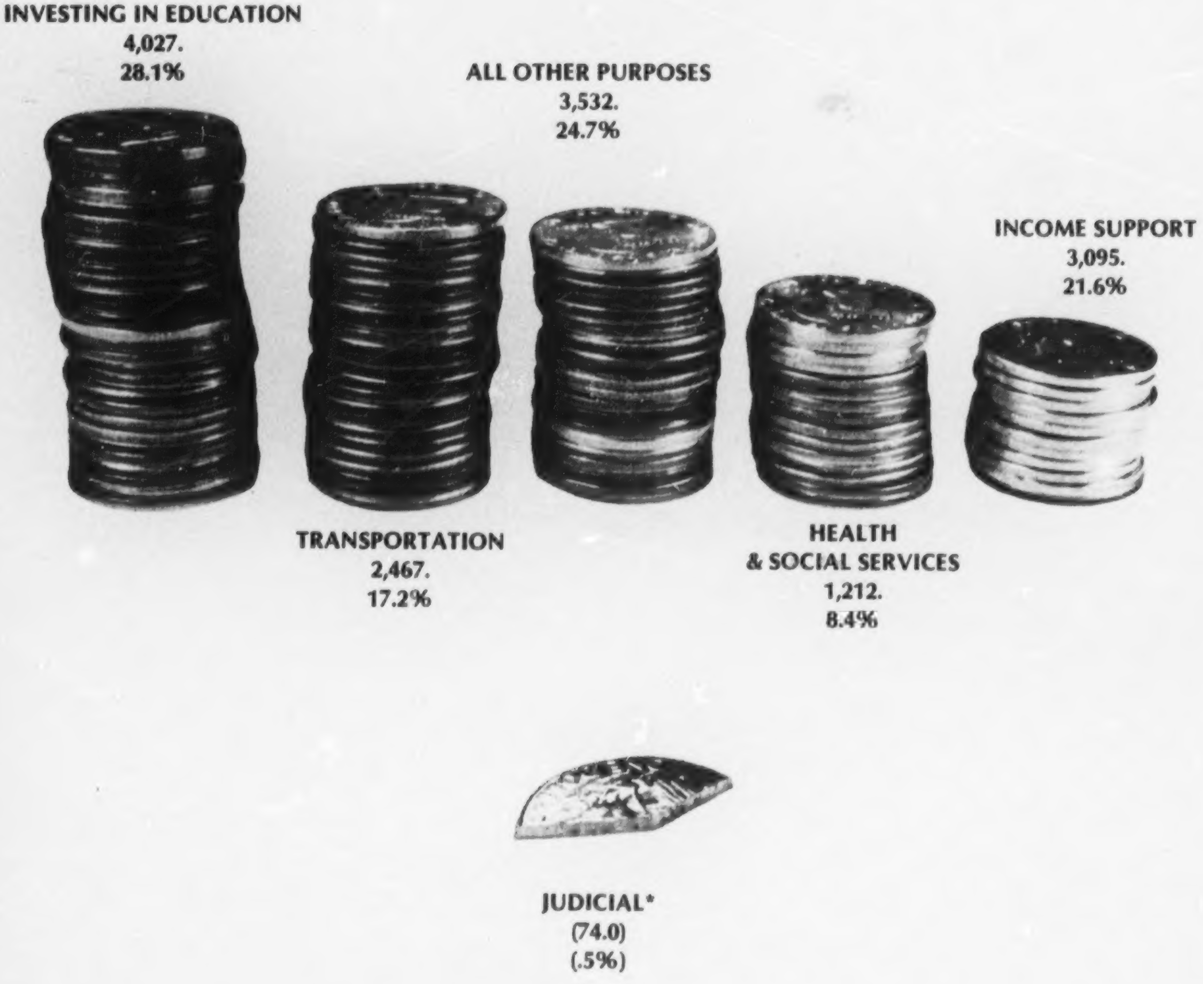
FISCAL NOTE
JUDICIAL AND RELATED PERSONNEL
July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1982

Period	Appropriation (in millions of dollars)	Expended (in millions of dollars)
July 1, 1963 - June 30, 1965 73rd Biennium	$16.3	$14.7
July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1967 74th Biennium	$27.4	$24.5
July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1969 75th Biennium	$35.0	$32.7
July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970 76th G.A. - 1st Half	$23.1	$20.1
July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971 76th G.A. - 2nd Half	$23.4	$21.0
July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972 77th G.A. - 1st Half	$27.6	$23.3
July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973 77th G.A. - 2nd Half	$27.8	$26.0
July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974 78th G.A. - 1st Half	$29.2	$27.8
July 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975 78th G.A. - 2nd Half	$39.6*	$31.1
July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976 79th G.A. - 1st Half	$41.7	$39.2
July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1977 79th G.A. - 2nd Half	$44.0	$40.7
July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978 80th G.A. - 1st Half	$49.3	$44.8
July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979 - 80th G.A. - 2nd Half	$53.0	$52.6
July 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980 81st G.A. - 1st Half	$67.5	$63.4
July 1, 1980 - June 30, 1981 81st G.A. - 2nd Half	$72.2	$66.8
July 1, 1981 - June 30, 1982 82nd G.A. - 1st Half	$74.0	

* Includes Supreme and Appellate Court Clerks' budgets beginning July 1, 1974.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Appropriated funds for Fiscal Year 1982 - in millions of dollars 14,333.



*The cost of administering the Judicial System is .5 of 1 per cent of the Total State Budget for Fiscal Year 1982.

PROBATION DIVISION

(Background)

A substantial step toward establishing a system of professional probation services in Illinois was taken in 1978. "An Act in relation to subsidy for probation officers" (P.A. 80-1483), Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, par. 706-7; ch. 38, pars. 204-6, 204-7, places, within the Administrative Office, certain responsibilities and authority to improve probation services. The provisions of the Act are consistent with recommendations developed by the Committee on Probation and approved by the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference in 1974. The Act authorizes the Administrative Office to:

1. Establish and monitor hiring and promotional standards for state subsidized adult and juvenile probation officers.
2. Provide up to $400 per month state salary subsidy for qualified probation officers.
3. Establish a uniform recordkeeping system and forms.
4. Establish a system of collecting uniform statistical information on probation services.
5. Establish a system for training to improve the quality of probation services throughout the state.
6. Seek the cooperation of local and state government and private agencies to improve the quality of probation services.

To implement the Act, a Probation Division was established within the Administrative Office. The Division is based in Springfield and is staffed by one Supervisor, two Assistant Supervisors, and three Secretaries.

(Standards)

During 1981, the staff of the Probation Division, working with the Standards Committee of the Illinois Probation and Court Services Association, moved forward with a plan to develop a comprehensive set of Model Standards for adult and juvenile probation and court services departments.

These standards are in addition to the standards for hiring and promotion contained in the Administrative Regulations Governing Minimum Qualifications for Illinois Probation Personnel which govern eligibility for state probation subsidy reimbursement and the Advisory Standards for Probation and Court Services Departments which were developed by an adhoc committee of probation officers in 1980 and adopted by the Advisory Committee on Minimum Qualifications for Probation Officers.

The new Model Standards address almost all aspects of professional probation practice including organization, administration, personnel, training, fiscal management, investigation and supervision.

The Model Standards are scheduled for completion in March of 1982 and will be published and distributed by the Probation Division.

(Subsidy Reimbursement)

During 1981, the number of counties receiving probation subsidy remained at 94. Eight small Illinois counties still do not participate in the state probation subsidy program because they employ probation officers on a part-time basis and are therefore not eligible for reimbursement.

Probation subsidy was made to Illinois counties as reimbursement for 1,287 probation officers in January, 1981. This number increased to 1,310 by December, 1981. Since the probation subsidy program began in January, 1979, the number of probation and court services personnel has increased by 140 or 12%.

Probation subsidy reimbursement to Illinois counties totaled $6,182,750 during calendar 1981, an average of $515,229 per month.

(Statistics)

In June, 1981, the Division published and distributed to probation departments, Chief Judges, and interested state agencies a forty-three page comprehensive statistical report on Illinois Probation and Court Services for calendar year 1980.

This report revealed that there were 1,227 professional probation staff persons and 447 clerical support personnel employed in Illinois probation offices during county fiscal year 1980-1981.

Probation and court services budgets, excluding detention and child care, totaled $29,726,266 for county fiscal year 1980-1981, an increase of $2.85 million over the previous year.

Illinois probation officers completed 11,217 adult presentence investigations and 3,632 other adult investigations during 1980 in addition to 11,605 juvenile social history investigations and 3,213 other juvenile related investigations.

The adult probation caseload in Illinois totaled 64,698 on December 31, 1980. The caseload was comprised of 30,377 felons, 28,589 misdemeanants, 2,339 traffic, 2,391 Interstate Compact, and 614 supervised pretrial release cases.

The juvenile caseload under supervision on December 31, 1980, totaled 12,928 including 807 informal cases.

Statistical reporting forms from county probation and court services departments for calendar 1981 have just been received and are being tabulated. Statistical reporting forms for 1981 were modified to allow for monthly data collection on the local level in an effort to improve accuracy and timely collection of data. The forms for recording data on probation violations were totally revised and a new report was developed to collect information on the amount of restitution collected from adult and juvenile probationers in each county.

(Training)

The Probation Division continued its professional training program through contractual arrangement as it has done since its inception. During calendar year 1981, three contractors were engaged to provide professional training to Illinois probation and court services personnel. The Probation Division continued its practice of providing both basic and advanced training to chief managing officers.

The major contractor with the Probation Division is Sangamon State University. Contractual provisions call for the University to provide residential training for all Illinos probation and court services departments outside of Cook County. During 1981, Sangamon State University conducted 20 programs throughout the state. Five hundred seventy-two probation officers attended these programs for a total of 13,440 participant training hours. The total cost for this training was $223,222. Professional training for probation and court services personnel in Cook County is provided through a contract with the Court Personnel Training and Development Section of the Cook County Department of Personnel. Most of this training is non-residential, resulting in far less expense. During 1981, the Court Personnel Training and Development Section conducted 32 programs of various lengths for 717 registrants at a cost of $70,470.

A new training contract was given to Illinois State University during 1981. This contract is for a special assignment of developing an Illinois Probation Case Classification System and training up to 10 probation departments in use of this system. During the year, the University conducted five programs for 57 officers at a total cost of $15,004.

During the year, the Probation Division conducted two basic training programs for 28 chief managing officers. The total cost was $15,312 for 1,120 training hours.

For the year 1981, training costs for Illinois probation and court services personnel totaled $324,009. These costs supported 59 training programs for 1,374 participants.

(Technical Assistance)

In a continuing effort to assist state and local government in improving the quality of probation services in the state of Illinois, the Division has engaged in providing technical assistance to county departments of probation and court services by conducting indepth probation management studies focusing on organization, operation, service delivery and programs.

These studies are undertaken in response to specific requests from the Chief Judges of the respective circuits. During the period from January 1, 1981 through December 31, 1981, the staff of the Probation Division completed and published probation management studies of two Illinois counties.

In addition, the Division staff responded to requests for technical assistance regarding specific problems from 38 counties. This technical assistance focused on such areas as setting up probation management information systems, development of public service employment programs, juvenile intake screening units, detention operation, restitution and home detention programs and many others.

During 1981, staff of the Division began a new service of caseload audits. This involved a case by case review of all adult and juvenile case files in counties requesting this service. The purpose of these audits was to identify those cases being carried as active by probation departments that were on transfer, absconder or warrant status or could meet reasonable criteria for early discharge. Three Illinois counties requested and received this service during 1981 and more than 1,000 cases were reviewed.

The supervisor of the Probation Division served on the following advisory boards and committees during 1981:

- Illinois Commission on Children — Committee on Youth and the Law
- Illinois League of Women Voters — Juvenile Court Watching Project
- Advisory Board — Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes
- Public Affairs Advisory Board — Continental Broadcasting Company

Division staff also provided technical assistance to and worked with:

- Illinois Probation and Court Services Association
- Lutheran Welfare Services
- Illinois Department of Corrections
- University of Illinois
- Sangamon State University
- Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
- Illinois Judicial Conference — Juvenile Problems Committee

(Interstate Compact)

Since July 1, 1979, the Probation Division has been responsible for the administration of the probation portion of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1977, ch. 38, par. 1003-3-11 et. seq.)

Between January 1, and December 31, 1981, the Division received and processed 16,362 requests for information and/or assistance as provided by the Interstate Compact agreement.

As of December 31, 1981, there were 2,192 Illinois probationers being supervised out-of-state and 2,780 out-of-state probationers being supervised in Illinois.

(Monitoring)

In order to assure total compliance with the statutory and regulatory requirements for receiving probation subsidy, the Division has continued to maintain personnel and training records on all probation and court services personnel receiving subsidy, and monitoring new hirings, promotions, and terminations on a daily basis.

The monitoring function includes field visits to probation departments to examine personnel records and ensure compliance with subsidy requirements.

(Public Information and Education)

The staff of the Division are frequently asked to address civic groups, legislative commissions, professional associations and public forums. Organizations addressed during 1981 include:

- Illinois Correctional Association
- Illinois Probation and Court Services Association
- Illinois Sheriff's Association
- Urban Counties Council of Illinois
- Lake County Juvenile Officers Association.

Judicial Management Information Systems

Appellate Information System Project

Processing more cases in a speedier manner has become an absolute necessity in our intermediate appellate court. The number of cases being appealed has increased dramatically in the past fifteen years.

Although the appellate court has improved its case processing procedures with some changes in rules and by greater effort on the part of the judges and their staffs, by 1978 it had become apparent that careful case monitoring and speedier dispositions required the use of mechanical devices. Systems analyses were begun in that year of the office procedures in the First and Fourth Districts. The analyses showed the feasibility of developing a judicial management information system and the Supreme Court directed the Administrative Office to develop such a system.

In early 1980, the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs, at the direction of the Administrative Office with approval from the Supreme Court, submitted two grant applications to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. One application sought funds to purchase electronic data processing equipment and software to be installed in the First and Fourth Districts. The other requested money to hire staff with the analytical, programming and systems expertise to make the equipment functional. Both grants were awarded, with each beginning on July 1, 1980, and lasting for one year.

Between January and March, 1981, five people were hired — one management analyst, three data processing specialists and one secretary/trainer. A second management analyst was already on the staff of the Supreme Court committee and another secretary/trainer was hired in May. Under the supervision of the Project Director, the staff was split into two teams.

The technical team assisted in developing a Request for Proposal (RFP). The RFP specified for vendors the scope of the Appellate Information System.

Installation of prototype case recordkeeping and management systems in the First and Fourth Districts was specified as the first stage for development. Case management was defined as including docket information on case records and events, operational lists and notices, management reports and statistics, financial accounts and administrative reports and transmittals.

Interested vendors were informed that a software package (PROMIS) developed by the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW) had been selected to accomplish the case recordkeeping and management function. Vendors also were informed that the case recordkeeping and management system, after being tested in the First and Fourth Districts, would be expanded to the remaining three districts. Additional functions were enumerated as possibilities for system development, including word processing, issues indexing, electronic mail, photocomposition, Illinois legal research and national legal research.

Participating vendors submitted proposals for addressing the various functions. After the technical team, in conjunction with a technical review committee, evaluated each proposal and submitted findings to an Appellate Review and Evaluation Committee, the Supreme Court Committee announced that, contingent upon successful contract negotiations, the award had been made to International Business Machines (IBM).

Following the selection of IBM as the supplier of the computer hardware, the technical team began a detailed review of IBM's hardware, software and educational offerings. The team examined the reasons for the decisions made by IBM in developing its proposal and explored every available alternative. The performance, flexibility, availability and ease of use of each hardware device and software package were analyzed in terms of both current and future needs. The technical team also contacted users of similar hardware and software and IBM personnel.

In addition to reviewing what was available from IBM, the technical team studied the PROMIS system. They visited INSLAW headquarters in Washington, D.C., reviewed all the PROMIS documentation and discussed the system with INSLAW staff. They also visited an installation in Prince George County, Maryland, to see an actual PROMIS application operating on IBM hardware equivalent to that proposed for the Appellate Information System.

During this same time period, the management team had been given the task of identifying Appellate Court procedures, documents and information requirements, specifically in the areas of records processing and maintenance, operational and statistical reports, and finance. While only operations in the First and Fourth Districts were to be automated in the first phase, the team had to verify that the proposed system for those two districts would be compatible with existing manual systems in the remaining districts. The verification was necessary to assure that, if approval were given, expansion of the projects into the other districts would be possible.

The study was divided into two parts. In the offices of the First and Fourth District Appellate Court clerks, the team conducted an intensive review and documentation of procedures and paperflow. In the Second, Third and Fifth District offices, the team reviewed the procedures and paperflow to verify that projected expansion of the project was practicable. By June 30th, the team had spoken with virtually every employee in each of the five offices of the Appellate Court and had documented every event affecting a case from point of filing to disposition, except for the adjudicative process itself. By the conclusion of this exhaustive review, the team had confirmed that procedural variations among the districts were minor and, in no instance, did they present an obstacle in designing a single automated system for use by all the districts.

Contract negotiations were conducted during the months of April and May, resulting in a signed master contract on June 15, 1981. The IBM hardware that would support operations in the Fourth District was installed in Springfield at 840 South Spring Street on July 30. Less than two weeks later, the IBM hardware for the First District was installed in the Daley Center in Chicago. The technical team oversaw the installations and then began the task of modifying the PROMIS system in accord with the information provided by the management team.

Because of the demise of federal funding, the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice programs ceased to function in mid 1981. In anticipation of this, the Supreme Court authorized the Administrative Director to seek appropriated funds from the General Assembly in FY 82 (July 1, 1981), to continue the automation effort. The funds were appropriated by the legislature and the Judicial Management Information Services became the responsibility of the Administrative Office. The Project Director was named as an Assistant Director and the staff was absorbed into the Administrative Office.

The management and technical teams intensified the process of tailoring the PROMIS software package to conform with the design specifications. Representatives from all five districts of the Appellate Court met in Chicago to participate in a one-day system demonstration. Suggestions made during the demonstration subsequently were incorporated into the system.

The Administrative Director has signed contract amendments which will upgrade the Springfield machine by doubling its storage capacity and nearly doubling its operating speed. Communications capabilities also were included. The upgrade will allow the Springfield machine to support the Second, Third and Fifth Districts as well as the Fourth District. Each of the Districts will be linked by an advanced telecommunications system to allow staff to perform its support work.

The staff will begin training clerk personnel in the First and Fourth Districts during February, 1982. The introduction of automated equipment into the Clerks' offices will be the only change that the Clerks' personnel will undergo at this time. To enable as smooth a transition as possible, the automated system has been designed to parallel the existing manual system. Since training will be conducted on an individual basis, major training and transition difficulties are not anticipated.

The First and Fourth Districts will maintain both manual and automated systems until such times as the Clerks are satisfied that the automated system functions properly and that the people operating the system are comfortable with it. Following this test period, no further information will be posted manually; all cases will be recorded solely on the automated system.

Circuit Information System Project

Over the last eighteen years, partially through the use of LEAA funds awarded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, more than twenty counties established various automated data processing systems of applications to support court operations. Predictably, each of these systems developed along a separate path, using different consultants, equipment and programs. In view of these developments, the Supreme Court, in 1978, adopted the Judicial Management Information System Standards. These Standards are premised on the same considerations, such as uniformity, accuracy and reliability in recordkeeping and reporting, that prompted the development and adoption of the Supreme Court Administrative Order on Recordkeeping.

The Standards provide that any circuit plans for initiating or significantly modifying a judicial management information system must be approved by the Administrative Office. This provision was included to insure compliance with the Standards and establish a mechanism which can determine whether existing or proposed systems meet the information requirements of the circuit and the Administrative Office.

Continued study of and communication with the various data processing projects by the Administrative Office is resulting in a unified approach to the development of these systems. In order to insure that automated records, statistics, reports and forms will be compatible and uniform, the Administrative Office is supporting five major projects.

The first project, entitled the Judicial Management Information System Study, identified and developed realistic plans for the future management and automation of court records. This project was undertaken as a logical consequence of five years of study of automated court systems in Illinois and other states, technological trends and projected future needs. The contract for this project was awarded to Arthur Young & Company in 1980.

Experiences from other states and within Illinois have indicated that the best way to approach court automation is to allow the people who will use the system — judges, clerks, probation officers, court administrators and agencies receiving information from the courts — and the people who will finance the system — legislators and county board members — to design the system through their individual input regarding ongoing activities, needs and problems. Comprehensive input of this nature can be translated into the technological specifications required for equipment procurement, system design and management recommendations for operational procedures. The Administrative Office adopted this participatory approach as the foundation for building a judicial management information system in Illinois and the Judicial Management Information System Study followed the same format. In the course of the study, Arthur Young & Company interviewed 1,500 persons during visits to all of the twenty-one Judicial Circuits, the five Appellate Districts, the Supreme Court of Illinois and related state agencies. The product of this statewide collaboration and subsequent distillation of several alternative approaches was the Judicial Management Information System Plan.

The activities proposed in the Judicial Management Information System Plan were presented to the Supreme Court by the Administrative Director in the form of a four-year planning and implementation schedule which included equipment procurement, software development, studies and staff expansion.

After Supreme Court approval of the proposed approach, Arthur Young & Company provided additional recommendations and submitted a final report in 1981. Arthur Young & Company also produced an Executive Summary for widespread distribution to parties who are interested in learning about the course upon which the Illinois court system has embarked without having to pore through the technical documentation produced by the study. Staff expansion, equipment procurement and the Appellate Information System Project were the first steps undertaken by the Administrative Office to implement the recommendations produced by the Judicial Management Information System Study.

The second project, a data administration study, represented an extension of the Judicial Management Information System Study. The development of a statewide judicial management information system with manual and automated components must be predicated upon a technical and organizational environment which ensures that data collected can be transformed into meaningful, accessible information. Under contract with the Administrative Office, Arthur Young & Company examined the need for data administration within the Illinois court system and defined the recommended duties, responsibilities and organizational placement of this projected staff function. The final report will describe suggested policies to be adopted and specific activities to be performed during 1982-83. The final report also will specify technical selection criteria for data dictionary and data base management software necessary for putting the Judicial Management Information System Plan into effect.

As the third project, the Circuit Court Coding Manual will provide codes, definitions and formats necessary to data administration.

Initially, the Supreme Court Committee used LEAA funds to contract with SEARCH Group, Inc. for the development of the Coding Manual. The criminal and quasi-criminal segment of the Coding Manual was completed in 1980, and the civil segment (excluding juvenile) was finished in 1981. To ensure that the Coding Manual will be comprehensive, realistic and valid, each item contained in it has been reviewed by a subcommittee of the Judicial Management Advisory Committee. Additional segments of the Coding Manual will be developed in 1982 and 1983.

Regularization of information gathering and dissemination procedures in the Circuit Courts, whether in manual or automated environments, is a necessary step toward the eventual goal of developing a comprehensive judicial management information system. The design and implementation of standard forms to be used in circuit clerk operations is an important component of this regularization. The investigation of criminal and quasi-criminal case information requirements which culminated in development of the Circuit Court Coding Manual provided the information base to enable forms standardization work to be undertaken.

In the fourth proje[illegible] the Administrative Office contracted with SEARCH Group, Inc. to develop twelve uniform forms which would support criminal and traffic case initiation, processing, disposition, notification and reporting activities in a manner consistent with the Circuit Court Coding Manual segments already completed. SEARCH Group, Inc. has designed thirteen forms, including a mittimus, an arrest warrant, a petition for hearing, and a petition for expungement.

Although standard codes and forms are critical for recordkeeping uniformity, the design of a statewide judicial management information system requires detailed documentation of each step taken to record and process all official court events. The fifth project will produce a procedures manual for circuit clerks. A procedures manual, written in detail, will provide data processing technicians with the information necessary to automate court applications while furnishing circuit clerks with a document useful in staff training or office operation.

The procedures manual is being developed by Administrative Office staff in cooperation with selected counties and circuits throughout the State of Illinois. Staff has begun visiting cooperating counties in order to learn about existing procedures and practices. The anticipated completion date for the draft criminal and quasi-criminal procedures manual is late 1982.

Judicial Management Advisory Committee

Established by the adoption of the Judicial Management Information System Standards, the Judicial Management Advisory Committee has been working since 1978 to assist the Administrative Office in the development of a realistic information management and automation approach.

Membership in the Judicial Management Advisory Committee is determined through appointments made by the Chief Judge of each Judicial Circuit. The Chief Judges, in making appointments, have been careful to insure that divergent views and different groups integral to the functioning of the court system are represented. As a consequence, committee membership includes judges, court administrators, circuit court clerks, administrative assistants, directors of court services, data processing managers and state's attorneys. The composition of the committee has helped foster communication, understanding and consensus on issues related to judicial management information systems.

The committee met in DuPage, Vermilion, Peoria, Cook (twice), Jackson, McLean, Lake and Sangamon Counties during the 1981 calendar year. At these meetings, the committee concentrated on a detailed review and supervision of the Circuit Court Coding Manual project, the Judicial Management Information System Study (including the production of the Executive Summary), the Forms Development project, the Procedures Manual project and the Data Administration Study. In addition, the committee began to explore some of the financial, educational, interface and auditing questions which will be involved in the development of a statewide judicial management information system. In this process, the Judicial Management Advisory Committee involved state agencies and local officials which use court information or support court operation.

Secretariat

The Administrative Office serves as secretary to the Judicial Conference and a host of committees and subcommittees. In addition to arranging meetings, recording minutes and keeping records, the office acts as a fact finding body, does research, conducts surveys and apprises judges of recent developments in procedural and substantive law. Some of the committees served by the Administrative Office, in a secretariat capacity, during 1981 included:

1. The Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference. Supreme Court Rule 41 designates the Administrative Office as secretary to the Conference. The office handles all details for the regular monthly meetings of the Executive Committee, including research, drafting of minutes, preparing agendas, arranging meetings and assisting the chairperson with his or her correspondence. The office implements plans for the annual Conference, the annual Associate Judge Seminar and the Regional Seminars. The office also acts as secretary to the study and seminar committees.

2. Conference of Chief Judges. Supreme Court Rule 42 designates the Administrative Office as Secretary. The office prepares agendas, arranges the monthly meetings, and maintains close liaison with the chairperson.

3. Courts Commission. The Director of the Administrative Office, pursuant to Rule 2 of Rules of Procedure of the Commission, is the secretary in all proceedings before the Commission. He performs the duties ordinarily performed by Circuit Court clerks, preserves the records, and prepares subpoenas returnable before the Commission.

4. Supreme Court Committee to Study the Rules of Judicial Conduct. The Supreme Court directed this committee to make recommendations for the modification of the rules governing judicial conduct, as may appear appropriate.

5. Sub-committee on Judicial Education. As a standing committee of the Judicial Conference, this committee is primarily responsible for planning regional seminar programs.

6. The Committee on Juvenile Problems. This is a standing committee of the Judicial Conference, responsible for studying problems relating to juvenile proceedings. This committee has developed forms for use in juvenile proceedings, conducted seminars, drafted Supreme Court rules and developed a benchbook for use in juvenile proceedings.

7. The Committee on Court Services. This is a standing committee of the Judicial Conference, established in 1975 to study, evaluate and make recommendations concerning court services such as probation, mental health, clerks, social and other ancillary court services.

8. Study Committee on High Volume Courts. This committee was appointed to study the problems of high volume courts and to recommend improved procedures.

9. Supreme Court Rules Committee. This committee originates and considers the proposals of others for the adoption or amendment of rules of the Supreme Court

and reports its recommendations thereon to the Supreme Court.

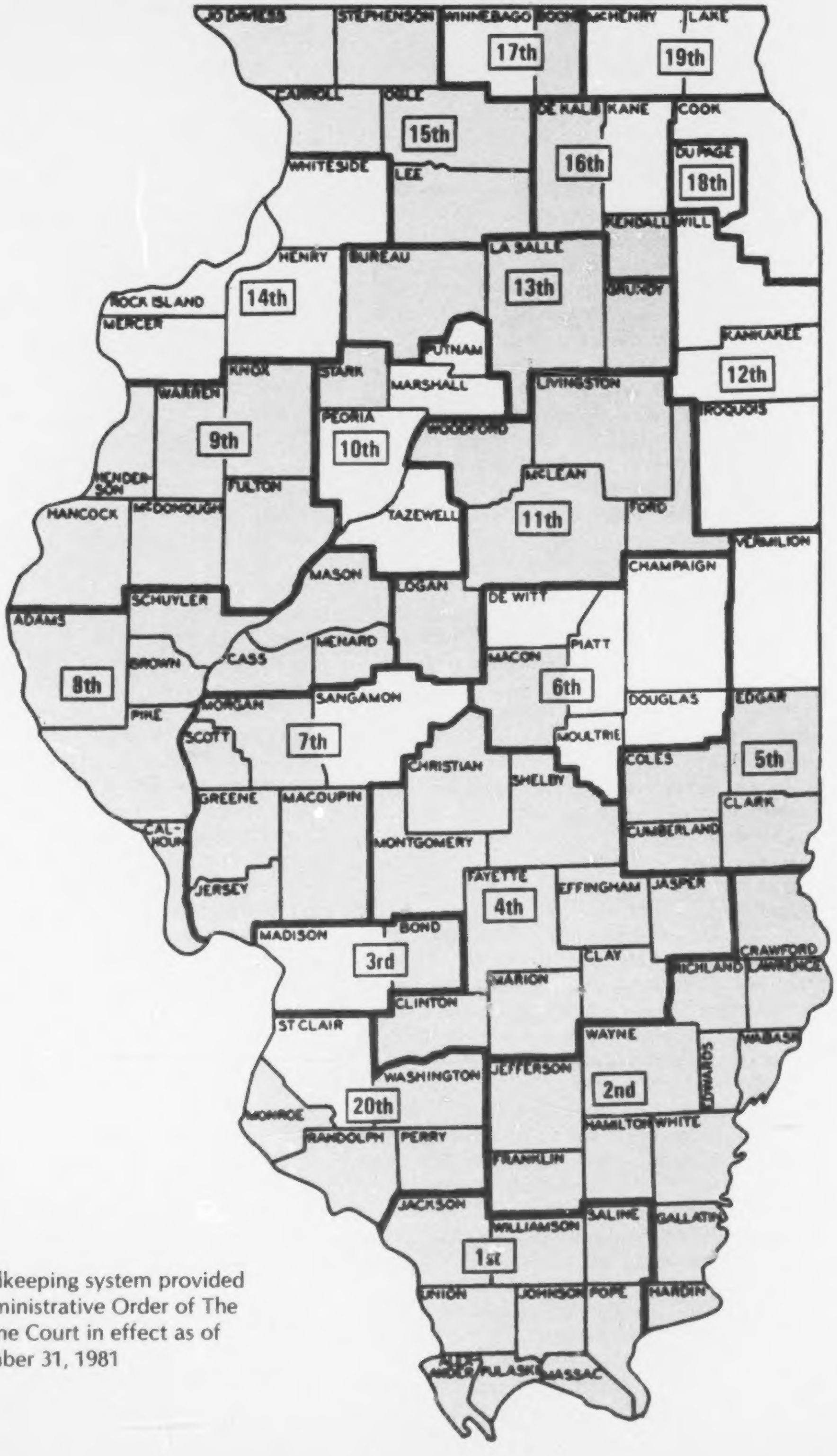
10. Study Committee on Contempt. The Supreme Court directed this committee to study the law on contempt and determine whether it was advisable to codify Illinois contempt law and procedure, either by rule or statute, in the interest of uniformity.

11. Judicial Management Information Systems Committee. This committee is charged with the responsibility of advising the Supreme Court as to the feasibility of applying computer technology to the court system, in the form of a coordinated systems network. The committee's work was completed during 1981 and, pursuant to Supreme Court order, was dissolved.

Development & Maintenance of Uniform Recordkeeping Procedures

Using standard forms and methods prescribed by the Director of the Administrative Office pursuant to the provisions of the Supreme Court's General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts, the clerks of the trial courts in seventy-six counties have implemented the uniform procedures for maintaining, either manually or automated, the case files and records of their respective courts. The remaining 26 counties in the State fall into two categories: Several more populous counties which have not yet been ordered to implement the Recordkeeping Order have established in varied degrees some automated data processing incorporating therein some of the provisions, standards and procedures prescribed in the Supreme Court's Administrative Order on Recordkeeping. Those counties are: Champaign, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Madison, McHenry, Peoria, Rock Island, St. Clair, Sangamon, Vermilion, Whiteside, Will and Winnebago. The remaining 11 counties which have not yet been ordered to implement the Recordkeeping System are: DeWitt, Douglas, Henry, Iroquois, Kankakee, Marshall, Mercer, Moultrie, Piatt, Putnam and Tazewell. Some of these counties have already adopted certain of the procedures and forms prescribed by the Manual on Recordkeeping on their own initiative.

UNIFORM RECORDKEEPING IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS


JO DAVIESS
STEPHENSON
WINNEBAGO
BOONE
McHENRY
LAKE
17th
19th
CARROLL
OGLE
DE KALB
KANE
COOK
15th
16th
DU PAGE
18th
WHITESIDE
LEE
KENDALL
WILL
HENRY
BUREAU
LA SALLE
ROCK ISLAND
14th
13th
GRUNDY
MERCER
PUTNAM
KANKAKEE
KNOX
STARK
MARSHALL
LIVINGSTON
12th
WARREN
PEORIA
IROQUOIS
9th
10th
WOODFORD
HENDER-SON
McLEAN
FULTON
HANCOCK
McDONOUGH
TAZEWELL
11th
FORD
VERMILION
MASON
CHAMPAIGN
LOGAN
SCHUYLER
DE WITT
ADAMS
MENARD
PIATT
BROWN
CASS
MACON
8th
6th
MORGAN
SANGAMON
DOUGLAS
EDGAR
PIKE
SCOTT
7th
MOULTRIE
COLES
5th
CHRISTIAN
SHELBY
GREENE
MACOUPIN
CLARK
CAL-HOUN
CUMBERLAND
MONTGOMERY
FAYETTE
EFFINGHAM
JASPER
JERSEY
4th
BOND
MADISON
CRAWFORD
3rd
CLAY
RICHLAND
LAWRENCE
MARION
CLINTON
ST CLAIR
WAYNE
WABASH
EDWARDS
WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
2nd
20th
MONROE
HAMILTON
WHITE
RANDOLPH
PERRY
FRANKLIN
JACKSON
SALINE
GALLATIN
WILLIAMSON
1st
UNION
JOHNSON
POPE
HARDIN
ALEX-ANDER
PULASKI
MASSAC

▨ Recordkeeping system provided by Administrative Order of The Supreme Court in effect as of December 31, 1981

Administration of Supreme Court Rule 39 — Appointment of Associate Judges

Supreme Court Rule 39 provides that a vacancy in the office of Associate Judge shall be filled by an elective process among the Circuit Judges. In general, the number of Associate Judges each circuit may have is determined by population (one associate judge for every 35,000 inhabitants in the circuit or fraction thereof) and by need. In the latter instance, the Chief Judge files with the Director of the Administrative Office a statement supporting the circuit's need for an additional Associate Judge, and the Director then makes a recommendation to the Supreme Court which may allocate an additional Associate Judge to the circuit. The "permissive" Associate judgeships are in addition to those authorized under the population formula, and the Supreme Court can authorize new Associate judgeships in those circuits where litigation is particularly heavy.

Once a vacancy exists in the ranks of Associate Judge, whether by death, resignation or authorization of additional Associate Judges, the Chief Judge notifies the bar of the circuit that a vacancy exists and that it will be filled by the Circuit Judges. Any Illinois licensed attorney may apply for the position by completing an application and filing it with the Chief Judge and the Director. In circuits having a population of more than 500,000, a nominating committee selects, from the applicants, twice as many names of qualified candidates as there are vacancies to be filled. The names of the applicants are certified by the Director, who then places the names on a ballot which is mailed to the Circuit Judges. The director tabulates the ballots and certifies the results to the Chief Judge, maintaining the secrecy of the ballots. In circuits having a population of more than 500,000 the candidates receiving the most votes are declared to be appointed to fill the vacancies. In circuits of less than 500,000 population, candidates receiving a majority of the votes cast are declared to be appointed to fill the vacancies.

During 1981, the Director certified that the following attorneys were appointed as Associate Judges:

Circuit	Associate Judge
2nd	Leo T. Desmond
3rd	Nicholas G. Byron
3rd	Jonathan Isbell
10th	Thomas G. Ebel
12th	Bruce Falk
12th	Edward Smith
13th	Donald E. Norton
14th	Michael P. Brinn
14th	Timothy J. Slavin
16th	Thomas E. Hogan
16th	Michael F. O'Brien
17th	Paul A. Logli
17th	K. Craig Peterson
17th	Richard W. Vidal
18th	Edmund P. Bart
18th	Patrick M. Coolahan
18th	Charles A. Hayton
18th	James W. Jerz
18th	Robert D. McLaren
18th	Charles E. Ruth
19th	Thomas Lang
19th	Jane D. Waller
Cook	Charles I. Barish
	Lester A. Bonaguro
	James G. Donegan
	Howard R. Kaufman
	John G. Laurie
	Carl McCormick
	James P. McCourt
	Martin E. McDonough
	Francis J. Reilly
	Gerald T. Rohrer
	Susan S. Ruffolo
	William B. Saracco
	Morris Topol
	Anton J. Valukas
	Robert R. Wooldridge

Administration of Supreme Court Rule 68 — Declarations of Economic Interest

Supreme Court Rule 68 provides that the Administrative Director shall be the custodian of certain statements of economic interest which must be filed annually by Illinois judges. The rule provides that judges must file annually with the Director: "(1) a sealed, verified, written statement of economic interests and relationships of himself and members of his immediate family and (2) an unsealed, verified, written list of the names of the corporations and other businesses in which he or members of his immediate family have a financial interest."

The sealed statements shall be opened only by the Supreme Court or by the Illinois Courts Commission when specifically authorized by the Supreme Court for use in proceedings of the Commission. As to the unsealed statements, within 30 days after an order has been entered in any case, any party may request information concerning whether the most recent unsealed list of the judge entering that order contains the name of any specific person, corporation or other business which is a party to the case or which has an interest in its outcome as described in Rule 66.

Administration of Supreme Court Rule 215(d) — Impartial Medical Expert

The Administrative Director is charged with the responsibility of administering Supreme Court Rule 215(d), which provides as follows:

"(d) Impartial Medical Experts.

> (1) *Examination Before Trial.* At a reasonable time in advance of the trial, the court may on its own motion, or that of any party, order an impartial physical or mental examination of a party whose mental or physical condition is in issue, when in the court's discretion it appears that such an examination will materially aid in the just determination of the case. The examination shall be made by a member or members of a panel of physicians chosen for their special qualifications by the Illinois State Medical Society.
>
> (2) *Examination During Trial.* Should the court at any time during the trial find that compelling considerations make it advisable to have an examination and report at that time, the court may in its discretion so order.
>
> (3) *Copies of Report.* A copy of the report of examination shall be given to the court and to the attorneys for the parties.
>
> (4) *Testimony of Examining Physician.* Either party or the court may call the examining physician or physicians to testify. Any physician so called shall be subject to cross-examination.
>
> (5) *Costs and Compensation of Physician.* The examination shall be made, and the physician or physicians, if called, shall testify without cost to the parties. The court shall determine the compensation of the physicians or physicians.
>
> (6) *Administration of Rule.* The Administrative Director and the Deputy Administrative Director are charged with the administration of the rule."

The statistical summaries on the following pages provide a profile of the use of Rule 215(d) in the Circuit Courts, since its inception.

It should be explained again this year that the statistical breakdown is divided, necessarily, into the categories of "orders", "examinations" and "costs", which refer to those entered, performed or charged in the current year.

IMPARTIAL MEDICAL EXPERTS — SUPREME COURT RULE 215(d)
(1981) STATISTICAL SUMMARY

<table>
<tr><th>SUBJECT</th><th colspan="6"></th><th>Totals</th></tr>
<tr><td><i>ORDERS</i></td><td colspan="6"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Orders Entered During 1981</td><td colspan="3">Downstate
5</td><td colspan="3">Cook County
15</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>ACTION</td><td colspan="3">Personal Injury
3</td><td colspan="3">Divorce
Child Custody
17</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specialties Required</td><td colspan="2">Orthopedics
1</td><td colspan="2">Neuro-Surgery
2</td><td colspan="2">Psychiatry
17</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frequency of Use of Rule 215(d) By Judges</td><td colspan="2">11 Judges
Ordered 215(d)
Exams in
1 Case</td><td colspan="2">1 Judge
Ordered 215(d)
Exams in
2 Cases</td><td colspan="2">1 Judge
Ordered 215(d)
Exams in
7 Cases</td><td>13 Judges
Ordered 215(d)
Exams in
a Total of
20 Cases</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disposition of Orders Entered During 1981</td><td colspan="2">All Examinations in the Case Cancelled
1</td><td colspan="2">Order for Examinations Vacated
1</td><td colspan="2">Some of All Examinations Ordered in the Case were Performed
18</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>EXAMINATIONS</i></td><td colspan="6"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>IME Examinations Scheduled in 1981</td><td colspan="2">Vacated By Order
1</td><td colspan="2">Examinations Cancelled For Other Reasons
4</td><td colspan="2">Examinations Actually Performed
(Downstate 6) (Cook County 40)</td><td>51</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specialties Required Exams Actually Performed</td><td colspan="2">Neurology
2</td><td colspan="2">Orthopedics
1</td><td colspan="2">Psychiatry
44</td><td>47</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of Exams Performed By Individual IME - Frequency of Use Of Panelists</td><td>5 I.M.
Experts
Performed
1 Exam</td><td>4 I.M.
Experts
Performed
2 Exams</td><td>5 I.M.
Experts
Performed
3 Exams</td><td>1 I.M.
Expert
Performed
4 Exams</td><td>1 I.M.
Expert
Performed
6 Exams</td><td>1 I.M.
Expert
Performed
8 Exams</td><td>17 I.M.
Experts
Performed
A Total of
46 Exams</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Cost</i></td><td colspan="6"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Average Cost Per 1981 Case</td><td colspan="3">Downstate
$390.25</td><td colspan="3">Cook County
$462.21</td><td>$852.46</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Cost For 1981 Cases</td><td colspan="3">Downstate
$1,561</td><td colspan="3">Cook County
$6,471</td><td>$8,032</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of Cases In Which Testimony Required at Trial In 1981 (Average Cost Per Case)</td><td colspan="3">Orthopedics
1</td><td colspan="3">Psychiatry
2</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

CUMULATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

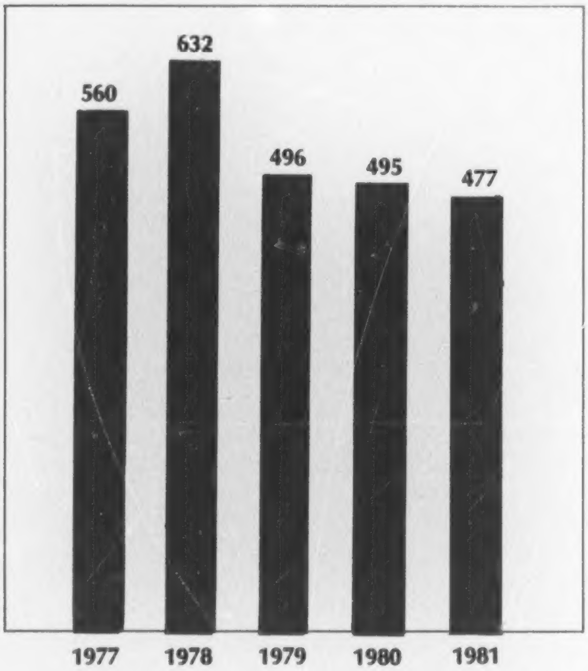
January 1970 - December 1981

<table>
<tr><td>SUBJECT</td><td colspan="16"></td><td>Totals</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Orders</i></td><td colspan="16"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Orders Entered</td><td colspan="4">Downstate
90</td><td colspan="4">Attorney Registration
4</td><td colspan="4">Judges Retirement System
2</td><td colspan="4">Cook County
558</td><td>654</td></tr>
<tr><td>ACTION</td><td colspan="2">Mental Health
4</td><td colspan="2">Probate
3</td><td colspan="2">Juvenile
2</td><td colspan="2">Adoption
4</td><td colspan="2">Criminal
29</td><td colspan="2">Civil
Personal Injury
179</td><td colspan="2">Divorce
Child Custody
432</td><td colspan="2">Paternity
1</td><td>654</td></tr>
<tr><td>Testimony Required At Trial</td><td colspan="16"></td><td>51</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>EXAMINATIONS</i></td><td colspan="16"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>IME Examinations Scheduled</td><td colspan="5">Cases Settled Before Trial
32</td><td colspan="5">Cancelled Examinations
106</td><td colspan="6">Examinations Actually Performed
1229</td><td>1,367</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specialties Required Examinations Actually Performed</td><td>Reumatology
1</td><td>Obstetrics
2</td><td>Cardiology
4</td><td>General Practice
8</td><td>Geriatrics
1</td><td>Plastic Surgery
1</td><td>Pediatrics
3</td><td>Radiology
2</td><td>Urology
2</td><td>Ophthalmology
10</td><td>Otolaryngology
6</td><td>Internal Medicine
30</td><td>Neurology
51</td><td>Orthopedics
73</td><td>Allergies
1</td><td>Psychiatry
988</td><td>1,183</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>COST</i></td><td colspan="16"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Average Cost Per Exam Actually Performed</td><td colspan="16">Including Ancillary Cost & Testimony</td><td>$128.83</td></tr>
</table>

Administration of Supreme Court Rule 711 — Representation By Supervised Senior Law Students

During 1981, 477 temporary licenses were issued. Since the rule's inception in May, 1969, a total of 5,865 senior law students have participated in this legal internship program.

The comparative chart below indicates the use of Rule 711 in the last five years.



Illinois Supreme Court Rule 711 provides for the temporary licensing of law students who are certified by their dean as having received credit for work representing at least two thirds of the total hourly credits required for graduation from the law school. The student must be in good academic standing and be eligible under the school's criteria to undertake the activities authorized by the rule.

The services authorized by the rule may only be carried on in the course of the student's work with one or more of the following:

"(1) A legal aid bureau, legal assistance program, organization, or clinic chartered by the State of Illinois or approved by a law school located in Illinois;

(2) The office of the public defender;

(3) A law office of the State or any of its subdivisions."

Under the supervision of a member of the bar of this State, and with the written consent of the person on whose behalf he is acting, an eligible law student may render the following services:

"(1) He may counsel with clients, negotiate in the settlement of claims, and engage in the preparation and drafting of legal instruments.

(2) He may appear in the trial courts and administrative tribunals of this State, subject to the following qualifications:

(i) Appearances, pleadings, motions, and other documents to be filed with the court may be prepared by the student and may be signed by him with the accompanying designation Senior Law Student but must also be signed by the supervising member of the bar.

(ii) In criminal cases, in which the penalty may be imprisonment, in proceedings challenging sentences of imprisonment, and in civil or criminal contempt proceedings, the student may participate in pretrial, trial, and post-trial proceedings as an assistant of the supervising member of the bar, who shall be present and responsible for the conduct of the proceedings.

(iii) In all other civil and criminal cases the student may conduct all pretrial, trial, and post-trial proceedings, and the supervising member of the bar need not be present.

(3) He may prepare briefs, excerpts from record, abstracts, and other documents filed in courts of review of the State, which may set forth the name of the student with the accompanying designation Senior Law Student but must be filed in the name of the supervising member of the bar."

Law Schools

The number of temporarily licensed law students and their schools for 1981 are as follows:

DePaul University	98
John Marshall	81
IIT Chicago-Kent	51
Loyola University	48
Southern Illinois University	43
University of Chicago	40
Northwestern University	31
University of Illinois	23
Northern Illinois University	19
St. Louis University	13
Washington University	7
New York University	2
Southern Methodist University	2
University of Iowa	2
Antioch	1
Boston University	1
California Western	1

Cornell	1
Creighton	1
Drake	1
Franklin Pierce	1
Harvard	1
Howard	1
New England School of Law	1
Southwestern University	1
University of Louisville	1
University of Michigan	1
University of Missouri	1
University of Pittsburgh	1
University of Southern California	1
University of Tulsa	1
Total	477

Agencies Employing 711 Students

The agencies with which temporarily licensed students were associated during 1981 are as follows:

Agency	No. of Students
State's Attorney's Offices	143
Public Defender's Offices	52
University of Chicago Edwin F. Mandel Legal Clinic	43
Illinois Attorney General	36
DePaul University Law Clinic	33
Northwestern University Legal Assistance Program	25
IIT Chicago-Kent Legal Services	20
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	20
Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation	14
Loyola University Community Law Center	12
Prison Legal Aid	8
Southern Illinois University Legal Aid Clinic	7
Cook County Legal Assistance Foundation	5
Chicago Bar Association Defense of Prisoners Committee	4
Legal Services for the Elderly	4
Prairie State Legal Services	4
City of Evanston/Law Department	3
Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	3
Will County Legal Assistance	3
City Attorney - Carbondale	2
City of Champaign	2
City of E. St. Louis	2
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services	2
John Marshall Law School Legal Aid Clinic	2
Public Administrator of Cook County	2
Secretary of State	2
Uptown Peoples Law Center	2
U.S. Attorney	2
Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission	1
Better Government Association	1
Cabrini Green Legal Aid	1
Chicago Bar Association Lawyer Reference Plan	1
Chicago Volunteer Legal Services Foundation	1
City of Belleville	1
City of Hickory Hills	1
City of Joliet - Corporation Counsel	1
City of Urbana	1
Corporation Counsel/Chicago	1
Department of Corrections	1
Illinois Department of Mental Health	1
Legal Services of E. St. Louis	1
Office of Public Guardian	1
State Appellate Defender	1
State's Attorney Appellate Service Commission	1
University of Illinois Legal Aid Clinic	1
Village of Arlington Heights	1
Village of Caseyville	1
Village of Tinley Park	1

Administration of Official Court Reporters

As required by statute, the Administrative Office several times each year administers an Official Court Reporters Proficiency Examination to determine the qualifications of applicants for the position of official court reporter. To date, 1,418 persons have attempted to qualify for appointment as official court reporters or for advancement to a higher pay level within the official court reporter ranks. The Official Court Reporters Proficiency Examination has two parts, A and B. Part A requires the greater proficiency while Part B is less demanding. Each examination consists of two voice question and answer sections and a legal opinion section. Each test is dictated by professional, calibrated readers. Candidates who pass any part of the Proficiency Examination may, if a vacancy exists, be appointed to the post of official court reporter by any chief judge of any circuit court outside of Cook County. In order to be hired as an official court reporter in Cook County, a court reporter must have passed Part A of the Examination. By statute, the Supreme Court determines the number of official court reporters that each circuit may appoint. The Court may increase or decrease the number of court reporters in any circuit after considering various factors as provided for by statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, par. 653). As of December 31, 1981 there were 578 official court reporters in Illinois, 19 of which were part time. During 1981 seven official court reporter proficiency examinations were administered, three in Chicago and four in Normal. Of 294 applicants, 253 actually sat for the test, 41 failed to appear, 96 passed Part A and 29 passed Part B. One did not turn in any transcript after sitting for the test.

Each year the Administrative Office organizes and presents a Court Reporter Development Seminar to which all official court reporters are invited. The seminar is designed to provide educational experiences for the court reporters which are useful to them in the discharge of their official reporting responsibilities. The 1981 Court Reporter Development Seminar was held at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare Hotel on Friday and Saturday, June 12 and 13. The topics considered by the reporters were: Techniques used by the Bomb and Arson Investigation Unit of the Chicago Police Department (presented by Sgt. Earl Batch), Writing for Computers (presented by MacCormac College of Chicago), Legal Terminology (presented by the Chicago College of Commerce), The Human Heart and Vascular System (presented by Triton Community College, River Grove) and a Gregg Workshop (presented for pen writers by Ms. Sally Cochran, a CSR, RPR and nationally reknown expert in the reporting field and a Gregg system expert).

There was an optional program for all participants during which expert professional dictators presented timed dictation at the speeds used on the Registered Professional Reporter and the Certificate of Merit tests by the National Shorthand Reporters Association.

Professor Gene A. Brodland of the Southern Illinois University Medical School Department of Psychiatry presented a program on Intrapsychic Stress and the causes and effects of stress in the working life of the professional reporter. Dr. Edward J. Pavlik, forensic orthodontist, presented a program on forensic orthodonture. The Chicago Police Department Canine Unit gave a demonstration of the training and use of dogs in police work in the Chicago area.

The court reporters heard presentations by Ms. Sally Cochran on professional ethics in the court reporting profession and by Richard E. Peppey, former president of the National Shorthand Reporters Association from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on computer-aided transcription in the courtroom. Approximately 275 of the 597 reporters in the state of Illinois attended the Court Reporter Development Seminar.

The Administrative Office is continuing its efforts to upgrade and improve the reporting systems in the State, and to encourage reporters to use all modern technology available to improve both the quality of transcripts and the timeliness with which they are provided.

MAINTENANCE OF EAVESDROPPING REPORTS PURSUANT TO ILL. REV. STAT. ch. 38, § 108-A-1 ET SEQ.

With the passage of Illinois' eavesdropping statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, §108A-1 et seq.) an added responsibility was placed upon the Administrative Office. Within 30 days after the expiration of an order authorizing the use of an eavesdropping device, or within 30 days after the denial of an application, the issuing or denying judge must report certain information to the Administrative Office. Also, in January of each year, the State's Attorney of each county in which eavesdropping devices were used must report certain detailed information to the Administrative Office concerning the use of such eavesdropping devices. Thereafter, in April of each year, the Director of the Administrative Office must transmit to the General Assembly a report summarizing the information he has received on the use of eavesdropping devices during the preceding calendar year. The section of the statute creating these responsibilities is as follows:

"108A—11. §108A-11. Reports Concerning Use of Eavesdropping Devices. (a) Within 30 days after the expiration of an order and each extension thereof authorizing the use of an eavesdropping device, or within 30 days after the denial of an application or disapproval of an application subsequent to any alleged emergency situation, the issuing or denying judge shall report to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts the following:

(1) the fact that such an order, extension, or subsequent approval of an emergency was applied for;

(2) the kind of order or extension applied for;

(3) a statement as to whether the order or extension was granted as applied for was modified, or was denied;

(4) the period authorized by the order or extensions in which an eavesdropping device could be used;

(5) the felony specified in the order, extension or denied application;

(6) the identity of the applying investigative or law enforcement officer and agency making the application and the State's Attorney authorizing the application; and

(7) the nature of the facilities from which or the place where the eavesdropping device was to be used.

(b) In January of each year the State's Attorney of each county in which eavesdropping devices were used pursuant to the provisions of this Article shall report to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts the following:

(1) the information required by subsections (a) (1) through (a)(7) of this Section with respect to each application for an order or extension made during the preceding calendar year;

(2) a general description of the uses of eavesdropping devices actually made under such order to overhear or record conversations, including: (a) the approximate

nature and frequency of incriminating conversations overheard, (b) the approximate nature and frequency of other conversations overheard, (c) the approximate number of persons whose conversations were overheard, and (d) the approximate nature, amount, and cost of the manpower and other resources used pursuant to the authorization to use an eavesdropping device;

(3) the number of arrests resulting from authorized uses of eavesdropping devices and the offenses for which arrests were made;

(4) the number of trials resulting from such uses of eavesdropping devices;

(5) the number of motions to suppress made with respect to such uses, and the number granted or denied; and

(6) the number of convictions resulting from such uses and the offenses for which the convictions were obtained and a general assessment of the importance of the convictions.

(c) In April of each year, the Director of the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts shall transmit to the General Assembly a report including information on the number of applications for orders authorizing the use of eavesdropping devices, the number of orders and extensions granted or denied during the preceding calendar year, the convictions arising out of such uses, and a summary of the information required by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section. Added by P.A. 79—1159 §2, eff. July 1, 1976."

During 1981, notices of 185 orders authorizing eavesdropping were filed with the Administrative Office by State's Attorneys and judges. Of the 185 orders, 160 were original and 25 were extensions or modifications.

In the 185 cases in which eavesdropping was ordered, 110 persons were arrested, of which number 41 were convicted of an offense in 1981.

Some examples of the most common types of offenses, for which authorized eavesdropping was used in 1981, are: murder, arson, bribery, unlawful delivery of a controlled substance, official misconduct, felony theft, and armed robbery. Private homes and various business premises were the most common places where authorized eavesdropping was used, in addition to agents carrying eavesdropping devices on their persons.

DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT OPINION SUMMARIES

Since April of 1975, the Administrative Office has regularly prepared and distributed synopses of select opinions filed by the Illinois Supreme Court. Each opinion is carefully studied, and those having "impact" characteristics are summarized and distributed to each of the State's 720 judicial officers. From the date of each filing of opinions during 1981, this process took an average of about 8 days. Thus, judges received the summarized opinions many weeks prior to publication of the opinions in the advance sheets.

DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE SUMMARIES

The Administrative Office has developed a sound working relationship with the General Assembly and the Governor's Office. In addition to appearing before the appropriation committees of the legislature to testify concerning the State judicial budget, the Director is frequently called upon to appear before the judiciary committees to advise on proposed legislation affecting the courts.

During 1981, numerous bills affecting civil and criminal law and procedure, domestic relations, probate practice, juvenile justice, the operation of the court system and court personnel were passed by the General Assembly.

A synopsis of selected bills affecting the courts is prepared by the Administrative Office each year. The progress of the bills is carefully followed and the synopsis is continuously updated. At the end of the legislative session the Governor's action on each bill is also noted, and the synopsis is mailed to all Illinois judges.

ORGANIZATION OF JUDICIAL VISITATIONS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Frequent turmoil in some penal institutions has placed the condition of the national and state prisons in the forefront of public concern. Indeed, probing questions have been raised by the general public and governmental officials as to the objectives and purposes of incarceration. Too, the wave of serious "street crime" has been portrayed by the news media, penologists, prosecutors and police agencies as a national nightmare. The result has been billions of dollars poured into "people programs" and hardware to combat crime. Predictably, penologists and other "experts" on crime and the criminal justice process have proposed a variety of plans, invariably known as "criminal justice" or "correctional models," which suggest that "flat sentencing" or "decriminalizing" victimless offenses is the answer to reducing criminal activity. Today, the emphasis clearly is on protecting society by incarcerating convicted defendants rather than on rehabilitation.

Illinois' answer to the apparent dissatisfaction with indeterminate sentencing and the parole system was a sweeping revision of the Unified Code of Corrections. In late December of 1977, the governor signed into law P.A. 80-1099, effective February 1, 1978. See, generally, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, par. 1003-1-2 *et seq.* In substance, the Act provides for determinate sentences of incarceration, to be reduced by one day for each day of good conduct credit; provides for mandatory life sentences in certain instances; provides for enhanced sentences of imprisonment upon conviction of certain offenses; and abolishes the Parole and Pardon Board. In addition, laws, amending the Unified Code of Corrections and other penal statutes, have been enacted since 1978 which increase the severity of sentences. See, generally, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, par. 1005-5-1 *et seq.* To accommodate the increase in prison population, the legislature appropriated funds to construct two major penitentiaries, to convert other State institutions (*e.g.*, under-utilized mental health facilities) into prisons, and to expand existing penal facilities.

These developments suggest a shift in the public policy regarding the treatment of convicted defendants; yet, it is still true that no person has a greater responsibility and burden of determining whether a convicted defendant will lose his freedom by imprisonment than the sentencing judge. In making that decision the judge considers many factors including the feasibility of rehabilitation, reintegration of the defendant into society, protection of the public and the best forum to accomplish these objectives.

Recognizing that judges must be familiar with the State's penal system and programs, the Director of the Administrative Office and the Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections forumlated plans for organized visits by judges to the various correctional facilities. During the period 1971-1978, thirteen programs were held and in 1981 one additional program was conducted. (During 1979 and 1980, no formal organized programs were sponsored by the Administrative Office.)

On June 26, 1981 judges visited the Stateville Correctional Center near Joliet. Including the 43 judges who attended the 1981 program, a total of 488 Illinois judges has participated in the organized tours. The program ran for a full day, and the judges had limited access to institutional buildings, including the hospital, death row, cellhouses, library and gym. The visit concluded with a question and answer period in which institutional administrators participated.

Stateville is a maximum security facility located about 40 miles southwest of Chicago. It is over 50 years old and houses adult male defendants convicted of serious offenses. The judges were told that 2,200 inmates are incarcerated there; that 27% of the inmates have been convicted of murder; that 90% of the inmates are from minority groups; that the institution has 950 employees; that two inmates are housed in each cell; and that correctional officers assigned to the guard towers are now armed with loaded shot-guns and pistols. The Director of the Department of Corrections stated that there are 12,000 persons incarcerated in the State correctional system, but by 1984 that number is expected to reach 16,800; it is anticipated that it will be impossible to accommodate the number of inmates expected to be committed in future years. The Director also discussed the Department's "early release program" for inmates granted "discretionary merit time" as a safety valve to reduce overcrowding.

The judges also participated in a panel discussion after the visit with inmates and prison administrators in which there were lively and candid exchanges of opinions regarding the philosophy and practices of the criminal justice system in Illinois.

ORGANIZATION OF TRIAL COURT ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE

Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 72.4-1 provides that the Chief Judge of each circuit may appoint an Administrative Secretary to assist him in carrying out his administrative duties in the circuit. Each circuit in the State, except Cook County, has filled this position. In 1973 the Administrative Office sponsored and conducted an Administrative Secretaries Conference for the purpose of assisting the Administrative Secretaries to develop a more thorough understanding of the judicial system and to provide them with the opportunity to discuss mutual problems. The value of this program was apparent and, consequently, the conference has been conducted on an annual basis.

In the past several years, a number of Illinois judicial circuits have employed trial court administrators, and it became necessary to include them in the annual program. As a result, the emphasis on trial court administration in the annual program was expanded.

The 1981 conference was attended by 17 Administrative Secretaries and 25 other trial court administrative personnel.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

The Director and staff are frequently asked to address civic groups, Bar Associations, legislative commissions and court reform groups concerning court administration and the structure and operation of Illinois' unified court system.

Citizens, judges, lawyers, court administrators from other states, and persons from foreign nations visit the Administrative Office and the Illinois courts. An important function of the Administrative Office is to explain the Illinois court system to the visitors and arrange visits to courthouses and with judges.

The Administrative Office also publishes and/or distributes several books or pamphlets which are available to the public. These publications can be obtained by contacting the Springfield or Chicago office.

(1) A Short History of the Illinois Judicial System;
(2) Manual on Recordkeeping;
(3) Annual Report of the Administrative Office;
(4) Annual Report of the Judicial Conference;

(5) Article V of the Supreme Court Rules (relating to trial court proceedings in traffic cases);

(6) Handbooks for jurors in grand jury proceedings, and in criminal and civil cases;

(7) A pamphlet on the history of the Supreme Court Building in Springfield;

(8) Illinois Supreme Court Rules;

(9) Interim Report: Experimental Video-taping of Courtroom Proceedings;

(10) Rules of Procedure of the Illinois Courts Commission;

(11) Chief Circuit Judge's Manual on Guidelines for the Administration of Circuit Courts (draft form only);

(12) Benchbook (Criminal Cases) for Illinois Judges;

(13 Reading and Reference Materials used at seminars and conferences sponsored by the Judicial Conference;

(14) Report of the Supreme Court Committee on Video-taping Court Proceedings;

(15) Administrative Regulations Governing Court Reporters in the Illinois Courts;

(16) Illinois Courtrooms, Bohn, William G., Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs (1972);

(17) Benchbook for Use in Juvenile Proceedings;

(18) Administrative Regulations Governing Minimum Qualifications for Illinois Probation Personnel;

(19) Administrative Policy Statements Governing Eligibility of Illinois Probation Personnel for State Subsidy and Related Matters;

(20) Illinois Statewide Judicial Facilities Project, Phase One Summary Report;

(21) Illinois Statewide Judiciary Facilities Project, Phase Two Summary Report;

(22) Report of the Study Committee on Bail Procedures of the Illinois Judicial Conference (1978);

(23) Judicial Management Information System Standards;

(24) Supplemental Report of the Study Committee on Bail Procedures (1980).

MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

The Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Directors and professional staff of the Probation Division are members of a number of organizations concerned with improving the administration of justice. Current memberships include:

(1) Conference of State Court Administrators (The Director served as Chairman of the Conference's Executive Committee from August 1974 and is currently a member of its National Court Statistics Project Committee.)

(2) The American Judicature Society (The Director was a member of the Board of Directors until August 1981.)

(3) Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs. (By administrative order, the Director is an *ex officio* member of this committee, which is charged with the responsibility of planning and reviewing judicial programs funded with federal funds.)

(4) Illinois State Bar Association (and various committees and sections)

(5) American Bar Association

(6) Chicago Bar Association

(7) Chicago Council of Lawyers

(8) Illinois Defender Project (Board of Commissioners)

(9) Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (The Director and the Chief Justice are members by virtue of the provisions of the Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979.)

(10) Council of State Governments

(11) National Association of Trial Court Administrators

(12) Institute of Judicial Administration

(13) American Correctional Association

(14) National Council on Crime and Delinquency

(15) National Association of Paroling Authorities

(16) Midwestern Correctional Association

(17) Illinois Probation and Court Services Association

(18) Illinois Probation, Parole and Correctional Association

(19) Computer-Aided Transcription National Advisory Committee of the National Center for State Courts

(20) Illinois Correctional Association

(21) National Association of Interstate Compact Administrators

(22) American Association of Correctional Training

(23) American Probation and Parole Association

(24) National Association of Probation Executives

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE COURTS

1981

During 1981, numerous bills affecting civil and criminal law and procedure, domestic relations, probate practice, juvenile justice, the operation of the court system and court personnel were passed by the General Assembly. Summaries of the more significant bills enacted into law are set forth below. References are to Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. ____, par. ____.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

P.A. 82-162 amends ch. 56½, par. 1507 and other statutes relating to prescription and dispensation of drugs. This amendment provides that the court may stay interim rulings, orders, etc., of the Dept. of Registration and Education regarding registration of an aggrieved party who seeks review under the Administrative Review Act of certain agencies' decisions under Controlled Substances Act. For a stay to issue, the aggrieved party must establish by a preponderance of the evidence good cause as defined by the statute. (Effective January 1, 1982).

ADOPTIONS

P.A. 82-224 amends ch. 40, pars. 1501 B,E. This amendment adds to the definition of related child and parent by providing that a parent who executes consent to or surrender for adoption of a child or whose parental rights are terminated by the court is not a parent of the child nor is the child a "related child" to that person. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-437 amends ch. 37, pars. 705-9, 705-9.4; ch. 40, pars. 1501, 1510, 1515, 1517, and adds new par. 1519.1. This amendment establishes that preponderance of the evidence is the standard in determining a nonconsenting parent's fitness in considering a petition to appoint a guardian with the power to consent to the adoption of a child; where the child's parents are minors or mentally ill, the standard is clear and convincing evidence; sets out form of denial of paternity and consent to adoption; adds to the definition of unfit person that court finds person unfit to have a child "without regard to the likelihood that the child will be placed for adoption" (par. 1501 D), and redefines unfit parent as one who fails to visit and communicate with the child (par. 1501 D(n)), or provide proper food and shelter to the child (par. 1501 D(o)); where costs, expenses, etc. in connection with the adoption are less than $3,500, an affidavit to that effect is sufficient; a person operating a licensed foster home may under certain circumstances apply to the child's guardian with the power to consent to adoption, for such guardian's consent and person's application shall be given first preference and consideration by guardian. (Effective January 1, 1982).

CLERKS OF COURT

P.A. 82-397 amends ch. 25, par. 27.2. This amendment generally increases the fees and costs of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County. (Effective September 4, 1981).

COURT REPORTERS

P.A. 82-247 amends ch. 37, par. 658. This amendment increases the maximum salaries of full-time court reporters to $24,000 for 1981, $26,500 for 1982, and $29,500 thereafter. (Effective January 1, 1982).

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

P.A. 82-238 amends ch. 38, pars. 19-1, 19-3, 1005-5-3. This amendment defines the new offense of residential burglary and makes it a Class I felony and nonprobational. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-281 amends ch. 38, par. 32-10. This amendment provides that a person charged with a felony who jumps bail commits a felony of the next lower Class or a Class A misdeameanor if the underlying offense is a Class 4 felony; if the person was charged with a misdemeanor, he commits a misdemeanor of the next lower class but not less than a Class C misdemeanor. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-288 amends ch. 38, par. 16-3(b). This amendment provides that a person who, without good cause after notice, willfully fails to return, pursuant to a rental/lease agreement, a motor vehicle, or "any other personal property exceeding $500 in value" commits felony theft. (Effective August 19, 1981).

P.A. 82-303 amends ch. 38 by adding new par. 9-1.1. This addition creates and defines the offense of feticide (death of fetus), punishable the same as murder, except that the death penalty is inapplicable. (Effective August 21, 1981).

P.A. 82-318 amends ch. 38, par. 16-1(e). This amendment raises the value of property under the theft statute to $300 (was $150) in pars. 16-1(e)(1), 16-1(e)(3). (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-341 amends ch. 38, pars. 11-15.1, 11-19.1 and adds new par. 11-19.2. This amendment raises the offenses of soliciting for juvenile prostitution and of juvenile pimping to Class I felonies. The addition creates and defines the new offense of exploitation of a child and makes it a Class X felony. (Effective August 26, 1981).

P.A. 82-353 amends ch. 38, par. 110-10. The additional section sets forth the conditions of release on own recognizance if the court finds upon proof presented that conditions are necessary to assure defendant's appearance, to protect the public or to prevent defendant's interference with the orderly administration of justice;

provides that the conditions in par. 110-10(a) are also applicable to a defendant admitted to bail after conviction. (Effective September 2, 1981).

P.A. 82-449 amends ch. 38, 110-5 and adds pars. 1005-9-1.1, 1005-9-1.2. This amendment provides in setting bail that the court consider "street value" of drugs where the accused is charged with a drug related offense involving possession or delivery of cannabis or controlled substance (determination of "street value" set forth); requires the court to levy the fine in the amount of the "street value" of drugs seized where the defendant is convicted; requires the proceeds of fines to be deposited in special funds or to be used for the enforcement of drug laws and in some instances the court is to determine the allocation of fines among agencies. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-470 amends ch. 38, par. 110-6. This amendment allows the court on its own motion to increase, reduce, revoke, or alter the conditions of bail. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-495 amends ch. 38, par. 21-1. This amendment raises felonious damage to property statute from $150 to $300. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-517 amends ch. 38, pars. 9-2(c), 32-4a. This amendment raises voluntary manslaughter to a Class I felony; raises in par. 32-4a the penalty for harassment of a juror or witness to Class 4 felony; and adds conveyance of threat of injury or damage to property or person of said parties or to their relatives as part of the harassment offense. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-538 amends ch. 38, pars. 1-6(c), 24-1 *et seq.* This amendment provides in par. 1-6(c) that if not known in which county victim's death or cause thereof occurred, the accused may be tried in the county where the body is found. Various amendments to unlawful use of weapons and possession of firearms statutes making it unlawful to manufacture, sell, possess, etc. explosive bullets. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-553 amends ch. 38, pars. 6-2, 6-4. 113-4, 113-5, 115-1 thru 115-4, 115-6, 1005-2-5, and adds par. 1005-2-6. This amendment creates a new plea, finding and verdict of "guilty but mentally ill;" defines mentally ill ("substantial disorder" but less than insanity) and excepts it from affirmative defense category, but provides that it is "an alternative plea or finding" when "affirmative defense of insanity is raised" or plea of "guilty but mentally ill" is made; provides that a person found "guilty but mentally ill" is to be treated whether sentenced to imprisonment, probation, periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge. (Effective September 17, 1981).

P.A. 82-564 amends ch. 38 by adding new par. 104-30, pars. 1003-3-13, 1003-14-1, 1005-2-4. These amendments require that the court clerk or code department notify the sheriff, and other authorities if requested, of release of certain defendants. Par. 1005-5-3.2(b) is amended by adding a new class of convicted defendants eligible for an extended term — victim of felony is under 12 years of age, 60 or more years of age or physically handicapped. (Effective September 17, 1981).

P.A. 82-577 amends ch. 38, pars. 104-23, 104-25, 104-28, 1005-2-4. This amendment generally provides for the reinstatement of charges, the running of the speedy trial statute and the time period for a discharge hearing where an unfit defendant is involved, and for notice to and approval by the court of the release or discharge of the unfit defendant civilly committed. It also makes some revisions concerning the committment of a person found not guilty by reason of insanity. (Effective September 24, 1981).

P.A. 82-677 amends ch. 38, par. 9-1(b) by adding a new paragraph. An addition is made which creates as a new aggravating factor to qualify for the death penalty for murder that the murdered person was under 16 years of age and that death resulted from exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty. (Effective July 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-680 amends ch. 38, par. 110-7(a). This amendment provides that a person out on bail who is charged with a forcible felony and is the subject of a preliminary examination may also be subject to a hearing by the judge conducting the preliminary examination to increase or revoke bail, upon state's application, as provided in ch. 38, par. 110-6, for a prior offense. (Effective July 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-694 adds new par. 11-4.1 to ch. 38. This addition creates the new crime of aggravated indecent liberties with a child, defines crime and affirmative defenses; makes the offense a Class X felony and provides that it shall be considered under ch. 38, par. 9-1(b)(c) as one of the felonies to be considered in determining whether the death penalty should be imposed. (Effective July 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-708 adds new par. 113-3.1 to ch. 38. This addition provides that the court, after a hearing regarding the defendant's financial circumstances, may order that defendant, who was represented by counsel appointed under ch. 38, par. 113-3 or Supreme Court Rule 607, pay a reasonable sum to the county or state for appointed counsel's services but not to exceed $500 (misdemeanor), $5,000 (felony), or $2,500 (appeal); cash bail deposit may be ordered to be applied toward payment order but where a relative or other third party posted bail on defendant's behalf the court may give "special consideration" to their interests; requires the court clerk to keep a record of payments. (Effective July 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-717 amends several acts relating to convicted defendants. This amendment adds to ch. 24, pars. 11-3-1, 11-4-13; to ch. 38, par. 1003-7-6; to ch. 75, pars. 24, 25; and to ch. 125, new par. 216 that governing body may require convicted persons committed to its penal institution to reimburse the governmental entity for the expenses incurred by their confinement to the extent of a person's ability to pay and that civil actions may be instituted to recover said expenses; amends ch. 38 as follows: in par. 1005-7-1 by providing that felon, other than murderer or Class X or Class I felon, may be sentenced to periodic imprisonment and committed to any "county, municipal, or regional correctional or detention institution in this State for such periods of time as the court may direct," and by providing that a sentence of periodic imprisonment may be imposed to permit defendant to perform work duties at said institution; in par. 1005-7-6 raises the cost of board of employed defendant committed to an institution on periodic imprisonment sentence from $5 to $12; in pars. 1005-8-1(e), new (f) and 1005-8-4(a) running of sentences of imprisonment imposed by U.S. Court, Illinois Court and/or other state court is clarified, and provides for defendant's application to Illinois Court in such situation to have Illinois sentence reduced or made concurrent. (Effective July 1, 1982).

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

P.A. 82-190 amends ch. 40, par. 2104. The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act is amended by adding a new section to par. 2104 specifying that the court having obtained jurisdiction over a child retains such jurisdiction unless it concedes jurisdiction to another state or none of the parties remains in Illinois. (Effective August 14, 1981).

P.A. 81-197 amends ch. 40, par. 401(3). This amendment gives the court the discretion to enter a dissolution judgment where child custody and support, maintenance and property disposition issues not considered; allows the court to bifurcate dissolution judgment and reserve the above issues. (Effective August 14, 1981).

P.A. 82-344 amends ch. 40, par. 607. This amendment allows the court to grant visitation privileges to the minor's grandparent or great-grandparent. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-447 amends ch. 40, pars. 709-712. This amendment substantially amends the program of mandatory child support through the court clerk's office, particularly in transferring statutory duties from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts to Department of Public Aid. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-555 amends *inter alia* ch. 23, new par. 10-16.1, ch. 40, par. 1226, new par. 1361A. This amendment permits the court under the Public Act Code, Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act and Paternity Act to compel a party to execute a wage assignment to secure payment of child or spouse support; assignment to be filed with the court clerk; sets the procedure for service of assignment on employer; such assignment has priority over other assignments or garnishment demands; prohibits discharge or discipline of employee where wages assigned as provided in this Act. (Effective July 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-621 adds to ch. 40, new pars. 2301-1 thru 2303-5, amends par. 1001, and amends provisions in ch. 38. This amendment creates the Domestic Violence Act; provides for procedures for "order of protection and remedies therein; states procedures for enforcement and responsibilities of law enforcement officials. Amends ch. 38, par. 109-1, new par. 111-8. pars. 1005-6-3, 1005-6-3.1 by providing that the court may issue an order of protection to a victim in accordance with par. 111-8 which provides that said order may be issued when certain named offenses are alleged in charging instrument or other circumstances are present, and by providing that a condition of probation, conditional discharge and supervision may be in compliance with an order of protection. Repeals par. 25 of ch. 69 — injunctive relief in domestic violence cases. (Effective March 1, 1982).

JUDGES

P.A. 82-504 amends ch. 37, pars. 23.71, 23.72. This amendment raises judges' retirement age from 70 to 75 years in par. 23.71 and repeals par. 23.72, "grandfather" provision. (Effective September 16, 1981).

P.A. 82-662 amends *inter alia* ch. 37, par. 160.2. This amendment increased the number of "population formula" associate judges by providing that the number of associate judges in circuits of less than 200,000 population (was 500,000) to be reduced by the number of resident circuit judges in excess of one per county; by deleting the provision that in circuits having 500,000 or more population, the number of associate judges is reduced by the number of resident circuit judges in excess of 31; and also by expressly adding 6 more associate judgeships in Cook County. (Effective September 26, 1981).

JUVENILE COURT ACT

P.A. 82-223 amends Sections of Juvenile Court Act (ch. 37, pars. 702-4, 704-6). This amendment expands the negelected minor category to include abused minor in par. 702-4; defines in par. 704-6 admissible evidence of neglect or abuse; adds new par. 704-6a providing for medical examination of minors and photographing areas of trauma. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-516 amends ch. 37, pars. 701-14, 704-3(1), 705-2(1)(a)(6). This amendment re-defines "parent" in par. 701-14 to include the mother of an illegitimate child and the father of an illegitimate child whose paternity has been established by court or who has been acknowledged by the mother and the community as the father; deletes in par 704-3(1) "All to whom it may Concern" summons where the respondent is unknown; par. 705-2(1)(a)(6) makes clear that the delinquent may be placed in detention for up to 30 days either as sole disposition or in conjunction with other dispositions. (Effective January 1, 1982).

LIMITATIONS PERIOD

P.A. 82-196 amends the Limitations Act (ch. 83, par. 22.1). This amendment extends the time for filing a damage action against a physician or hospital where the cause of action is fraudulently concealed as provided for in par. 23. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-416 amends the Limitations Act (ch. 83, par. 22.1). This amendment brings a cause of action against dentists under the same limitation periods as provided for in causes of action against physicians and hospitals. (Effective January 1, 1982).

MOTOR VEHICLES

P.A. 82-311 amends ch. 95½, pars. 6-117, 6-204 thru 6-206, 11-501, 11-501.1 and adds par. 11-501.2. These amendments and additions require the court clerk to forward to the Secretary of State a report of a driver's participation in court ordered remedial or rehabilitative program where driver is arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (ch. 95½, par. 11-501); pars. 11-501 (DWI) and 11-501.1 (implied consent) rewritten in toto; new par. 11-501.2 deals with chemical and other tests where driver arrested for DWI. (Effective January 1, 1982).

P.A. 82-695 amends Vehicle Code. In relevant part, ch. 95½, par. 4-108 (effective January 1, 1982) is amended to provide that a person convicted of any offense under Article 4 (par. 4-100 *et seq.*) of ch. 95½ (anti-theft laws, etc.) may be required to compensate victim (owner or other legally entitled person) "involved in the related offense, for any loss that the victim sustains to his person or property." Also amends ch. 95½ in part by adding new par. 16-104a, (effective July 1, 1982), to provide an additional penalty of $5 for each fine of $40 or fraction thereof be added to every fine imposed for conviction of offense reportable to Secretary of State under ch. 95½, par. 6-204(a)(2); 4/5 of additional penalty to be remitted to the State Treasurer, and 1/5 to be retained by entity authorized by law to receive fine imposed; where bail forfeited for nonappearance in connection with reportable par. 6-204(a)(2) offense, and no fine imposed *ex parte,* 1/8 of forfeited bail to be remitted to State Treasurer.

PROBATE ACT

P.A. 82-285 repeals Article XVII of Probate Act (ch. 110½, pars. 17-1 to 17-4). These repealed statutes dealt with partnership estates. (Effective August 19, 1981).

MISCELLANY

P.A. 82-280 creates Code of Civil Procedure (ch. 110, par. 1-101 et seq.) and amends inter alia ch. 38, par. 114-6 and adds par. 115-5.1. This 358 page Public Act basically transfers 62 separate procedural acts and recodifies them in a single code of civil practice, consisting of 19 articles arranged alphabetically to encompass topics ranging from the present Administrative Review Act to replevin. In reference to ch. 38, pars. 114-6 and 115-5.1 supra, sections relating to change of venue in criminal cases and admissibility of coroner's records presently appearing elsewhere have been transferred to ch. 38 and amended; par. 114-6 also amended by deleting "venue" and substituting "place of trial" therefore. (Effective July 1, 1982).

1981

CASE LOADS

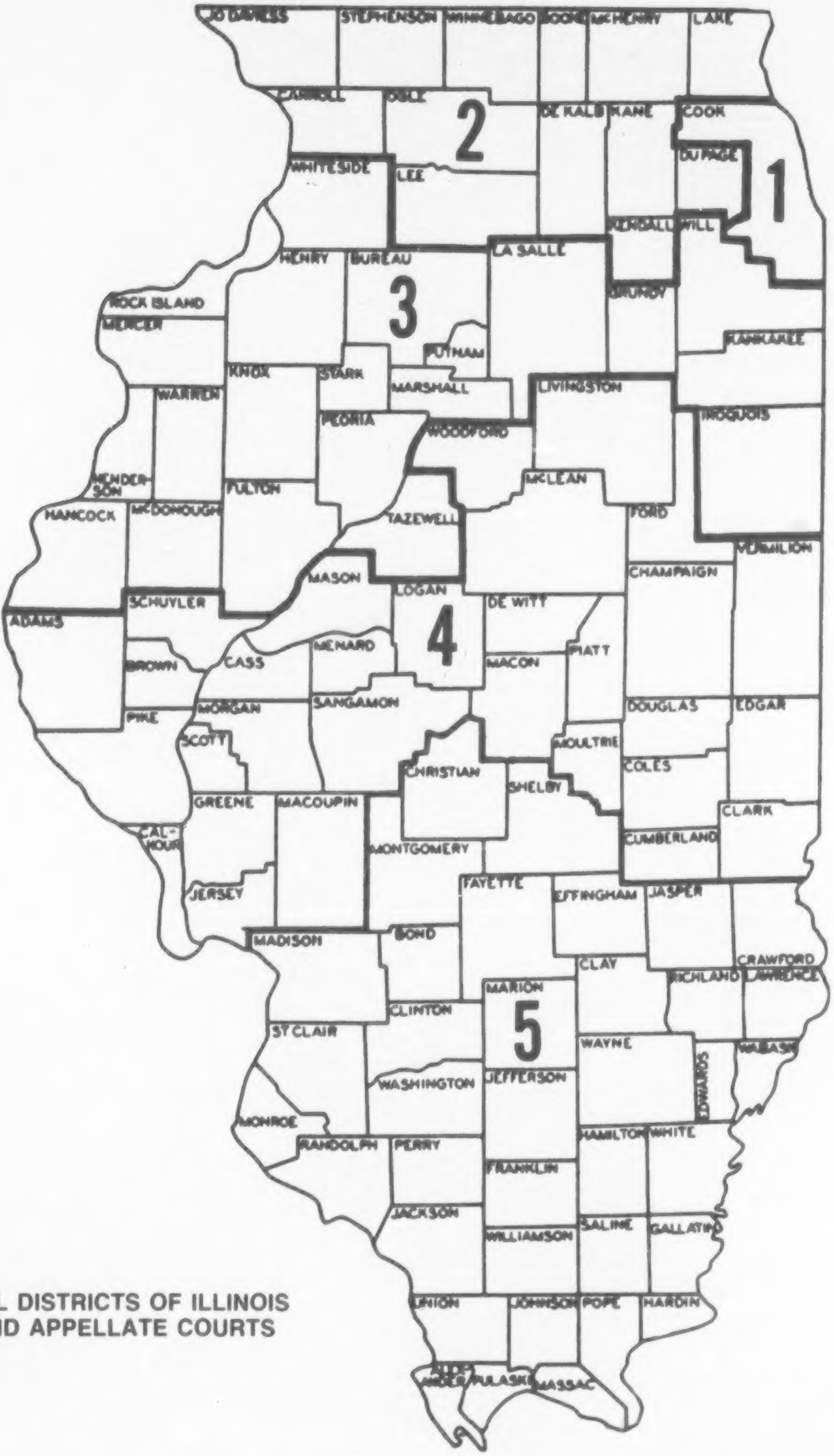
AND

STATISTICAL RECORDS

JUDICIAL OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS


JO DAVIESS
STEPHENSON
WINNEBAGO
BOONE
McHENRY
LAKE
CARROLL
OGLE
2
DE KALB
KANE
COOK
WHITESIDE
LEE
DU PAGE
1
KENDALL
WILL
HENRY
BUREAU
LA SALLE
ROCK ISLAND
3
GRUNDY
MERCER
PUTNAM
KANKAKEE
KNOX
STARK
WARREN
MARSHALL
LIVINGSTON
PEORIA
WOODFORD
IROQUOIS
HENDERSON
FULTON
McLEAN
HANCOCK
McDONOUGH
TAZEWELL
FORD
VERMILION
MASON
CHAMPAIGN
SCHUYLER
LOGAN
ADAMS
DE WITT
4
MENARD
PIATT
BROWN
CASS
MACON
MORGAN
SANGAMON
DOUGLAS
EDGAR
PIKE
SCOTT
MOULTRIE
COLES
CHRISTIAN
SHELBY
GREENE
MACOUPIN
CLARK
CALHOUN
CUMBERLAND
MONTGOMERY
JERSEY
FAYETTE
EFFINGHAM
JASPER
MADISON
BOND
CRAWFORD
CLAY
RICHLAND
LAWRENCE
MARION
CLINTON
5
ST CLAIR
WAYNE
EDWARDS
WABASH
WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
MONROE
RANDOLPH
PERRY
HAMILTON
WHITE
FRANKLIN
JACKSON
SALINE
GALLATIN
WILLIAMSON
UNION
JOHNSON
POPE
HARDIN
ALEXANDER
PULASKI
MASSAC

THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF ILLINOIS
SUPREME AND APPELLATE COURTS

SUPREME COURT
(December 31, 1981)

FIRST DISTRICT

Daniel P. Ward
Chicago
William G. Clark
Chicago
Seymour Simon
Chicago

SECOND DISTRICT

Thomas J. Moran
Waukegan

THIRD DISTRICT

Howard C. Ryan*
Tonica

FOURTH DISTRICT

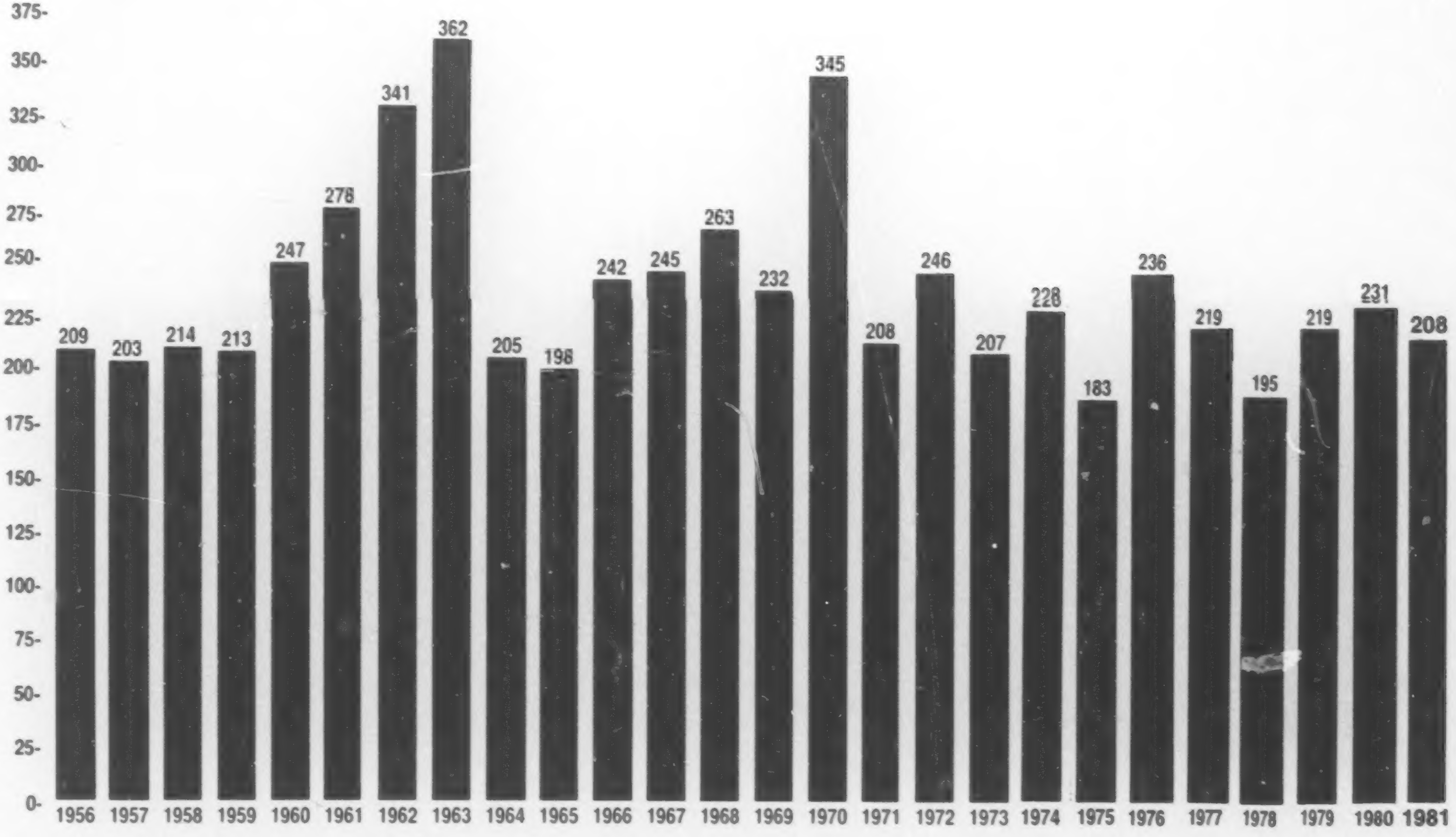
Robert C. Underwood
Bloomington

FIFTH DISTRICT

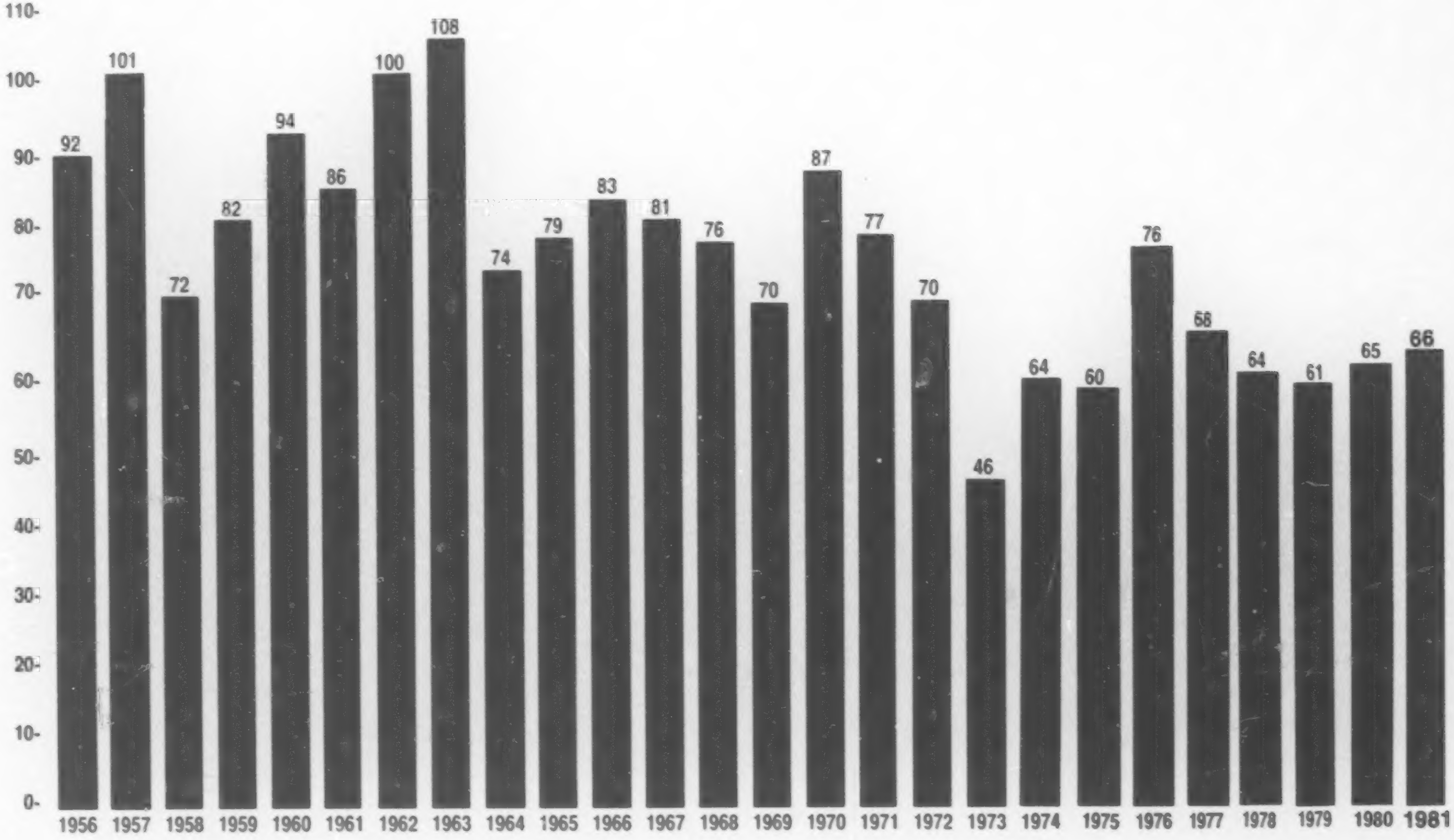
Joseph H. Goldenhersh**
Belleville

*Chief Justice (effective January 1, 1982)
**Chief Justice (until January 1, 1982)

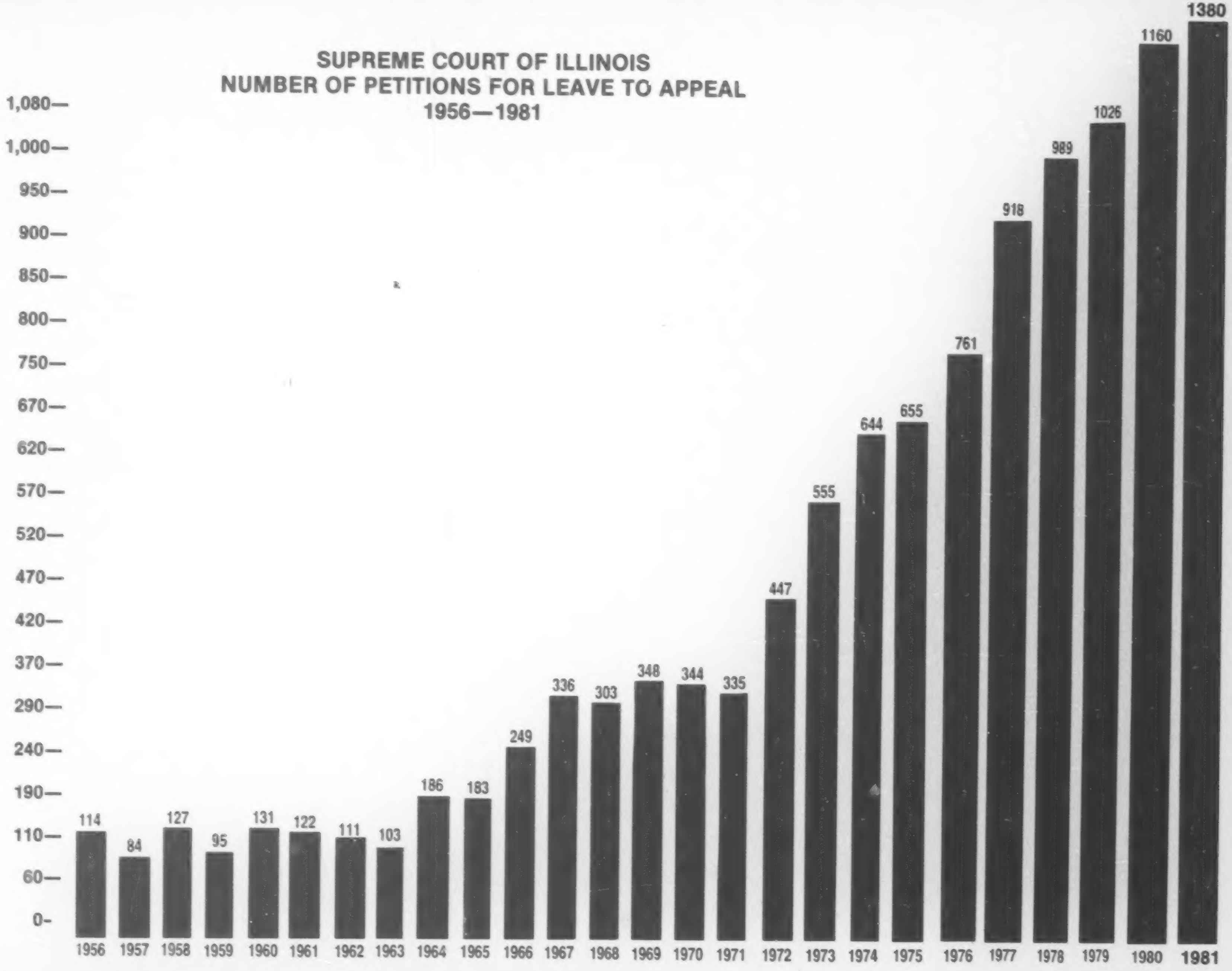
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITH FULL OPINIONS
1956—1981



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR REHEARING
1956—1981



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL
1956—1981



TREND OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT DURING 1981

Type of Case		Pending at Start	Filed	Disposed Of	Pending at End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Petitions for Leave to Appeal	Civil	121	661	669*	113	- 8
	People	115	717	711*	121	+ 6
Public Interest (Rule 302(b) Motions)	Civil	1	38	36*	3	+ 2
	People	0	3	3*	0	—
Original Actions (Incl. Rule 381 Motions)	Civil	4	52	53*	3	- 1
	People	2	36	36*	2	—
Statute Found Unconstitutional (Rules 302(a)(1), 603)	Civil	6	3	5	4	- 2
	People	2	2	2	2	—
Certificate of Importance (Rule 316)	Civil	0	0	0	0	—
	People	0	1	0	1	+ 1
Workers' Compensation (Rule 302(a)(2))	Civil	63	77	79	61	- 2
	People	—	—	—	—	—
Attorney Discipline	Civil	—	—	—	—	—
	People	10	17	14	13	+ 3
Death Penalty (Rule 603)	Civil	—	—	—	—	—
	People	27	10	0	37	+10
Miscellaneous	Civil	0	9	9	0	—
	People	2	18	20	0	- 2
Total	Civil	195	840	851	184	-11
	People	158	804	786	176	+18
GRAND TOTAL		353	1644	1637	360	+ 7

*Includes orders granting petitions for leave to appeal, motions for direct appeal, and motions in original action cases.

TREND OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT AFTER ALLOWANCE OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL, MOTIONS FOR DIRECT APPEALS, & MOTIONS IN ORIGINAL ACTION CASES DURING 1981

Type of Case		Pending at Start	Appeals & Motions Allowed	Disposed Of	Pending at End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Leave to Appeal Allowed	Civil	75	71	88	58	-17
	People	28	72	32	68	+40
Motion in Public Interest Case Allowed (Rule 302(b))	Civil	8	6	9	5	-3
	People	0	1	1	0	—
Motion to File Original Action Allowed (Incl. Rule 381 Motions)	Civil	3	6	7	2	-1
	People	2	3	3	2	—
Total	Civil	86	83	104	65	-21
	People	30	76	36	70	+40
GRAND TOTAL		116	159	140	135	+19

TREND OF ALL CASES FILED & DISPOSED OF IN THE SUPREME COURT DURING 1981

Type of Case		Pending at Start	Filed	Appeals & Motions Allowed	Disposed Of	Pending at End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Total	Civil	281	840	83	955	249	-32
	People	188	804	76	822	246	+58
GRAND TOTAL		469	1644	159	1777	495	+26

APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS
(December 31, 1981)

FIRST DISTRICT

First Division

Calvin C. Campbell, Presiding Judge
Mayer Goldberg
(Recalled retired appellate judge)
Thomas A. McGloon
John M. O'Connor
(Recalled retired appellate judge)

Second Division

Allen Hartman, Presiding Judge
Robert J. Downing
Maurice Perlin
John J. Stamos

Third Division

Dom J. Rizzi, Presiding Judge
Helen F. McGillicuddy
Daniel J. McNamara
William S. White

Fourth Division

Philip Romiti, Presiding Judge
Mel R. Jiganti
(Circuit Judge, serving by assignment)
Glenn T. Johnson
David Linn

Fifth Division

John J. Sullivan, Presiding Judge
Francis S. Lorenz
James J. Mejda
Kenneth E. Wilson

SECOND DISTRICT

Glenn K. Seidenfeld, Presiding Judge
William V. Hopf
(Circuit Judge, serving by assignment)
George W. Lindberg
William R. Nash
(Circuit Judge, serving by assignment)
Philip G. Reinhard
George Unverzagt
Lloyd A. Van Deusen*
(Recalled retired circuit judge)

THIRD DISTRICT

Jay J. Alloy, Presiding Judge
Tobias Barry
James D. Heiple
Albert Scott
(Circuit Judge, serving by assignment)
Allan Strouder

FOURTH DISTRICT

Harold Trapp, Presiding Judge
Frederick S. Green
James T. Londrigan
Richard Mills
Albert G. Webber, III
(Recalled retired circuit judge)

FIFTH DISTRICT

John M. Karns, Jr., Presiding Judge
Moses W. Harrison, II
Charles E. Jones
George Kasserman, Jr.
(Circuit Judge, serving by assignment)
Thomas M. Welch

*Assigned to Second District

TREND OF CASES IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1981

Appellate District	Type of Case	No. of Cases Pending at Start	No. of Cases Filed During 1981	No. of Cases Reinstated During 1981	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1981	Disposed of During 1981 By Opinion	Disposed of By Rule 23 Order	No. of Cases Pending at End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
First	Civil	1261	1575	28	1500	650	188	1364	+103
	Criminal	1788	1626	36	1559	397	870	1891	+103
Second	Civil	424	621	4	704	189	244	345	- 79
	Criminal	400	417	6	413	133	178	410	+ 10
Third	Civil	225	413	1	412	198	193	227	+ 2
	Criminal	261	346	1	359	162	186	249	- 12
Fourth	Civil	226	451	0	421	137	160	256	+ 30
	Criminal	262	371	2	406	77	272	229	- 33
Fifth	Civil	271	385	0	323	115	98	333	+ 62
	Criminal	256	311	0	236	58	134	331	+ 75
Total . .	Civil	2407	3445	33	3360	1289	883	2525	+118
	Criminal	2967	3071	45	2973	827	1640	3110	+143
GRAND TOTAL		5374	6516	78	6333	2116	2523	5635	+261

CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1981

Appellate District	Type of Case	METHOD OF DISPOSITION															TOTALS
		Affirmed		Reversed		Affirmed in Part and/or Reversed in Part		Reversed and Remanded		Modified		Remanded		Dismissed		Disposed of Without Opinion or Order	
		By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*		
First	Civil	311	103	58	17	87	8	166	38	12	3	0	0	16	19	662	1500
	Criminal . . .	265	734	18	20	47	61	61	34	5	14	0	0	1	7	292	1559
Second	Civil	93	141	25	16	22	20	43	38	1	2	1	1	4	26	271	704
	Criminal . . .	71	133	8	7	13	15	34	18	1	0	2	2	4	3	102	413
Third	Civil	115	53	16	4	19	4	48	6	0	0	0	2	0	124	21	412
	Criminal . . .	105	116	10	2	19	7	25	7	0	0	2	2	1	52	11	359
Fourth	Civil	66	106	10	17	18	14	36	19	0	0	1	0	6	4	124	421
	Criminal . . .	50	233	2	6	8	17	13	14	0	0	3	2	1	0	57	406
Fifth	Civil	59	67	20	4	7	7	24	11	0	2	3	4	2	3	110	323
	Criminal . . .	36	112	1	3	6	5	9	6	1	4	4	2	1	2	44	236
Total . . .	Civil	644	470	129	58	153	53	317	112	13	7	5	7	28	176	1188	3360
	Criminal . . .	527	1328	39	38	93	105	142	79	7	18	11	8	8	64	506	2973
GRAND TOTAL		1171	1798	168	96	246	158	459	191	20	25	16	15	36	240	1694	6333

*Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 23, as amended, effective July 1, 1975.

CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT OPINION OR ORDER PURSUANT TO SUPREME COURT RULE 23
DURING 1981

Appellate District	Type of Case	METHOD OF DISPOSITION WITHOUT OPINION OR ORDER																		
		Dismissed			Dismissed on Court's Own Motion															
		Motion of Appellant	Motion of Appellee	Stipulation of Parties	For Want of Prosecution/ No Documents Filed	Failure to Comply With Rules	Lack of Jurisdiction/ No Final Appealable Order	Failure to Comply With Court's Order	Other	Leave to Appeal Denied	Motion for Leave to File Late Notice of Appeal Denied	Summary Reversal	Reversed and Remanded	Remanded With Direction For Further Proceeding	Summary Reduction or Modification of Sentence	Bail Order Entered	Confession of Error	Transferred to Proper Court	Other Dispositions	Totals
First	Civil	152	115	88	213	0	0	0	40	43	4	0	3	0	0	—	0	4	0	662
	Criminal . . .	85	6	0	143	0	0	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	19	15	5	0	292
Second . .	Civil	46	25	30	3	2	2	125	12	19	4	0	0	2	0	—	0	0	1	271
	Criminal . . .	29	5	0	0	0	1	52	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	1	102
Third . . .	Civil	5	1	5	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	1	4	21
	Criminal . . .	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	11
Fourth . .	Civil	42	15	18	1	27	5	1	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	1	3	124
	Criminal . . .	26	4	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	57
Fifth	Civil	37	8	12	19	6	8	2	2	11	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	1	3	110
	Criminal . . .	15	1	0	6	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	1	44
Total	Civil	282	164	153	237	37	15	129	55	81	10	0	3	2	0	—	2	7	11	1188
	Criminal . . .	159	16	0	151	23	4	53	20	0	5	0	0	3	0	45	16	5	6	506
GRAND TOTAL		441	180	153	388	60	19	182	75	81	15	0	3	5	0	45	18	12	17	1694

TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF DISPOSITION FOR ALL CASES DECIDED IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1981

Appellate District	Type of Case	Time Elapsed						TOTALS
		Under 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years	
First	Civil	530	377	478	85	30	0	1500
	Criminal	29	319	727	389	87	8	1559
Second	Civil	260	331	100	12	1	0	704
	Criminal	85	113	192	21	2	0	413
Third	Civil	172	217	22	1	0	0	412
	Criminal	103	200	36	4	16	0	359
Fourth	Civil	132	268	19	2	0	0	421
	Criminal	97	279	29	1	0	0	406
Fifth	Civil	99	120	74	21	9	0	323
	Criminal	49	92	73	20	2	0	236
Total	Civil	1193	1313	693	121	40	0	3360
	Criminal	363	1003	1057	435	107	8	2973
GRAND TOTAL		1556	2316	1750	556	147	8	6333

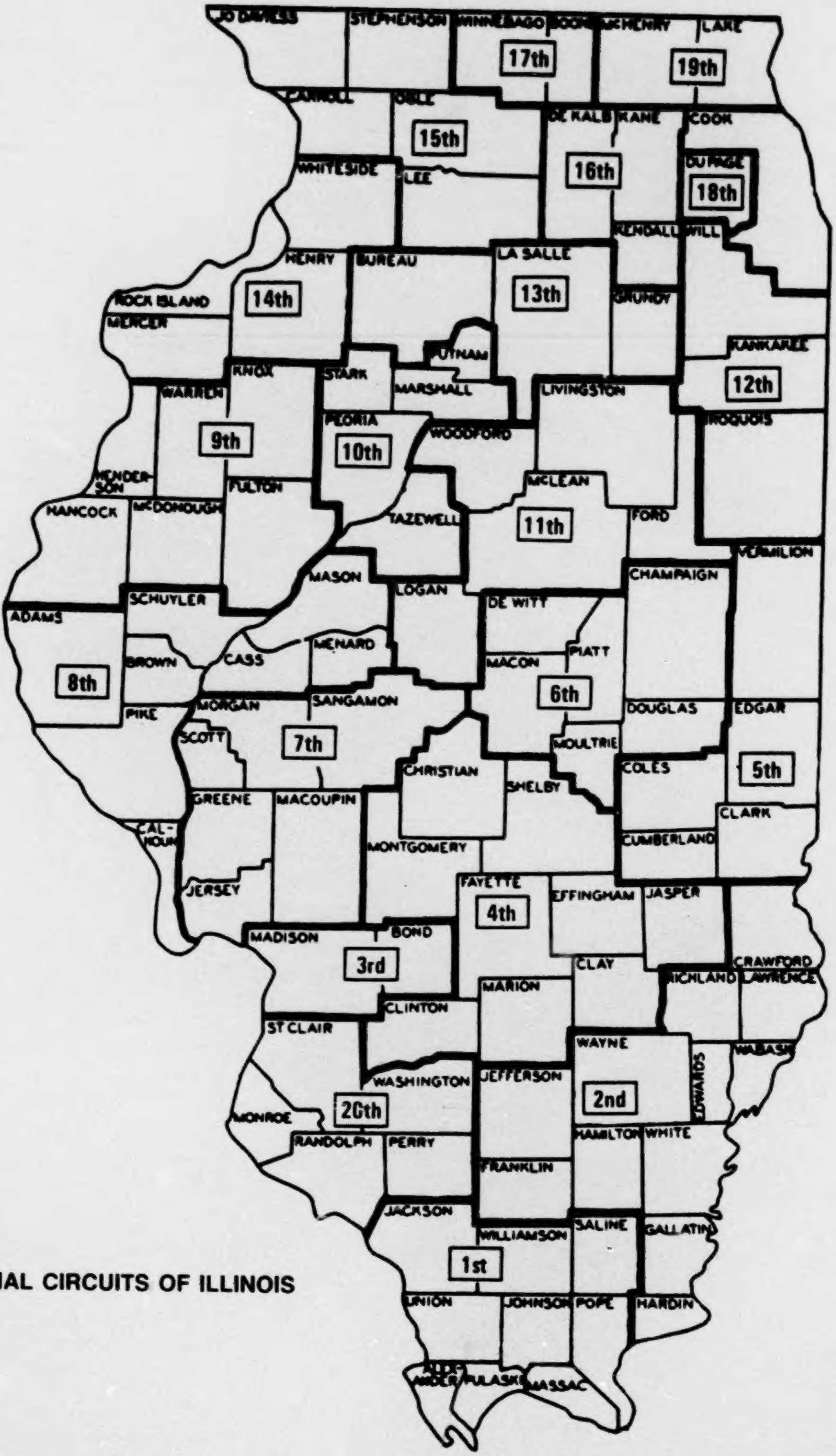
TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE BRIEFS WERE FILED AND DATE OF DISPOSITION FOR CASES DECIDED IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1981*

Appellate District	Type of Case	Time Elapsed						TOTALS
		Under 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years	
First	Civil	587	208	38	5	0	0	838
	Criminal	1105	106	56	0	0	0	1267
Second	Civil	397	32	2	0	1	0	432
	Criminal	299	14	0	0	0	0	313
Third	Civil	254	25	1	0	0	0	280
	Criminal	237	32	3	0	0	0	272
Fourth	Civil	277	18	2	0	0	0	297
	Criminal	314	33	2	0	0	0	349
Fifth	Civil	128	75	15	3	2	0	223
	Criminal	122	42	1	0	0	0	165
Total	Civil	1643	358	58	8	3	0	2070
	Criminal	2077	227	62	0	0	0	2366
GRAND TOTAL		3720	585	120	8	3	0	4436

*Includes cased disposed of by opinion or Rule 23 order.

ABSTRACT SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF OPINIONS AND RULE 23 ORDERS WRITTEN BY JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1981

Appellate District	Type of Opinion						Rule 23 Orders
	Majority	Per Curiam	Specially Concurring	Dissenting	Supplemental	Total	
First	955	1	7	21	9	993	1020
Second	294	0	5	15	1	315	407
Third	339	0	25	29	6	399	361
Fourth	200	0	10	28	0	238	393
Fifth	161	1	2	15	3	182	221
Total	1949	2	49	108	19	2127	2402


JO DAVIESS
STEPHENSON
WINNEBAGO
BOONE
McHENRY
LAKE
17th
19th
CARROLL
OGLE
15th
DE KALB
KANE
COOK
16th
DU PAGE
18th
WHITESIDE
LEE
KENDALL
WILL
HENRY
BUREAU
LA SALLE
ROCK ISLAND
14th
13th
GRUNDY
MERCER
PUTNAM
KANKAKEE
KNOX
STARK
MARSHALL
12th
WARREN
LIVINGSTON
PEORIA
IROQUOIS
9th
10th
WOODFORD
HENDER-SON
McLEAN
HANCOCK
McDONOUGH
FULTON
TAZEWELL
11th
FORD
VERMILION
MASON
SCHUYLER
LOGAN
CHAMPAIGN
ADAMS
DE WITT
MENARD
BROWN
CASS
PIATT
MACON
8th
6th
MORGAN
SANGAMON
DOUGLAS
EDGAR
PIKE
SCOTT
7th
MOULTRIE
COLES
5th
CHRISTIAN
SHELBY
GREENE
MACOUPIN
CLARK
CAL-HOUN
MONTGOMERY
CUMBERLAND
FAYETTE
JERSEY
EFFINGHAM
JASPER
4th
BOND
MADISON
CLAY
CRAWFORD
3rd
RICHLAND
LAWRENCE
MARION
CLINTON
ST CLAIR
WAYNE
WABASH
EDWARDS
WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
2nd
MONROE
20th
RANDOLPH
PERRY
HAMILTON
WHITE
FRANKLIN
JACKSON
SALINE
GALLATIN
WILLIAMSON
1st
UNION
JOHNSON
POPE
HARDIN
ALEX-ANDER
PULASKI
MASSAC

THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS

CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE
(December 31, 1981)

COOK COUNTY

Circuit Judges

Harry G. Comerford, Chief Judge

Earl Arkiss
James M. Bailey
Peter Bakakos
Frank W. Barbaro
Vincent Bentivenga
Christy S. Berkos
Edwin Berman
Walter B. Bieschke
Anthony Bosco
John M. Breen, Jr.
L. Sheldon Brown
Robert C. Buckley
Jerome T. Burke
Marion E. Burks
Philip J. Carey
Thomas P. Cawley
David Cerda
Arthur J. Cieslik
Michael C. Close
Irwin Cohen
Robert J. Collins
William Cousins, Jr.
Ronald J. Crane
John W. Crilly
Brian L. Crowe
John J. Crowley
John J. Crown
Richard L. Curry
Robert E. Cusack
Walter P. Dahl
Russell R. DeBow
Robert J. Dempsey
Brian B. Duff
Arthur L. Dunne
Charles J. Durham
Norman N. Eiger (retired recalled)
Irving W. Eiserman
Paul F. Elward
Nathan Engelstein
James H. Felt
Richard J. Fitzgerald
Thomas R. Fitzgerald
Charles J. Fleck, Jr.
Philip A. Fleischman (retired recalled)
Lester D. Foreman
Allen A. Freeman
Charles E. Freeman
Marion W. Garnett
Lawrence Genesen
Henry A. Gentile
James A. Geocaris
Peter Georges
James A. Geroulis (retired recalled)
Paul F. Gerrity
Louis J. Giliberto
Kenneth E. Gillis
Francis Glowacki
Myron T. Gomberg
Joseph Gordon
Leonard R. Grazian
Albert Green
James L. Griffin
Charles J. Grupp
Sophia H. Hall
Arthur N. Hamilton
Edward F. Healy
John F. Hechinger
Jacques F. Heilingoetter
Thomas A. Hett
James J. Heyda
Lawrence P. Hickey
George A. Higgins
Edward C. Hofert
Reginald J. Holzer
Mary H. Hooton
Louis J. Hyde
Thomas J. Janczy
Mel R. Jiganti (assigned to
Appellate Court - 1st District)
Eddie C. Johnson
Richard H. Jorzak
Donald Joyce

William B. Kane
Aubrey F. Kaplan
Roger F. Kiley, Jr.
Anthony J. Kogut
Marilyn R. Komosa
Walter J. Kowalski
Franklin I. Kral
Willard J. Lassers
Richard F. LeFevour
Jerome Lerner
John H. McCollom
Lester D. McCurrie
John J. McDonnell
John A. McElligott
John P. McGury
Mary Ann G. McMorrow
Frank B. Machala
Robert G. Mackey
Benjamin S. Mackoff
Francis J. Mahon
Thomas J. Maloney
George M. Marovich
Edward H. Marsalek
Robert L. Massey
Howard M. Miller
Anthony S. Montelione
Don A. Moore
John J. Moran
James E. Murphy
James C. Murray
Gordon B. Nash
Benjamin Nelson (retired recalled)
Odas Nicholson
John A. Nordberg
Irvin R. Norman
Benjamin Novoselsky
Thomas J. O'Brien
Donald P. O'Connell
Wayne W. Olson
Paul A. O'Malley
John J. O'Toole
Romie J. Palmer
Lawrence A. Passarella
William E. Peterson
Richard J. Petrarca
Frank R. Petrone
R. Eugene Pincham
Maurice D. Pompey
Albert S. Porter
James S. Quinlan, Jr.
William R. Quinlan
Thomas Rakowski
John F. Reynolds
Monica D. Reynolds
John W. Rogers
Allen F. Rosin
Daniel J. Ryan
Frank V. Salerno
Richard L. Samuels
Raymond S. Sarnow
Gerald L. Sbarbaro
George J. Schaller
Stephen A. Schiller
Joseph Schneider
Anthony J. Scotillo
David J. Shields
Harold A. Siegan
Robert L. Sklodowski
Jerome C. Slad
Raymond C. Sodini
Pasquale A. Sorrentino
Harry S. Stark (retired recalled)
Adam N. Stillo
Earl E. Strayhorn
James E. Strunck
Frank G. Sulewski
Arthur A. Sullivan, Jr.
Harold W. Sullivan
James E. Sullivan
Robert J. Sulski
Fred G. Suria, Jr.
Theodore M. Swain
Lucia T. Thomas
Vincent W. Tondryk
Raymond E. Trafelet (retired recalled)
James Traina
Jose R. Vazquez
John V. Virgilio
Eugene Wachowski (retired recalled)
Alfred T. Walsh
Thomas M. Walsh
James M. Walton
Louis A. Wexler
Claude E. Whitaker
Daniel J. White
Willie Whiting
Warren D. Wolfson
Joseph M. Wosik
James A. Zafiratos
Arthur V. Zelezinski
George J. Zimmerman
Michael F. Zlatnik

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Charles A. Alfano
Harry B. Aron
Ronald J. P. Banks
Charles I. Barish
Francis Barth
Samuel S. Berger
Lester A. Bonaguro
John E. Bowe
Everette A. Braden
Martin F. Brodkin
Clarence Bryant
Henry A. Budzinski
Francis P. Butler
Eugene Campion
Thomas R. Casey, Jr.
James J. Chrastka
Kenneth J. Cohen
Cornelius J. Collins
James A. Condon
Francis X. Connell
Peter F. Costa
Michael F. Czaja
John J. Devine
Henry X. Dietch
John J. Divane
Gino L. DiVito
Russell J. Dolce
James G. Donegan
Richard E. Dowdle
Robert J. Downey
Thomas P. Durkin
Ben Edelstein
Arthur A. Ellis
Robert D. Ericsson
Chauncey Eskridge
Edward M. Fiala, Jr.
William F. Fitzpatrick
John M. Flaherty
Glenn C. Fowlkes
John Gannon
Marvin E. Gavin
Will E. Gierach
Daniel P. Glecier
Rene Goier
Meyer H. Goldstein
Francis X. Golniewicz
John W. Gustafson
Joseph W. Handy
James L. Harris
John J. Hogan
Martin F. Hogan
John N. Hourihane
Cornelius J. Houtsma, Jr.
Richard S. Jemilo
Michael S. Jordan
Benjamin J. Kanter
Howard R. Kaufman
John T. Keleher
William A. Kelly
Thaddeus L. Kowalski
Edwin Kretske
Richard A. LaCien
Alan Lane
Albert H. LaPlante
Rosemary D. LaPorta
John G. Laurie
Joseph T. Lavorci
Charles C. Leary
Mitchell Leikin
Charles M. Loverde
Martin G. Luken
Edward S. Macie
Francis J. Maher
Blanche M. Manning
Erwin L. Martay
Carl McCormick
James P. McCourt
Martin E. McDonough
William J. McGah, Jr.
Dwight McKay
Jill K. McNulty
Michael E. McNulty
James J. Meehan
Frank W. Meekins
Joseph W. Mioduski
Angelo D. Mistretta
Joseph C. Mooney
Matthew J. Moran
Alan E. Morrill
Gerald S. Murphy
John M. Murphy
Robert F. Nix
Daniel J. O'Brien
William J. O'Connell
Frank Orlando
John A. Ouska
Saul A. Perdomo
Arthur C. Perivolidis

James P. Piragine
Bernard A. Polikoff
Nicholas T. Pomaro
Simon S. Porter
William P. Prendergast
Paul P. Preston
Seymour S. Price
Francis J. Reilly
Emanuel A. Rissman
Gerald T. Rohrer
Susan S. Ruffolo
John R. Ryan
Joseph A. Salerno
William B. Saracco
James M. Schreier
Harry A. Schrier
Joseph R. Schwaba
Roger G. Seaman
Samuel Shamberg
Philip M. Sheridan
Frank M. Siracusa
Marjan P. Staniec
Jack G. Stein
James N. Sullivan
Robert A. Sweeney
Michael P. Toomin
Morris Topol
Alvin A. Turner
Joseph J. Urso
Anton J. Valukas
Eugene R. Ward
Jack A. Welfeld
John L. White
Gene Wilens
Bernard B. Wolfe
Robert R. Woolridge
Thomas J. Wynn
Stephen R. Yates

FIRST CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Robert H. Chase, Chief Judge

Donnie D. Bigler
Bill F. Green
Thomas W. Haney
Mike Henshaw
Snyder Howell
Robert H. Howerton
William A. Lewis
Donald A. Lowery
George Oros
Richard E. Richman
William H. South
Stephen L. Spomer
James Williamson

Associate Judges

Arlie O. Boswell,Jr.
Louis G. Horman
Brocton D. Lockwood
Robert W. Schwartz

SECOND CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Robert S. Hill, Chief Judge

Laurence L. Arnold
Larry O. Baker
Philip B. Benefiel
Don A. Foster
Donald E. Garrison
A. Hanby Jones
Robert M. Keenan, Jr.
Lehman Krause
Henry Lewis
Loren P. Lewis
Albert W. McCallister
Wilburn Bruce Saxe
David Lee Underwood
Robert W. Whitmer

Associate Judges

Roland J. DeMarco
Leo T. Desmond
Bruce D. Irish

THIRD CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Joseph J. Barr, Chief Judge

Horace L. Calvo
Charles Chapman
William E. Johnson
A. Andreas Matoesian
George Moran
Phillip J. Rarick

Associate Judges

Nicholas F. Byron
John W. Day
Edward C. Ferguson
George Filcoff
Thomas E. Hildebrand, Jr.
Jonathan Isbell
Lola P. Maddox
P. J. O'Neill
Clayton R. Williams

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Paul Hickman, Chief Judge

Daniel H. Dailey
Arthur G. Henken
Dennis M. Huber
George W. Kasserman, Jr.
  (assigned to Appellate Court –
  5th District)
William D. Kelly
Jack M. Michaelree
Ronald A. Niemann
Vernon L. Plummer
Frank G. Schniederjon
W. R. Todd

Associate Judges

Don E. Beane
Dennis L. Berkbigler
Joseph L. Fribley
Richard G. Hobson

FIFTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Ralph S. Pearman, Chief Judge

Caslon K. Bennett
Paul C. Komada
Carl A. Lund
John P. Meyer
James Kent Robinson
Joseph R. Spitz
William J. Sunderman
James R. Watson
Paul M. Wright

Associate Judges

Lawrence T. Allen, Jr.
Rita B. Garman
Matthew Andrew Jurczak
Loren J. Kabbes
Richard E. Scott

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judge

Rodney A. Scott, Chief Judge

William C. Calvin
Harold L. Jensen
W. B. Kranz
George S. Miller
Donald W. Morthland
Jerry L. Patton
James N. Sherrick
John P. Shonkwiler
Robert J. Steigmann
Creed D. Tucker

Associate Judges

Harry E. Clem
John L. Davis
John R. DeLaMar
Scott B. Diamond
James A. Hendrian
Arthur D. Nicol
Arthur F. Powers
Warren A. Sappington
John G. Townsend

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Ben K. Miller, Chief Judge

Harvey Beam
Richard J. Cadagin
Simon L. Friedman
L. K. Hubbard
Joseph P. Koval
Richard E. Mann
Jerry S. Rhodes
John W. Russell
Gordon Seator
Howard Lee White

Associate Judges

Joseph C. Cavanagh
John B. Crain
Eugene O. Duban
Charles J. Ryan
Dennis L. Schwartz
Jeanne E. Scott

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Edward B. Dittmeyer, Chief Judge

Cecil J. Burrows
Carson D. Klitz
Lyle E. Lipe
Alfred L. Pezman
J. Ross Pool
Fred W. Reither
Richard F. Scholz
David K. Slocum
Robert Welch
Howard S. White

Associate Judges

Dennis K. Cashman
Paul A. Kolodziej
Harold L. Madsen
Virgil W. Timpe

NINTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Max B. Stewart, Chief Judge

U. S. Collins
Steven G. Evans
Scott I. Klukos
S. C. Mathers
Francis P. Murphy
Albert Scott (assigned to
Appellate Court - 3rd District)
William L. Randolph
Daniel J. Roberts

Associate Judges

Kenneth L. Bath
William D. Henderson
Lewis D. Murphy
Richard A. Porter
William K. Richardson
Richard C. Ripple
Charles H. Wilhelm

TENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Richard E. Eagleton, Chief Judge

James M. Bumgarner
Steven J. Covey
John A. Gorman
Robert E. Hunt
Robert E. Manning, Jr.
Calvin Stone
Charles M. Wilson
Ivan L. Yontz

Associate Judges

Robert A. Coney
Donald C. Courson
Thomas G. Ebel
Arthur H. Gross
Peter J. Paolucci
Charles J. Perrin
William John Reardon
John D. Sullivan
John A. Whitney
William H. Young

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John T. McCullough, Chief Judge

Richard M. Baner
William T. Caisley
Keith E. Campbell
Luther H. Dearborn
Charles E. Glennon
James A. Knecht
William M. Roberts
Wayne C. Townley, Jr.

Associate Judges

William D. DeCardy
Ivan Dean Johnson
Joseph H. Kelley
Darrell H. Reno
Robert Leo Thornton
W. Charles Witte

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Michael Orenic, Chief Judge

Robert R. Buchar
Patrick M. Burns
Victor N. Cardosi (retired recalled)
Charles P. Connor
Robert L. Dannehl
Wayne P. Dyer
Herman S. Haase
John F. Michela
Angelo F. Pistilli

Associate Judges

Roger A. Benson
Vincent J. Cerri
Thomas M. Ewert
Bruce Falk
Thomas P. Faulkner
Louis K. Fontenot
Edwin B. Grabiec
Daniel W. Gould
Michael H. Lyons
Dwight W. McGrew
Edward A. McIntire
Edward D. Smith
John Verklan
Thomas W. Vinson

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

Frank X. Yackley, Chief Judge

Alexander T. Bower
William P. Denny
Thomas R. Flood
Leonard Hoffman
C. Howard Wampler
Robert G. Wren

Associate Judges

Robert L. Carter
Donald E. Norton
Fred P. Wagner
Richard R. Wilder
James J. Wimbiscus
John D. Zwanzig

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

David DeDoncker, Chief Judge

Robert Castendyck
L. E. Ellison
Susan B. Gende
Jay M. Hanson
Wilbur S. Johnson
Edward Keefe
Gene McWhorter
John D. O'Shea
Conway L. Spanton
John M. Telleen

Associate Judges

Clarke C. Barnes
Michael P. Brinn
John B. Cunningham
Ivan Lovaas
Edwin Clare Malone
William K. O'Connor
Frederick P. Patton
Timothy J. Slavin

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

James E. Bales, Chief Judge

Thomas E. Hornsby
F. Lawrence Lenz
Francis X. Mahoney
John L. Moore
Harold D. Nagel
John W. Rapp, Jr.
Lawrence A. Smith, Jr.

Associate Judges

Alan W. Cargerman
Eric S. DeMar
Richard E. DeMoss
Martin D. Hill
Dexter A. Knowlton

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Marvin D. Dunn, Chief Judge

Wilson D. Burnell
William H. Ellsworth
John A. Krause
John A. Leifheit
Neil E. Mahoney
Joseph M. McCarthy
Rex F. Meilinger
James F. Quetsch
Paul W. Schnake
Carl A. Swanson, Jr.

Associate Judges

Donald T. Anderson
James W. Cadwell
Patrick J. Dixon
Thomas E. Hogan
James K. Marshall
Michael F. O'Brien
Barry E. Puklin
Richard Weiler

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John E. Sype, Chief Judge

Harris H. Agnew
John T. Beynon
Robert C. Gill
John C. Layng
William R. Nash (assigned to
Appellate Court - 2nd District)
David F. Smith

Associate Judges

Robert J. French
Paul A. Logli
Galyn W. Moehring
Michael R. Morrison
John W. Nielsen
Alford R. Penniman
K. Craig Peterson
Bradner C. Riggs
Richard W. Vidal

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Bruce R. Fawell, Chief Judge

John J. Bowman
Edwin L. Douglas
Carl F. Henninger
William V. Hopf (assigned to
Appellate Court - 2nd District)
Helen C. Kinney
Lewis V. Morgan, Jr.
Robert A. Nolan
Charles R. Norgle
John S. Teschner

Associate Judges

Edmund P. Bart
William E. Black
Kevin P. Connelly
Patrick M. Coolahan
Robert A. Cox
Philip J. R. Equi
Charles Andrew Hayton
Fredrick Henzi
James W. Jerz
Edward W. Kowal
S. Keith Lewis
Richard A. Lucas
Robert D. McLaren
John J. Nelligan
Anthony M. Pecarelli
Charles E. Ruth
S. Bruce Scidmore
Charles W. Spencer
Duane G. Walter

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Robert K. McQueen, Chief Judge

William D. Block
Leonard Brody
Henry L. Cowlin
Roland A. Herrmann
Jack Hoogasian
John L. Hughes
Lawrence D. Inglis
John J. Kaufman
Harry D. Strouse, Jr.

Associate Judges

Terrence J. Brady
Richard C. Christian
Bernard E. Drew, Jr.
Conrad F. Floeter
Warren Fox
Harry D. Hartel, Jr.
William F. Homer
Susan F. Hutchinson
Thomas E. Lang
Haskell M. Pitluck
Emilio V. Santi
Charles F. Scott
Alvin I. Singer
Robert J. Smart
Michael J. Sullivan
Jane D. Waller
Alphonse F. Witt

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Joseph F. Cunningham, Chief Judge

Robert Bastien
Carl H. Becker
Patrick J. Fleming
John J. Hoban
Stephen M. Kernan
Alvin H. Maeys, Jr.
Francis E. Maxwell
Thomas P. O'Donnell
William Starnes

Associate Judges

David W. Costello
Thomas M. Daley
Jan V. Fiss
Jerry D. Flynn
Richard P. Goldenhersh
Dennis J. Jacobson
Billy Jones
Kenneth J. Juen
Robert J. Saunders
C. Glenn Stevens
Milton Wharton

RATIO OF FILINGS PER JUDGE IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Circuit	Number of Counties	Population 1980 Census (Official Count)	Land Area (Square Miles)	Total Number of Cases Filed During 1981	Number of Judges*			Number of Cases Filed Per Judge
					Circuit	Associate	Total	
1st	9	212,393	3,242	54,317	14	4	18	3,018
2nd	12	215,509	4,796	52,243	15	3	18	2,902
3rd	2	263,895	1,114	67,129	7	9	16	4,196
4th	9	247,907	5,425	63,458	11	4	15	4,231
5th	5	197,914	2,885	50,580	10	5	15	3,372
6th	6	368,776	3,178	89,234	11	9	20	4,462
7th	6	306,316	3,485	79,385	11	6	17	4,670
8th	8	156,437	3,918	31,600	11	4	15	2,107
9th	6	197,464	3,904	41,913	9	7	16	2,620
10th	5	360,497	2,129	86,501	9	10	19	4,553
11th	5	240,917	3,863	64,861	9	6	15	4,324
12th	3	460,362	2,647	131,962	10	14	24	5,498
13th	3	178,835	2,453	48,633	7	6	13	3,741
14th	4	309,192	2,492	80,242	11	8	19	4,223
15th	5	174,501	3,136	45,670	8	5	13	3,513
16th	3	390,231	1,472	121,685	11	8	19	6,404
17th	2	279,514	803	92,883	7	9	16	5,805
18th	1	658,177	331	172,818	10	19	29	5,959
19th	2	588,096	1,068	176,895	10	17	27	6,552
20th	5	358,338	2,652	89,592	10	11	21	4,266
Downstate	101	6,165,271	54,993	1,641,601	201	164	365	4,498
Cook County	1	5,253,190	954	2,615,157 **	184	136	320	8,172
State Total	102	11,418,461	55,947	4,256,758	385	300	685	6,214

*Count taken on December 31, 1981.

**Does not include Circuit Court of Cook County, 1st Municipal District - "hang-on" tickets.

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Circuit	Pending at Start*	Filed	Reinstated	Total Added	Disposed of	Pending at End*	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
1st	9,100	54,317	16	54,333	54,104	8,776	-324
2nd	10,706	52,243	343	52,586	49,866	11,446	+740
3rd	15,569	67,129	1	67,130	66,441	17,182	+1,613
4th	12,644	63,458	455	63,913	62,484	13,076	+432
5th	11,113	50,580	1,822	52,402	50,013	12,807	+1,694
6th	18,852	89,234	1,030	90,264	92,147	17,653	-1,199
7th	18,334	79,385	83	79,468	72,822	18,297	-37
8th	5,288	31,600	1,017	32,617	32,130	5,371	+83
9th	8,164	41,913	229	42,142	45,074	6,574	-1,590
10th	25,342	86,501	395	86,896	84,073	20,681	-4,661
11th	8,609	64,861	1,984	66,845	69,488	7,928	-681
12th	19,133	131,962	1,415	133,377	132,600	20,502	+1,369
13th	8,708	48,633	318	48,951	49,562	8,914	+206
14th	14,082	80,242	991	81,233	78,465	14,272	+190
15th	7,165	45,670	267	45,937	44,405	6,816	-349
16th	16,775	121,685	580	122,265	121,788	19,166	+2,391
17th	16,695	92,883	435	93,318	87,924	19,368	+2,673
18th	24,928	172,818	839	173,657	167,843	24,465	-463
19th	22,036	176,895	1,206	178,101	168,521	21,674	-362
20th	22,838	89,592	217	89,809	81,789	25,528	+2,690
Downstate Totals	296,081	1,641,601	13,643	1,655,244	1,611,539	300,496	+4,415
Cook County	465,432	6,332,559**	21,626	6,354,185**	4,048,652**	503,108	+37,676
State Totals	761,513	7,974,160	35,269	8,009,429	5,660,191	803,604	+42,091

FOOTNOTES: *Includes all case categories with the exception of pending counts for Ordinance Violations, Conservation Violations, and Traffic Violations.

**Includes "hang-on" tickets in Cook County.

NOTE: "Pending at End" figures adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
1st	Alexander	Pending at Start	18	13	4	117	38	29	1	28	2	4	56
		Filed	7	13	0	52	10	20	0	5	0	2	86
		Reinstated	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	13	4	52	10	20	0	5	0	2	86
		Disposed of	13	5	6	116	26	40	1	19	1	1	111
		Pending at End	11*	13*	2	46*	23*	12*	0	25*	1	1*	29*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	67%	7%	67%	23%	73%	33%	0	73%	100%	100%	19%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-7	0	-2	-71	-15	-17	-1	-3	-1	-3	-27
st	Jackson	Pending at Start	116	46	15	173	52	27	11	47	0	1	164
		Filed	65	63	8	167	61	46	1	29	0	1	402
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+8	-8	+5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	73	55	13	162	61	46	1	29	0	1	402
		Disposed of	90	41	18	255	49	49	9	17	0	1	428
		Pending at End	99	60	10	80	60*	22	3	60*	0	1	116*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	42%	19%	30%	13%	15%	27%	100%	65%	0	100%	20%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-17	+14	-5	-93	+8	-5	-8	+13	0	0	-48
st	Johnson	Pending at Start	11	10	3	16	13	9	0	6	1	0	19
		Filed	8	7	1	14	7	16	2	10	0	0	63
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	8	7	1	14	7	16	2	10	0	0	63
		Disposed of	5	11	3	22	7	19	0	8	0	0	59
		Pending at End	14	6	1	8	13	6	2	8	1	0	23
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	36%	50%	0	37%	54%	100%	0	50%	100%	0	13%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+3	-4	-2	-8	0	-3	+2	+2	0	0	+4
t	Massac	Pending at Start	15	14	3	20	9	5	0	8	1	0	37
		Filed	18	7	0	19	8	18	0	15	1	0	118
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Transferred	+3	-3	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	21	4	1	19	8	18	0	15	1	0	119
		Disposed of	16	10	3	32	5	11	0	15	1	0	130
		Pending at End	19*	9*	1	7	12	12	0	8	1	0	26
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	26%	33%	100%	43%	50%	8%	0	12%	0	0	19%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+4	-5	-2	-13	+3	+7	0	0	0	0	-11
	Pope	Pending at Start	8	6	5	5	5	2	0	1	1	0	12
		Filed	0	4	1	8	3	16	0	1	0	0	30
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	3	1	1	8	3	16	0	1	0	0	30
		Disposed of	4	0	2	7	4	14	0	1	0	0	36
		Pending at End	7	7	4	6	4	4	0	1	1	0	6
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	100%	43%	75%	33%	50%	50%	0	100%	100%	0	17%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+2	0	0	0	0	-6
	Pulaski	Pending at Start	3	1	2	16	6	6	0	12	0	0	37
		Filed	4	3	0	27	7	15	1	6	1	1	56
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	4	3	0	27	8	15	1	6	1	1	57
		Disposed of	3	2	2	17	4	16	0	6	0	1	65
		Pending at End	4	2	0	26	10	5	1	12	1	0	29
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	25%	50%	0	38%	40%	80%	0	58%	0	0	34%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+1	+1	-2	+10	+4	-1	+1	0	+1	0	-8

---

igure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending t start of + or - intervening transactions.

Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
69	40	28	69	63	191	—	—	—	770	Pending at Start	Alexander	1st
32	36	159	348	232	45	2	2,885	116	4,050	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Reinstated		
0	0	-23	+23	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
32	36	136	371	232	45	2	2,885	116	4,054	Net Added		
59	34	106	319	193	19	0	2,712	87	3,868	Disposed of		
25*	38*	65*	95*	59*	212*	—	—	—	657	Pending at End		
64%	73%	8%	22%	20%	80%	—	—	—	49%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-44	-2	+37	+26	-4	+21	—	—	—	-113	Inventory (+ or -)		
110	64	179	144	154	290	—	—	—	1,593	Pending at Start	Jackson	1st
132	95	325	390	1,115	161	1,372	9,043	421	13,897	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reinstated		
0	0	-2	+2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
132	95	323	392	1,115	161	1,372	9,043	421	13,897	Net Added		
100	114	268	355	1,024	166	1,433	9,122	439	13,978	Disposed of		
141*	43*	279*	181	245	312*	—	—	—	1,712	Pending at End		
43%	24%	18%	19%	1%	64%	—	—	—	30%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+31	-21	+100	+37	+91	+22	—	—	—	+119	Inventory (+ or -)		
16	12	16	60	34	52	—	—	—	278	Pending at Start	Johnson	1st
19	27	94	184	74	51	0	3,677	69	4,323	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reinstated		
0	0	-10	+10	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
19	27	84	194	74	51	0	3,677	69	4,323	Net Added		
16	25	71	198	65	43	1	3,530	63	4,146	Disposed of		
19	14	30*	56	43	56*	—	—	—	300	Pending at End	—	
68%	50%	13%	25%	40%	32%	—	—	—	35%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+3	+2	+14	-4	+9	+4	—	—	—	+22	Inventory (+ or -)		
26	14	95	107	44	212	—	—	—	610	Pending at Start	Massac	1st
38	24	99	224	139	38	27	3,085	22	3,900	Filed		
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	Reinstated		
0	0	-44	+44	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
38	24	55	269	139	39	27	3,085	22	3,904	Net Added		
24	16	107	283	151	36	30	3,289	20	4,179	Disposed of		
40	22	46*	93	32	215	—	—	—	543	Pending at End		
45%	36%	24%	31%	9%	84%	—	—	—	51%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+14	+8	-49	-14	-12	+3	—	—	—	-67	Inventory (+ or -)		
3	1	11	8	3	57	—	—	—	128	Pending at Start	Pope	1st
11	18	63	66	16	7	0	608	43	895	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reinstated		
0	0	-12	+12	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
11	18	51	78	16	7	0	608	43	895	Net Added		
9	10	47	75	13	25	1	570	42	860	Disposed of		
5	9	16*	11	6	39	—	—	—	126	Pending at End		
40%	0	6%	0	33%	82%	—	—	—	47%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+2	+8	+5	+3	+3	-18	—	—	—	-2	Inventory (+ or -)		
35	11	24	57	20	113	—	—	—	343	Pending at Start	Pulaski	1st
28	48	154	205	28	28	11	4,431	19	5,073	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Reinstated		
0	0	-45	+45	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
28	48	109	250	28	28	11	4,431	19	5.075	Net Added		
18	37	90	236	27	19	12	4,545	15	5,115	Disposed of		
45	22	43	71	21	122	—	—	—	414	Pending at End		
71%	14%	9%	17%	71%	81%	—	—	—	49%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+10	+11	+19	+14	+1	+9	—	—	—	+71	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
1st	Saline	Pending at Start	61	27	6	109	26	16	3	31	0	7	89
		Filed	32	26	4	117	35	21	3	22	0	3	273
		Reinstated	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	37	26	4	117	35	21	3	22	0	3	273
		Disposed of	16	19	1	147	20	26	5	25	0	7	287
		Pending at End	82	39*	9	79	41	11	1	28	0	3	75
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	54%	33%	33%	56%	52%	0	0	57%	0	0	16%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+21	+12	+3	-30	+15	-5	-2	-3	0	-4	-14
1st	Union	Pending at Start	44	17	14	51	39	28	1	14	0	11	43
		Filed	12	11	2	37	14	26	4	3	0	499	104
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	13	10	4	35	14	26	4	4	0	499	104
		Disposed of	17	5	2	30	8	15	0	0	0	506	98
		Pending at End	43*	17*	13*	58	44*	40*	5	18	0	5*	44*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	74%	59%	92%	69%	73%	52%	20%	83%	0	0	45%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-1	0	-1	+7	+5	+12	+4	+4	0	-6	+1
st	Williamson	Pending at Start	133	134	17	460	98	43	3	1	4	1	157
		Filed	68	66	3	182	90	81	1	26	2	0	422
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+19	-19	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	87	47	4	181	90	81	1	26	2	0	422
		Disposed of	75	81	2	362	68	70	1	25	3	0	466
		Pending at End	145	100	9*	289*	120	54	3	2	3	1	113
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	54%	66%	78%	64%	45%	50%	67%	50%	67%	100%	8%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+12	-34	-8	-171	+22	+11	0	+1	-1	0	-44
st	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	409	268	69	967	286	165	19	148	9	24	614
		Filed	214	200	19	623	235	259	12	117	4	506	1,554
		Reinstated	5	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
		Transferred	+34	-34	+9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	253	166	32	615	236	259	12	118	4	506	1,556
		Disposed of	239	174	39	988	191	260	16	116	5	516	1,680
		Pending at End	424*	253*	49*	599*	327*	166*	15	162*	8	11*	461*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	52%	44%	61%	51%	30%	42%	40%	63%	63%	27%	19%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+15	-15	-20	-368	+41	+1	-4	+14	-1	-13	-153
nd	Crawford	Pending at Start	26	21	14	156	72	29	0	18	1	0	80
		Filed	12	32	1	69	56	11	4	13	0	0	211
		Reinstated	4	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	31
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	17	32	2	73	57	11	4	13	0	1	242
		Disposed of	10	21	4	47	28	8	2	15	1	1	180
		Pending at End	33	32	12	182	101	32	2	16	0	0	142
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	48%	41%	92%	77%	57%	81%	0	94%	0	0	54%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+7	+11	-2	+26	+29	+3	+2	-2	-1	0	+62
nd	Edwards	Pending at Start	8	10	1	36	33	5	1	13	7	1	25
		Filed	2	2	0	12	13	2	0	19	2	0	62
		Reinstated	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	2	3	0	14	13	2	0	20	2	0	62
		Disposed of	2	1	0	6	12	2	0	26	0	0	56
		Pending at End	8	12	1	44	34	5	1	7	9	1	31
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	87%	83%	100%	82%	70%	100%	100%	71%	78%	100%	61%
		Inventory (+ or -)	0	+2	0	+8	+1	0	0	-6	+2	0	+6

Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start of + or - intervening transactions.

*Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
22	13	51	58	162	218	—	—	—	899	Pending at Start	Saline	1st
72	83	275	267	809	122	598	2,744	19	5,525	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Reinstated		
0	0	-33	+33	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
72	83	242	300	809	122	598	2,744	19	5,530	Net Added		
41	43	153	208	710	234	526	2,761	68	5,297	Disposed of		
53	53	142*	150	261	124*	—	—	—	1,151	Pending at End		
20%	0	0	10%	2%	49%	—	—	—	21%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+31	+40	+91	+92	+99	-94	—	—	—	+252	Inventory (+ or -)		
38	40	48	67	73	910	—	—	—	1,438	Pending at Start	Union	1st
25	21	94	145	172	104	47	1,793	91	3,204	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Reinstated		
0	0	-39	+39	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
25	21	55	184	172	104	47	1,793	91	3,205	Net Added		
21	18	69	192	141	42	37	1,789	105	3,095	Disposed of		
34*	43	33*	58*	94*	966*	—	—	—	1,515	Pending at End		
62%	86%	9%	14%	43%	99%	—	—	—	78%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-4	+3	-15	-9	+21	+56	—	—	—	+77	Inventory (+ or -)		
139	40	253	490	412	656	—	—	—	3,041	Pending at Start	Williamson	1st
116	77	398	631	868	172	154	9,898	195	13,450	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reinstated		
0	0	-80	+80	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
116	77	318	711	868	172	154	9,898	195	13,450	Net Added		
186	85	314	802	974	373	148	9,344	187	13,566	Disposed of		
69	32	257	399	306	456*	—	—	—	2,358	Pending at End		
29%	0	35%	42%	16%	71%	—	—	—	46%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-70	-8	+4	-91	-106	-200	—	—	—	-683	Inventory (+ or -)		
458	235	705	1,060	965	2,699	—	—	—	9,100	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	1st
473	429	1,661	2,460	3,453	728	2,211	38,164	995	54,317	Filed		
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	16	Reinstated		
0	0	-288	+288	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
473	429	1,373	2,749	3,453	729	2,211	38,164	995	54,333	Net Added		
474	382	1,225	2,668	3,298	957	2,188	37,662	1,026	54,104	Disposed of		
431*	276*	911*	1,114*	1,067*	2,502*	—	—	—	8,776	Pending at End		
45%	34%	18%	27%	14%	82%	—	—	—	45%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-27	+41	+206	+54	+102	-197	—	—	—	-324	Inventory (+ or -)		
58	16	36	82	328	464	—	—	—	1,401	Pending at Start	Crawford	2nd
36	26	56	207	286	150	227	1,825	29	3,251	Filed		
0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	48	Reinstated		
0	0	-8	+8	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
36	28	48	215	287	150	229	1,825	29	3,299	Net Added		
36	22	48	193	264	113	195	1,848	28	3,064	Disposed of		
58	22	43*	104	351	504*	—	—	—	1,634	Pending at End		
76%	27%	21%	27%	72%	77%	—	—	—	66%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
0	+6	+7	+22	+23	+40	—	—	—	+233	Inventory (+ or -)		
29	36	41	117	63	122	—	—	—	548	Pending at Start	Edwards	2nd
14	29	71	173	104	36	22	1,233	7	1,803	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Reinstated		
0	0	-8	+8	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
14	29	63	181	104	36	22	1,233	7	1,807	Net Added		
6	13	66	201	96	23	16	1,129	13	1,668	Disposed of		
37	52	30*	97	71	135	—	—	—	575	Pending at End		
73%	63%	17%	57%	82%	74%	—	—	—	69%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+8	+16	-11	-20	+8	+13	—	—	—	+27	Inventory (+ or -)		

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
2nd	Franklin	Pending at Start	109	62	7	170	72	19	1	5	1	0	68
		Filed	35	45	2	131	53	30	0	23	0	0	348
		Reinstated	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
		Transferred	+5	-5	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	40	41	6	130	53	30	0	23	0	0	357
		Disposed of	23	83	6	149	32	33	1	22	0	0	314
		Pending at End	126	25*	7	153*	93	16	0	6	1	0	111
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	60%	42%	75%	55%	59%	71%	0	83%	100%	0	7%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+17	-37	0	-17	+21	-3	-1	+1	0	0	+43
2nd	Gallatin	Pending at Start	21	8	4	29	15	0	1	11	0	1	25
		Filed	4	4	0	16	13	17	0	16	0	0	32
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	4	4	0	16	13	17	0	16	0	0	33
		Disposed of	8	6	1	7	11	12	1	14	0	0	29
		Pending at End	17	6	3	38	17	5	0	13	0	1	29
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	78%	83%	100%	74%	65%	0	0	85%	0	100%	76%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-4	-2	-1	+9	+2	+5	-1	+2	0	0	+4
2nd	Hamilton	Pending at Start	5	4	0	16	30	3	0	0	0	0	6
		Filed	5	28	2	16	27	10	0	1	0	0	46
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	5	28	2	16	27	10	0	1	0	0	47
		Disposed of	2	15	0	21	23	7	0	1	0	0	40
		Pending at End	8	17	2	11	34	6	0	0	0	0	13
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	100%	47%	0	45%	70%	50%	0	0	0	0	15%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+3	+13	+2	-5	+4	+3	0	0	0	0	+7
2nd	Hardin	Pending at Start	16	5	8	31	22	3	0	5	1	0	35
		Filed	3	1	0	12	9	10	0	3	0	0	51
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	3	1	0	12	9	10	0	3	0	0	51
		Disposed of	6	1	5	22	13	12	0	8	1	0	51
		Pending at End	13	5	3	21	18	1	0	0	0	0	35
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	77%	100%	100%	74%	61%	0	0	0	0	0	29%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-3	0	-5	-10	-4	-2	0	-5	-1	0	0
2nd	Jefferson	Pending at Start	61	34	7	135	72	10	4	30	3	0	157
		Filed	41	39	3	198	50	58	5	5	1	0	350
		Reinstated	4	9	2	12	0	4	0	48	0	0	0
		Transferred	+3	-3	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	48	45	7	208	50	62	5	53	1	0	350
		Disposed of	46	39	13	164	45	49	4	12	3	0	338
		Pending at End	63	40	1	179	77	23	5	71	1	0	169
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	36%	63%	73%	55%	60%	43%	43%	95%	0	0	61%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+2	+6	-6	+44	+5	+13	+1	+41	-2	0	+12
2nd	Lawrence	Pending at Start	15	25	4	111	46	10	1	14	0	0	85
		Filed	5	10	1	31	18	11	0	26	0	0	143
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	8	1	32	18	11	1	26	0	0	143
		Disposed of	6	7	3	21	12	5	1	25	0	0	126
		Pending at End	16	26	2	122	52	16	1	15	0	0	102
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	69%	69%	100%	85%	71%	62%	100%	93%	0	0	55%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+1	+1	-2	+11	+6	+6	0	+1	0	0	+17

---

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start of + or - intervening transactions.

**Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
46	36	55	82	148	426	—	—	—	1,307	Pending at Start	Franklin	2nd
121	69	155	515	782	161	86	6,191	139	8,886	Filed		
2	8	7	4	23	0	0	0	0	57	Reinstated		
0	0	-18	+18	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
123	77	144	537	805	161	86	6,191	139	8,943	Net Added		
72	47	136	489	765	142	60	5,912	139	8,425	Disposed of		
97	66	73*	130	188	296*	—	—	—	1,388	Pending at End		
35%	27%	25%	3%	12%	65%	—	—	—	39%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+51	+30	+18	+48	+40	-130	—	—	—	+81	Inventory (+ or -)		
26	8	31	62	47	234	—	—	—	523	Pending at Start	Gallatin	2nd
17	20	51	104	89	33	149	1,133	21	1,719	Filed		
0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	Reinstated		
0	0	-12	+12	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
17	21	40	121	89	33	149	1,133	21	1,727	Net Added		
5	14	50	118	85	26	170	1,104	22	1,683	Disposed of		
38	15	25*	65	51	240*	—	—	—	563	Pending at End		
63%	47%	52%	42%	65%	89%	—	—	—	73%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+12	+7	-6	+3	+4	+6	—	—	—	+40	Inventory (+ or -)		
2	7	16	31	37	89	—	—	—	246	Pending at Start	Hamilton	2nd
20	10	46	109	112	62	0	903	49	1,446	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Reinstated		
0	0	-8	+8	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
20	10	38	117	112	62	0	903	49	1,447	Net Added		
15	8	48	119	115	64	0	862	29	1,369	Disposed of		
7	9	10*	29	34	80*	—	—	—	260	Pending at End		
14%	56%	20%	17%	53%	66%	—	—	—	52%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+5	+2	-6	-2	-3	-9	—	—	—	+14	Inventory (+ or -)		
19	19	21	45	12	35	—	—	—	277	Pending at Start	Hardin	2nd
13	13	33	75	99	23	31	279	17	672	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	Reinstated		
0	0	-4	+4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
13	13	29	79	99	23	31	280	17	673	Net Added		
16	12	33	66	68	18	19	247	14	612	Disposed of		
16	20	24*	58	43	40	—	—	—	297	Pending at End		
56%	50%	25%	36%	26%	47%	—	—	—	44%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-3	+1	+3	+13	+31	+5	—	—	—	+20	Inventory (+ or -)		
63	52	102	155	372	397	—	—	—	1,654	Pending at Start	Jefferson	2nd
103	78	260	257	433	189	257	9,259	147	11,733	Filed		
10	3	16	8	24	0	0	0	0	140	Reinstated		
0	0	-42	+42	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
113	81	234	307	457	189	257	9,259	147	11,873	Net Added		
78	80	244	361	402	143	216	8,885	132	11,254	Disposed of		
98	53	93*	101	427	440*	—	—	—	1,841	Pending at End		
51%	48%	1%	14%	74%	71%	—	—	—	60%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+35	+1	-9	-54	+55	+43	—	—	—	+187	Inventory (+ or -)		
44	40	27	235	190	408	—	—	—	1,255	Pending at Start	Lawrence	2nd
30	18	72	211	291	97	68	2,253	55	3,340	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	Reinstated		
0	0	-6	+6	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
30	18	66	217	291	98	68	2,253	55	3,343	Net Added		
14	19	65	302	215	67	63	2,252	48	3,251	Disposed of		
60	39	34*	150	266	433*	—	—	—	1,334	Pending at End		
70%	85%	6%	57%	65%	81%	—	—	—	70%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+16	-1	+7	-85	+76	+25	—	—	—	+79	Inventory (+ or -)		

rcuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
d	Richland	Pending at Start	32	17	13	76	39	12	0	8	12	1	63
		Filed	6	12	3	51	28	23	0	3	0	2	135
		Reinstated	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	11	4	52	28	23	0	3	0	2	135
		Disposed of	9	7	6	35	25	10	0	5	2	3	134
		Pending at End	30	21	11	93	42	25	0	6	10	0	64
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	80%	57%	64%	65%	55%	40%	0	50%	100%	0	37%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-2	+4	-2	+17	+3	+13	0	-2	-2	-1	+1
d	Wabash	Pending at Start	7	15	0	87	9	11	0	3	0	0	43
		Filed	7	13	1	26	14	6	0	20	0	0	133
		Reinstated	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
		Transferred	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	10	12	1	26	17	6	0	20	2	0	133
		Disposed of	4	6	1	52	8	5	0	16	0	0	132
		Pending at End	13	21	0	61	18	12	0	7	2	0	44
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	62%	33%	0	75%	33%	75%	0	71%	100%	0	34%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+6	+6	0	-26	+9	+1	0	+4	+2	0	+1
d	Wayne	Pending at Start	22	19	6	86	58	11	1	2	15	0	48
		Filed	11	13	0	42	27	12	0	4	1	0	117
		Reinstated	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	11	15	1	41	28	12	0	5	1	0	117
		Disposed of	13	19	5	89	49	14	0	0	0	0	149
		Pending at End	20	15	2	38	37	9	1	7	16	0	16
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	55%	67%	100%	47%	51%	56%	100%	71%	94%	0	12%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-2	-4	-4	-48	-21	-2	0	+5	+1	0	-32
l	White	Pending at Start	28	12	8	62	41	12	8	14	8	1	63
		Filed	9	12	0	69	34	8	1	2	2	0	122
		Reinstated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	10	12	1	68	34	8	1	2	3	0	122
		Disposed of	13	9	4	67	36	15	0	1	10	1	144
		Pending at End	25	15	5	63	39	5	9	15	1	0	41
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	67%	31%	100%	38%	46%	20%	89%	93%	100%	0	41%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-3	+3	-3	+1	-2	-7	+1	+1	-7	-1	-22
	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	350	232	72	995	509	125	17	123	48	4	698
		Filed	140	211	13	673	342	198	10	135	6	2	1,750
		Reinstated	9	16	4	23	5	4	1	50	3	1	42
		Transferred	+15	-15	+8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	164	212	25	688	347	202	11	185	9	3	1,792
		Disposed of	142	214	48	680	294	172	9	145	17	5	1,693
		Pending at End	372	235*	49	1005*	562	155	19	163	40	2	797
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	60%	45%	18%	34%	41%	42%	68%	88%	90%	100%	45%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+22	+3	-23	+10	+53	+30	+2	+40	-8	-2	+99
	Bond	Pending at Start	16	25	3	49	7	4	1	39	1	0	55
		Filed	1	15	1	45	16	1	0	12	1	4	76
		Reinstated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	2	15	1	45	16	1	0	12	1	4	76
		Disposed of	3	16	4	29	5	0	0	8	1	4	73
		Pending at End	15	13*	4*	28*	16*	4*	1	42*	1	0	29*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	73%	38%	75%	39%	25%	75%	100%	81%	100%	0	14%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-1	-12	+1	-21	+9	0	0	+3	0	0	-26

---

gure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending start of + or – intervening transactions.

upreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
57	60	66	356	145	284	—	—	—	1,241	Pending at Start	Richland	2nd
40	40	100	566	262	105	74	3,910	37	5,397	Filed		
0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	Reinstated		
0	0	-14	+14	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
40	40	88	581	262	106	74	3,910	37	5,403	Net Added		
55	40	61	521	230	39	70	3,647	30	4,929	Disposed of		
42	60	96*	416	177	343*	—	—	—	1,436	Pending at End		
48%	77%	46%	51%	57%	72%	—	—	—	59%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-15	0	+30	+60	+32	+59	—	—	—	+195	Inventory (+ or -)		
16	11	54	216	85	58	—	—	—	615	Pending at Start	Wabash	2nd
30	28	69	406	107	83	54	2,179	15	3,191	Filed		
0	5	18	6	3	0	1	4	0	44	Reinstated		
0	0	-17	+17	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
30	33	70	429	110	83	55	2,183	15	3,235	Net Added		
6	5	100	551	78	57	68	1,944	17	3,050	Disposed of		
40	39	29*	94	117	111*	—	—	—	608	Pending at End		
30%	44%	21%	23%	78%	42%	—	—	—	47%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+24	+28	-25	-122	+32	+53	—	—	—	-7	Inventory (+ or -)		
40	21	33	85	148	185	—	—	—	780	Pending at Start	Wayne	2nd
28	38	104	209	312	106	94	3,719	37	4,874	Filed		
0	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	16	Reinstated		
0	0	-26	+26	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
28	44	80	239	312	106	94	3,719	37	4,890	Net Added		
38	33	70	250	293	123	72	3,443	29	4,689	Disposed of		
30	32	46*	74	167	156*	—	—	—	666	Pending at End		
63%	44%	22%	15%	45%	69%	—	—	—	48%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-10	+11	+13	-11	+19	-29	—	—	—	-114	Inventory (+ or -)		
31	22	35	41	130	343	—	—	—	859	Pending at Start	White	2nd
45	29	107	255	452	98	121	4,470	95	5,931	Filed		
0	2	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	15	Reinstated		
0	0	-5	+5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
45	31	107	262	452	98	125	4,470	95	5,946	Net Added		
37	21	103	259	469	94	83	4,421	85	5,872	Disposed of		
39	32	42	44	113	356*	—	—	—	844	Pending at End		
46%	25%	15%	2%	6%	80%	—	—	—	49%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+8	+10	+7	+3	-17	+13	—	—	—	-15	Inventory (+ or -)		
431	328	517	1,507	1,705	3,045	—	—	—	10,706	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	2nd
497	398	1,124	3,087	3,329	1,143	1,183	37,354	648	52,243	Filed		
12	27	51	30	51	2	7	5	0	343	Reinstated		
0	0	-168	+168	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
509	425	1,007	3,285	3,380	1,145	1,190	37,359	648	52,586	Net Added		
378	314	1,024	3,430	3,080	909	1,032	35,694	586	49,866	Disposed of		
562	439	545*	1,362	2,005	3,134*	—	—	—	11,446	Pending at End		
52%	51%	22%	36%	58%	74%	—	—	—	54%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+131	+111	+28	-145	+300	+89	—	—	—	+740	Inventory (+ or -)		
21	14	25	62	297	150	—	—	—	769	Pending at Start	Bond	3rd
44	20	55	182	436	102	26	3,507	22	4,566	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Reinstated		
0	0	-2	+2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
44	20	53	184	436	102	26	3,507	22	4,567	Net Added		
37	25	33	169	417	72	16	3,612	19	4,543	Disposed of		
19*	2*	31*	66*	173*	159*	—	—	—	603	Pending at End		
0	0	23%	24%	23%	47%	—	—	—	35%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-2	-12	+6	+4	-124	+9	—	—	—	-166	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
rd	Madison	Pending at Start	1456	707	545	1,031	367	429	12	***	0	8	988
		Filed	885	421	156	577	328	373	18	1,171	2	465	1,883
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+107	-105	+14	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	992	316	170	567	328	373	18	1,171	2	465	1,883
		Disposed of	1,059	193	289	618	291	340	21	272	2	466	1,804
		Pending at End	2,175*	298*	575*	1,142*	468*	497*	47*	899	0	7	1,188*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	59%	42%	80%	72%	63%	71%	72%	3%	0	0	47%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+719	-409	+30	+111	+101	+68	+35	+899	0	-1	+200
rd	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	1,472	732	548	1,080	374	433	13	39	1	8	1,043
		Filed	886	436	157	622	344	374	18	1,183	3	469	1,959
		Reinstated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+107	-105	+14	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	994	331	171	612	344	374	18	1,183	3	469	1,959
		Disposed of	1,062	209	293	647	296	340	21	280	3	470	1,877
		Pending at End	2,190*	311*	579*	1,170*	484*	501*	48*	941*	1	7	1,217*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	59%	42%	80%	71%	62%	71%	73%	6%	100%	0	46%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+718	-421	+31	+90	+110	+68	+35	+902	0	-1	+174
th	Christian	Pending at Start	55	36	8	167	73	18	7	7	5	11	141
		Filed	20	24	1	106	55	16	1	2	0	9	219
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+2	-2	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	22	22	4	103	57	16	1	2	0	9	219
		Disposed of	35	20	10	95	46	15	1	2	0	1	211
		Pending at End	42	38	2	175	84	19	7	7	5	19	149
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	57%	56%	75%	71%	45%	68%	86%	87%	100%	55%	58%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-13	+2	-6	+8	+11	+1	0	0	0	+8	+8
th	Clay	Pending at Start	21	9	3	62	42	8	1	22	0	0	38
		Filed	6	13	0	50	28	13	0	3	0	0	110
		Reinstated	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	6	14	3	49	30	14	0	4	0	0	112
		Disposed of	11	14	4	45	25	18	1	3	0	0	110
		Pending at End	16	9	2	66	47	4	0	23	0	0	40
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	62%	44%	100%	62%	60%	75%	0	91%	0	0	20%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-5	0	-1	+4	+5	-4	-1	+1	0	0	+2
th	Clinton	Pending at Start	42	26	18	98	30	4	6	23	4	0	45
		Filed	19	30	2	67	23	39	1	12	0	0	116
		Reinstated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+4	-4	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	24	26	4	65	23	39	1	12	0	0	116
		Disposed of	14	20	7	41	14	20	1	5	1	0	82
		Pending at End	52	32	15	122	39	23	6	30	3	0	81*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	61%	56%	93%	66%	61%	13%	100%	73%	100%	0	36%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+10	+6	-3	+24	+9	+19	0	+7	-1	0	+36
h	Effingham	Pending at Start	45	28	14	83	33	19	5	2	1	1	48
		Filed	27	16	4	76	22	34	0	9	0	0	171
		Reinstated	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
		Transferred	0	0	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	34	16	6	74	22	34	0	9	0	0	197
		Disposed of	30	25	7	78	28	46	3	2	0	1	168
		Pending at End	49	19	13	79	27	7	2	9	1	0	77
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	51%	37%	70%	54%	52%	57%	100%	0	0	0	30%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+4	-9	-1	-4	-6	-12	-3	+7	0	-1	+29

Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start of + or - intervening transactions.

*Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

**The number of tax cases pending was not available at this time.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circu
2,070	191	533	2,036	1,271	3,156	—	—	—	14,800	Pending at Start	Madison	3
739	747	784	3,953	5,172	1,032	5,353	38,199	305	62,563	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reinstated		
0	0	-144	+144	-6	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
739	747	640	4,097	5,166	1,032	5,353	38,199	305	62,563	Net Added		
618	585	1,147	4,161	4,826	932	5,305	38,656	313	61,898	Disposed of		
1,735*	291*	249*	1,872*	2,162*	2,974*	—	—	—	16,579	Pending at End		
70%	20%	5%	31%	30%	75%	—	—	-	53%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-335	+100	-284	-164	+891	-182	—	—	—	+1,779	Inventory (+ or -)		
2,091	205	558	2,098	1,568	3,306	—	—	—	15,569	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	3
783	767	839	4,135	5,608	1,134	5,379	41,706	327	67,129	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Reinstated		
0	0	-146	+146	-6	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
783	767	693	4,281	5,602	1,134	5,379	41,706	327	67,130	Net Added		
655	610	1,180	4,330	5,243	1,004	5,321	42,268	332	66,441	Disposed of		
1,754*	293*	280*	1,938*	2,335*	3,133*	—	—	—	17,182	Pending at End		
69%	20%	7%	31%	30%	74%	—	—	—	52%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-337	+88	-278	-160	+767	-173	—	—	—	+1,613	Inventory (+ or -)		
55	34	40	72	167	547	—	—	—	1,443	Pending at Start	Christian	4t
56	71	97	209	453	224	26	5,440	215	7,244	Filed		
0	1	14	14	1	0	0	0	0	32	Reinstated		
0	0	-15	+15	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
56	72	96	238	454	224	26	5,440	215	7,276	Net Added		
35	64	97	247	503	208	30	5,659	241	7,520	Disposed of		
76	42	45*	63	118	537*	—	—	—	1,428	Pending at End		
58%	24%	27%	43%	30%	65%	—	—	—	57%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+21	+8	+5	-9	-49	-10	—	—	—	-15	Inventory (+ or -)		
24	27	34	57	166	200	—	—	—	714	Pending at Start	Clay	4th
30	37	96	183	286	118	33	908	22	1,936	Filed		
0	1	4	0	0	0	1	48	0	63	Reinstated		
0	0	-13	+13	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
30	38	87	196	286	118	34	956	22	1,999	Net Added		
36	50	70	176	281	72	24	855	15	1,810	Disposed of		
18	15	56*	77	171	245*	—	—	—	789	Pending at End		
22%	20%	11%	17%	51%	69%	—	—	—	51%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-6	-12	+22	+20	+5	+45	—	—	—	+75	Inventory (+ or -)		
43	24	31	142	312	466	—	—	—	1,314	Pending at Start	Clinton	4th
43	28	92	536	307	242	15	4,327	186	6,085	Filed		
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Reinstated		
0	0	-35	+35	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
43	29	58	571	307	242	15	4,327	186	6,088	Net Added		
30	40	66	589	260	108	19	4,450	225	5,992	Disposed of		
56	13	35*	124	359	577*	—	—	—	1,567	Pending at End		
57%	38%	20%	48%	75%	64%	—	—	—	64%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+13	-11	+4	-18	+47	+111	—	—	—	+253	Inventory (+ or -)		
47	60	73	269	818	333	—	—	—	1,879	Pending at Start	Effingham	4th
79	87	88	565	575	161	23	9,477	40	11,454	Filed		
12	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	49	Reinstated		
0	0	-29	+29	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
91	87	61	594	575	163	23	9,477	40	11,503	Net Added		
93	125	95	616	838	161	25	9,242	34	11,617	Disposed of		
45	22	41*	247	555	468*	—	—	—	1,661	Pending at End		
38%	14%	44%	52%	69%	73%	—	—	—	61%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-2	-38	-32	-22	-263	+135	—	—	—	-218	Inventory (+ or -)		

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
th	Fayette	Pending at Start	25	26	6	88	59	20	1	28	5	2	90
		Filed	13	20	2	55	12	32	0	7	0	0	129
		Reinstated	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	13	21	8	55	15	32	0	7	0	0	129
		Disposed of	8	22	4	38	21	25	0	6	0	0	132
		Pending at End	30	25	10	105	53	27	1	29	5	2	87
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	63%	52%	70%	65%	85%	74%	100%	76%	100%	100%	60%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+5	-1	+4	+17	-6	+7	0	+1	0	0	-3
th	Jasper	Pending at Start	14	5	5	15	40	3	0	6	0	0	32
		Filed	7	11	1	41	28	4	0	1	0	0	59
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Transferred	0	+1	+1	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	12	2	40	28	4	0	1	0	0	61
		Disposed of	13	12	2	29	8	2	0	1	0	0	54
		Pending at End	8	5	5	26	60	5	0	6	0	0	39
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	50%	40%	60%	46%	59%	60%	0	100%	0	0	57%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-6	0	0	+11	+20	+2	0	0	0	0	+7
th	Marion	Pending at Start	131	41	2	222	83	74	3	0	7	37	222
		Filed	60	37	5	157	56	51	4	5	2	1	297
		Reinstated	0	0	5	0	2	0	4	123	1	10	1
		Transferred	+9	-9	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	69	28	11	156	58	51	8	128	3	11	298
		Disposed of	72	29	3	172	45	50	9	38	7	1	309
		Pending at End	128	40	10	195*	96	75	2	90	3	47	202*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	53%	52%	60%	63%	76%	77%	50%	94%	100%	98%	48%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-3	-1	+8	-27	+13	+1	-1	+90	-4	+10	-20
th	Montgomery	Pending at Start	79	57	10	147	50	47	2	28	3	14	121
		Filed	14	39	2	72	26	53	0	25	0	3	138
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1
		Transferred	0	0	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	14	39	4	70	26	53	4	25	1	3	139
		Disposed of	17	21	8	57	16	40	5	22	1	3	140
		Pending at End	76	75	6	160	60	60	1	31	3	14	120
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	77%	44%	94%	69%	79%	40%	100%	64%	100%	0	29%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-3	+18	-4	+13	+10	+13	-1	+3	0	0	-1
h	Shelby	Pending at Start	17	25	1	29	23	97	5	13	0	0	26
		Filed	9	13	2	25	16	23	2	12	7	1	71
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	9	13	2	25	16	23	2	12	7	1	71
		Disposed of	6	14	2	28	12	9	2	18	3	0	67
		Pending at End	20	24	1	26	27	111	5	7	4	1	30
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	65%	54%	0	77%	67%	86%	100%	57%	0	0	23%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+3	-1	0	-3	+4	+14	0	-6	+4	+1	+4
h	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	429	253	67	911	433	290	30	129	25	65	763
		Filed	175	203	19	649	266	265	8	76	9	14	1,310
		Reinstated	8	2	13	1	9	1	8	124	2	10	32
		Transferred	+15	-14	+12	-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	198	191	44	637	275	266	16	200	11	24	1,342
		Disposed of	206	177	47	583	215	225	22	97	12	6	1,273
		Pending at End	421	267	64	954*	493*	331	24	232	24	83	825*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	60%	50%	77%	65%	65%	51%	92%	80%	79%	70%	69%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-8	+14	-3	+43	+60	+41	-6	+103	-1	+18	+62

Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start of + or - intervening transactions.

*Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
43	7	44	58	71	364	—	—	—	937	Pending at Start	Fayette	4th
71	49	60	220	289	149	103	4,346	121	5,678	Filed		
0	0	35	5	0	1	0	0	2	53	Reinstated		
0	0	-31	+31	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
71	49	64	256	289	150	103	4,346	123	5,731	Net Added		
43	48	69	245	253	130	93	4,116	107	5,360	Disposed of		
71	8	47*	69	107	384	—	—	—	1,060	Pending at End		
39%	0	23%	36%	46%	68%	—	—	—	59%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+28	+1	+3	+11	+36	+20	—	—	—	+123	Inventory (+ or -)		
23	21	16	16	54	111	—	—	—	361	Pending at Start	Jasper	4th
20	13	40	142	164	68	48	1,923	42	2,612	Filed		
0	0	2	0	2	1	0	13	0	21	Reinstated		
0	0	-9	+9	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
20	13	33	151	166	69	48	1,936	42	2,633	Net Added		
21	20	31	143	136	62	42	1,851	43	2,470	Disposed of		
22	14	18	24	84	118	—	—	—	434	Pending at End		
79%	77%	22%	35%	44%	61%	—	—	—	55%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-1	-7	+2	+8	+30	+7	—	—	—	+73	Inventory (+ or -)		
220	89	145	566	385	1,009	—	—	—	3,236	Pending at Start	Marion	4th
127	111	195	406	614	251	136	12,901	63	15,479	Filed		
0	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	161	Reinstated		
0	0	-33	+33	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
127	120	167	440	614	251	136	12,901	63	15,640	Net Added		
98	104	157	462	692	196	115	11,542	60	14,161	Disposed of		
248*	105	157*	544	307	1,058*	—	—	—	3,307	Pending at End		
71%	66%	61%	81%	54%	83%	—	—	—	73%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+28	+16	+12	-22	-78	+49	—	—	—	+71	Inventory (+ or -)		
101	149	44	310	282	464	—	—	—	1,908	Pending at Start	Montgomery	4th
57	72	96	310	385	175	13	8,660	55	10,195	Filed		
0	0	1	3	2	1	60	0	0	73	Reinstated		
0	0	-11	+11	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
57	72	86	324	387	176	73	8,660	55	10,268	Net Added		
40	109	94	289	502	199	44	9,045	50	10,702	Disposed of		
118	112	49*	345	167	646*	—	—	—	2,043	Pending at End		
36%	39%	14%	46%	44%	79%	—	—	—	64%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+17	-37	+5	+35	-115	+182	—	—	—	+135	Inventory (+ or -)		
39	14	36	78	31	418	—	—	—	852	Pending at Start	Shelby	4th
51	15	76	140	227	165	22	1,728	170	2,775	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reinstated		
0	0	-34	+34	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
51	15	42	174	227	165	22	1,728	170	2,775	Net Added		
22	15	56	233	196	232	17	1,753	167	2,852	Disposed of		
68	14	29*	19	62	339*	—	—	—	787	Pending at End		
37%	36%	3%	0	42%	62%	—	—	—	56%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+29	0	-7	-59	+31	-79	—	—	—	-65	Inventory (+ or -)		
595	425	463	1,568	2,286	3,912	—	—	—	12,644	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	4th
534	483	840	2,711	3,300	1,553	419	49,710	914	63,458	Filed		
12	12	64	23	5	5	61	61	2	455	Reinstated		
0	0	-210	+210	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
546	495	694	2,944	3,305	1,558	480	49,771	916	63,913	Net Added		
418	575	735	3,000	3,661	1,368	409	48,513	942	62,484	Disposed of		
722*	345	477*	1,512	1,930	4,372*	—	—	—	13,076	Pending at End		
53%	44%	34%	57%	58%	72%	—	—	—	63%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+127	-80	+14	-56	-356	+460	—	—	—	+432	Inventory (+ or -)		

cuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
	Clark	Pending at Start	16	10	2	44	16	0	0	0	0	1	37
		Filed	10	15	1	61	20	12	0	1	0	0	103
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	10	15	2	61	20	12	0	1	0	0	103
		Disposed of	6	19	3	64	17	6	0	1	0	1	95
		Pending at End	20	6	1	41	19	6	0	0	0	0	45
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	55%	17%	0	37%	32%	0	0	0	0	0	20%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+4	-4	-1	-3	+3	+6	0	0	0	-1	+8
	Coles	Pending at Start	134	80	1	267	77	69	7	41	4	12	104
		Filed	74	22	2	175	60	45	2	23	1	0	362
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	74	22	2	175	60	45	2	23	1	0	362
		Disposed of	44	25	0	157	43	31	3	2	1	0	307
		Pending at End	164	77	3	285	94	83	6	62	4	12	159
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	58%	87%	33%	73%	63%	76%	100%	57%	100%	100%	27%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+30	-3	+2	+18	+17	+14	-1	+21	0	0	+55
	Cumberland	Pending at Start	14	16	6	82	26	5	1	9	1	0	66
		Filed	4	3	0	20	12	2	0	0	0	0	65
		Reinstated	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	4	4	2	18	12	2	1	0	0	0	65
		Disposed of	3	4	2	26	10	4	1	5	1	0	97
		Pending at End	9*	16	7*	25*	26*	2*	1	4	0	0	31*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	57%	69%	71%	60%	77%	100%	100%	100%	0	0	52%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-5	0	+1	-57	0	-3	0	-5	-1	0	-35
	Edgar	Pending at Start	22	15	6	68	42	10	4	10	0	0	54
		Filed	13	24	0	72	25	34	1	2	1	3	150
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+3	-2	+4	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	16	22	4	67	26	34	1	2	1	3	150
		Disposed of	6	18	4	74	19	29	1	9	1	0	130
		Pending at End	32	19	5*	65*	49	15	3	3	0	3	74
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	37%	53%	20%	66%	59%	33%	100%	0	0	0	57%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+10	+4	-1	-3	+7	+5	-1	-7	0	+3	+20
	Vermilion	Pending at Start	204	130	16	516	107	81	47	58	0	112	491
		Filed	113	62	4	516	111	53	20	48	0	58	721
		Reinstated	3	2	0	61	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	117	63	4	577	112	54	20	48	1	58	724
		Disposed of	91	42	3	507	90	56	8	43	0	48	770
		Pending at End	221*	147*	17	585*	130*	82*	57*	70*	1	122	445
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	55%	70%	76%	60%	47%	63%	79%	67%	100%	87%	45%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+17	+17	+1	+69	+23	+1	+10	+12	+1	+10	-46
	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	390	251	31	977	268	165	59	118	5	125	752
		Filed	214	126	7	844	228	146	23	74	2	61	1,401
		Reinstated	3	3	0	62	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
		Transferred	+4	-3	+7	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	221	126	14	898	230	147	24	74	3	61	1,404
		Disposed of	150	108	12	828	179	126	13	60	3	49	1,399
		Pending at End	446*	265*	33*	1,001*	318*	188*	67*	139*	5	137	754*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	55%	72%	61%	63%	55%	65%	82%	62%	100%	86%	41%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+56	+14	+2	+24	+50	+23	+8	+21	0	+12	+2

ure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending start of + or - intervening transactions.

upreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circu
36	17	33	80	120	209	—	—	—	621	Pending at Start	Clark	5
41	37	58	251	411	104	9	7,481	41	8,656	Filed		
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Reinstated		
0	0	-4	+4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
42	37	54	255	411	104	9	7,481	41	8,658	Net Added		
50	27	60	229	441	98	8	6,813	39	7,977	Disposed of		
28	27	30*	106	90	218*	—	—	—	637	Pending at End		
25%	15%	23%	39%	10%	60%	—	—	—	38%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-8	+10	-3	+26	-30	+9	—	—	—	+16	Inventory (+ or -)		
76	44	68	226	327	756	—	—	—	2,293	Pending at Start	Coles	5t
126	112	247	775	971	244	771	8,609	40	12,661	Filed		
1	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	13	Reinstated		
0	0	-50	+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
127	112	197	825	982	245	771	8,609	40	12,674	Net Added		
89	110	190	729	803	178	751	8,556	40	12,059	Disposed of		
114	46	81*	322	506	822*	—	—	—	2,840	Pending at End		
53%	65%	19%	31%	43%	75%	—	—	—	57%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+38	+2	+13	+96	+179	+66	—	—	—	+547	Inventory (+ or -)		
47	50	6	102	50	77	—	—	—	558	Pending at Start	Cumberland	5t
21	16	34	121	62	75	2	2,525	8	2,970	Filed		
3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	10	Reinstated		
0	0	-2	+2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
24	16	32	123	66	76	2	2,525	8	2,980	Net Added		
39	25	38	120	89	36	2	2,674	6	3,182	Disposed of		
32	41	24*	75*	27	117	—	—	—	437	Pending at End		
56%	73%	21%	59%	41%	53%	—	—	—	57%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-15	-9	+18	-27	-23	+40	—	—	—	-121	Inventory (+ or -)		
66	68	55	59	186	467	—	—	—	1,132	Pending at Start	Edgar	5t
59	43	87	285	375	165	11	2,816	37	4,203	Filed		
0	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	Reinstated		
0	0	-27	+27	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
59	47	60	315	375	166	11	2,816	37	4,212	Net Added		
38	51	73	300	463	159	10	2,775	32	4,192	Disposed of		
87	64	44*	74	98	461*	—	—	—	1,096	Pending at End		
63%	72%	32%	45%	10%	72%	—	—	—	58%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+21	-4	-11	+15	-88	-6	—	—	—	-36	Inventory (+ or -)		
789	419	373	903	821	1,442	—	—	—	6,509	Pending at Start	Vermilion	5t
404	205	446	1,191	2,802	455	977	13,437	467	22,090	Filed		
0	0	3	2	575	0	0	1,136	0	1,788	Reinstated		
0	0	-70	+70	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
404	205	379	1,263	3,377	455	977	14,573	467	23,878	Net Added		
295	96	329	929	2,797	378	976	14,705	440	22,603	Disposed of		
899*	538*	358*	1,191*	1,407*	1,527*	—	—	—	7,797	Pending at End		
79%	71%	27%	49%	35%	79%	—	—	—	59%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+110	+119	-15	+288	+586	+85	—	—	—	+1,288	Inventory (+ or -)		
1,014	598	535	1,370	1,504	2,951	—	—	—	11,113	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	5th
651	413	872	2,623	4,621	1,043	1,770	34,868	593	50,580	Filed		
5	4	3	5	590	3	0	1,136	0	1,822	Reinstated		
0	0	-153	+153	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
656	417	722	2,781	5,211	1,046	1,770	36,004	593	52,402	Net Added		
511	309	690	2,307	4,593	849	1,747	35,523	557	50,013	Disposed of		
1,160*	716*	537*	1,768*	2,128*	3,145*	—	—	—	12,807	Pending at End		
73%	69%	22%	45%	35%	75%	—	—	—	57%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+146	+118	+2	+398	+624	+194	—	—	—	+1,694	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

rcuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
h . .	Champaign	Pending at Start	512	235	67	774	214	91	6	10	2	15	550
		Filed	241	193	12	502	190	136	7	13	0	63	1,000
		Reinstated	9	4	0	12	3	7	0	0	0	0	8
		Transferred	+25	-28	+25	-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	275	169	37	492	193	143	7	13	0	63	1,008
		Disposed of	299	119	37	518	142	149	4	9	1	67	956
		Pending at End	488	285	67	748	265	85	9	14	1	11	602
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	54%	61%	73%	70%	59%	56%	56%	50%	100%	45%	43%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-24	+50	0	-26	+51	-6	+3	+4	-1	-4	+52
n . .	DeWitt	Pending at Start	19	4	6	23	12	5	0	2	0	0	37
		Filed	25	26	1	149	18	14	1	7	0	1	122
		Reinstated	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	25	26	1	155	18	15	1	7	0	1	122
		Disposed of	21	16	7	142	21	15	1	9	0	1	139
		Pending at End	23	14	0	36	9	5	0	0	0	0	20
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	35%	7%	0	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+4	+10	-6	+13	-3	0	0	-2	0	0	-17
	Douglas	Pending at Start	22	18	3	51	23	6	2	4	0	0	50
		Filed	15	23	3	41	22	2	7	10	0	0	87
		Reinstated	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
		Transferred	+5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	22	18	4	44	22	2	7	16	0	0	87
		Disposed of	18	15	4	35	17	1	4	17	0	0	75
		Pending at End	28*	17*	2*	60	31*	7	5	3	0	0	62
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	32%	53%	0	68%	48%	71%	20%	33%	0	0	47%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+6	-1	-1	+9	+8	+1	+3	-1	0	0	+12
	Macon	Pending at Start	253	134	39	870	263	76	47	35	27	56	638
		Filed	103	114	20	891	241	70	6	562	20	201	1,016
		Reinstated	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	7	0	13	31
		Transferred	+30	-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	133	86	20	891	242	73	7	569	20	214	1,047
		Disposed of	154	104	29	810	199	69	14	276	28	270	1,056
		Pending at End	219*	124*	22*	672*	301*	70*	23*	218*	22*	0	532*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	55%	49%	50%	49%	41%	51%	74%	89%	36%	0	31%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-34	-10	-17	-198	+38	-6	-24	+183	-5	-56	-106
	Moultrie	Pending at Start	9	8	8	54	30	2	2	43	1	0	29
		Filed	8	6	6	27	13	6	0	2	0	0	67
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Transferred	0	0	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	8	6	8	26	13	6	0	2	0	0	69
		Disposed of	9	8	8	40	22	4	2	0	1	0	57
		Pending at End	18	6	8	40	21	4	0	45	0	0	41
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	67%	83%	75%	72%	62%	50%	0	96%	0	0	54%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-1	-2	0	-14	-9	+2	-2	+2	-1	0	+12
	Piatt	Pending at Start	12	14	10	17	11	8	0	14	0	0	51
		Filed	11	6	4	32	21	10	1	9	1	1	235
		Reinstated	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Transferred	+2	-2	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	15	4	5	31	23	10	1	9	1	1	236
		Disposed of	7	7	2	24	13	6	0	3	0	0	215
		Pending at End	20	11	13	24	21	12	1	20	1	1	72
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	45%	64%	69%	37%	43%	42%	0	65%	0	0	46%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+8	-3	+3	+7	+10	+4	+1	+6	+1	+1	+21

---

gure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending start of + or – intervening transactions.

upreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
282	102	363	404	2,427	1,717	—	—	11	7,782	Pending at Start	Champaign	6th
361	327	586	806	4,208	454	2,367	21,286	48	32,800	Filed		
2	0	41	29	47	11	0	0	0	173	Reinstated		
0	0	-136	+136	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
363	327	491	971	4,255	465	2,367	21,286	48	32,973	Net Added		
240	338	674	1,043	3,466	442	2,398	22,351	45	33,298	Disposed of		
405	91	180	332	3,216	1,740	—	—	14	8,553	Pending at End		
56%	3%	5%	9%	58%	76%	—	—	—	58%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+123	-11	-183	-72	+789	+23	—	—	+3	+771	Inventory (+ or -)		
15	23	23	56	33	263	—	—	—	521	Pending at Start	DeWitt	6th
37	45	63	218	450	123	57	3,216	301	4,874	Filed		
0	0	2	8	12	0	5	0	0	34	Reinstated		
0	0	-23	+23	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
37	45	42	249	462	123	62	3,216	301	4,908	Net Added		
35	63	55	269	443	164	53	3,002	286	4,742	Disposed of		
17	5	15*	36	52	222	—	—	—	454	Pending at End		
6%	0	7%	3%	0	62%	—	—	—	33%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+2	-18	-8	-20	+19	-41	—	—	—	-67	Inventory (+ or -)		
33	9	22	100	315	304	—	—	—	962	Pending at Start	Douglas	6th
40	10	52	148	420	104	26	5,662	8	6,680	Filed		
0	0	1	1	9	0	0	106	0	129	Reinstated		
0	0	-21	+21	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
40	10	32	170	429	104	26	5,768	8	6,809	Net Added		
34	16	45	169	503	103	46	5,205	7	6,314	Disposed of		
37*	3	12*	99	237*	301*	—	—	—	904	Pending at End		
76%	100%	0	68%	68%	71%	—	—	—	63%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+4	-6	-10	-1	-78	-3	—	—	—	-58	Inventory (+ or -)		
879	652	525	1,151	1,708	1,195	—	—	—	8,548	Pending at Start	Macon	6th
430	422	658	1,667	2,737	625	1,022	26,475	53	37,333	Filed		
1	7	13	21	557	5	0	0	0	662	Reinstated		
0	0	-187	+187	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
431	429	484	1,875	3,294	630	1,022	26,475	53	37,995	Net Added		
663	452	614	2,365	3,840	509	879	27,902	45	40,278	Disposed of		
615*	606*	258*	467*	1,150*	1,342*	—	—	—	6,641*	Pending at End		
55%	57%	5%	61%	40%	67%	—	—	—	52%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-264	-46	-267	-684	-558	+147	—	—	—	-1,907	Inventory (+ or -)		
23	9	24	16	43	211	0	167	11	700	Pending at Start	Moultrie	6th
35	14	55	183	237	83	0	2,099	84	2,925	Filed		
2	0	4	2	5	1	0	0	0	17	Reinstated		
0	0	-9	+9	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
37	14	50	194	242	84	0	2,099	84	2,942	Net Added		
35	14	56	187	259	89	0	2,129	88	3,008	Disposed of		
25	9	19*	23	26	206	0	137	7	635	Pending at End		
52%	33%	16%	13%	0	65%	0	—	—	58%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+2	0	-5	+7	-17	-5	0	-30	-4	-65	Inventory (+ or -)		
17	10	23	61	64	216	—	—	—	528	Pending at Start	Piatt	6th
21	34	61	208	154	86	7	3,688	32	4,622	Filed		
0	0	3	1	1	0	0	5	0	15	Reinstated		
0	0	-19	+19	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
21	34	45	228	155	86	7	3,693	32	4,637	Net Added		
12	33	47	222	144	68	9	3,674	21	4,507	Disposed of		
26	11	21	67	75	228*	—	—	—	624	Pending at End		
50%	9%	0	24%	69%	69%	—	—	—	53%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+9	+1	-2	+6	+11	+12	—	—	—	+96	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
		Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
Circuit Total	Pending at Start	837	413	133	1,789	553	188	57	108	30	71	1,355
	Filed	403	368	46	1,642	505	238	22	603	21	266	2,527
	Reinstated	13	6	1	22	6	11	1	13	0	13	42
	Transferred	+62	-65	+28	-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Added	478	309	75	1,639	511	249	23	616	21	279	2,569
	Disposed of	508	269	87	1,569	414	244	25	314	30	338	2,498
	Pending at End	796*	457*	112*	1,580*	648*	183*	38*	300*	24*	12	1,329*
	% Pending More Than 12 mos.	53%	55%	68%	59%	49%	52%	61%	86%	38%	42%	38%
	Inventory (+ or -)	-41	+44	-21	-209	+95	-5	-19	+192	-6	-59	-26
Greene	Pending at Start	11	17	4	25	7	2	1	6	0	0	51
	Filed	7	26	3	37	20	6	0	11	4	0	79
	Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Transferred	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Added	10	23	3	37	20	6	0	11	4	0	84
	Disposed of	7	24	6	47	11	6	1	16	3	0	108
	Pending at End	14	16	1	15	16	2	0	1	1	0	27
	% Pending More Than 12 mos.	50%	53%	0	14%	14%	0	0	0	0	0	17%
	Inventory (+ or -)	+3	-1	-3	-10	+9	0	-1	-5	+1	0	-24
Jersey	Pending at Start	20	8	4	32	19	4	1	2	0	0	37
	Filed	20	15	2	57	36	21	2	4	0	4	120
	Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Added	20	15	3	56	36	21	2	4	0	4	120
	Disposed of	26	13	7	62	24	22	2	4	0	4	132
	Pending at End	15*	10	0	26	31	3	1	2	0	0	25
	% Pending More Than 12 mos.	31%	22%	0	21%	21%	33%	0	0	0	0	15%
	Inventory (+ or -)	-5	+2	-4	-6	+12	-1	0	0	0	0	-12
Macoupin	Pending at Start	86	39	41	190	57	39	10	3	1	0	194
	Filed	34	36	7	102	43	11	0	405	2	1	300
	Reinstated	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Added	34	37	7	104	43	11	0	405	2	1	302
	Disposed of	61	34	9	98	40	18	3	405	2	0	283
	Pending at End	59	42	39	196	60	32	7	3	1	1	213
	% Pending More Than 12 mos.	57%	67%	100%	80%	64%	100%	100%	7%	100%	83%	55%
	Inventory (+ or -)	-27	+3	-2	+6	+3	-7	-3	0	0	+1	+19
Morgan	Pending at Start	46	22	3	67	18	8	1	9	0	0	40
	Filed	30	27	1	144	51	24	1	6	0	10	253
	Reinstated	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transferred	+5	-5	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Added	35	22	3	142	52	24	1	6	0	10	253
	Disposed of	24	20	3	176	40	25	1	10	0	10	244
	Pending at End	57	21*	3	34*	30	5*	1	6*	0	0	49
	% Pending More Than 12 mos.	46%	33%	0	9%	10%	60%	0	0	0	0	8%
	Inventory (+ or -)	+11	-1	0	-33	+12	-3	0	-3	0	0	+9
Sangamon	Pending at Start	579	317	139	1,221	477	319	44	***	0	846	1,151
	Filed	260	239	37	1,542	311	170	10	81	0	275	1,403
	Reinstated	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Added	260	239	38	1,546	311	170	10	81	0	275	1,403
	Disposed of	227	286	60	1,633	139	96	11	63	0	298	1,522
	Pending at End	618*	291*	97*	1,199*	649	393	43	18	0	823	1,032
	% Pending More Than 12 mos.	60%	59%	68%	60%	67%	76%	77%	22%	0	69%	43%
	Inventory (+ or -)	+39	-26	-42	-22	+172	+74	-1	+18	0	0	-23	-119

---

gure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending start of + or - intervening transactions.

upreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

he number of tax cases pending was not available at this time.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,249	805	980	1,788	4,590	3,906	—	—	—	18,852	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	6th
924	852	1,475	3,230	8,206	1,475	3,479	62,426	526	89,234	Filed		
5	7	64	62	631	17	5	111	0	1,030	Reinstated		
0	0	-395	+ 395	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
929	859	1,144	3,687	8,837	1,492	3,484	62,537	526	90,264	Net Added		
1,019	916	1,491	4,255	8,655	1,375	3,385	64,263	492	92,147	Disposed of		
1,125*	725*	505*	1,024*	4,756*	4,039*	—	—	—	17,653	Pending at End		
55%	49%	5%	39%	53%	71%	—	—	—	56%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-124	-80	-475	-764	+ 166	+ 133	—	—	—	-1,199	Inventory (+ or -)		
27	49	31	91	32	283	—	—	—	637	Pending at Start	Greene	7th
31	27	42	106	219	96	0	1,839	41	2,594	Filed		
0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	12	Reinstated		
0	0	-29	+ 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
31	27	14	135	225	96	0	1,839	41	2,606	Net Added		
18	61	34	203	231	115	3	1,802	43	2,739	Disposed of		
40	15	15*	49*	20*	234*	—	—	—	466	Pending at End		
47%	35%	13%	15%	15%	65%	—	—	—	47%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 13	-34	-16	-42	-12	-49	—	—	—	-171	Inventory (+ or -)		
7	17	32	80	82	291	—	—	—	636	Pending at Start	Jersey	7th
26	42	100	380	218	83	34	3,886	391	5,441	Filed		
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	Reinstated		
0	0	-21	+ 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
27	42	79	401	220	83	34	3,886	391	5,444	Net Added		
27	55	92	427	271	87	15	4,196	381	5,847	Disposed of		
7	4	29*	54	31	279*	—	—	—	517	Pending at End		
40%	0	0	0	10%	79%	—	—	—	49%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
0	-13	-3	-26	-51	-12	—	—	—	-119	Inventory (+ or -)		
65	138	154	160	532	754	—	—	—	2,463	Pending at Start	Macoupin	7th
77	100	199	411	1,123	266	210	5,801	117	9,245	Filed		
2	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	17	Reinstated		
0	0	-40	+ 40	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
79	101	159	451	1,131	267	210	5,801	117	9,262	Net Added		
69	52	148	358	1,067	250	144	5,623	111	8,775	Disposed of		
297*	187	205*	253	546*	788*	—	—	—	2,929	Pending at End		
82%	53%	40%	37%	44%	72%	—	—	—	56%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 232	+ 49	+ 51	+ 93	+ 14	+ 34	—	—	—	+ 466	Inventory (+ or -)		
17	16	25	23	82	523	—	—	—	900	Pending at Start	Morgan	7th
65	35	98	258	755	223	54	5,805	72	7,912	Filed		
0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	Reinstated		
0	0	-34	+ 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
65	37	66	292	755	223	54	5,805	73	7,918	Net Added		
65	46	73	296	781	291	50	5,805	53	8,013	Disposed of		
17	9*	18*	18*	49*	530*	—	—	—	847	Pending at End		
29%	0	0	0	0	64%	—	—	—	46%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
0	-7	-7	-5	-33	+ 7	—	—	—	-53	Inventory (+ or -)		
1,282	193	727	1,727	2,407	2,016	—	—	—	13,445	Pending at Start	Sangamon	7th
411	274	639	2,060	6,530	684	431	37,587	332	53,276	Filed		
0	0	10	1	9	0	0	0	0	25	Reinstated		
0	0	-164	+ 164	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
411	274	485	2,225	6,539	684	431	37,587	332	53,301	Net Added		
901	434	499	2,660	5,846	510	339	30,794	301	46,619	Disposed of		
792	33	713	1,292	3,100	2,190	—	—	—	13,283	Pending at End		
78%	9%	16%	40%	59%	75%	—	—	—	59%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-490	-160	-14	-435	+ 693	+ 174	—	—	—	-162	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
7th	Scott	Pending at Start	1	12	0	20	6	4	4	15	0	1	2
		Filed	1	16	2	19	4	1	1	8	0	1	25
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	1	16	2	19	4	1	1	8	0	2	25
		Disposed of	1	23	2	27	8	3	2	13	0	3	22
		Pending at End	1	5	0	12	2	2	3	10	0	0	5
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	0	0	0	17%	50%	50%	50%	90%	0	0	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	0	-7	0	-8	-4	-2	-1	-5	0	-1	+3
th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	743	415	191	1,555	584	376	61	35	1	847	1,475
		Filed	352	359	52	1,901	465	233	14	515	6	291	2,180
		Reinstated	0	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
		Transferred	+8	-8	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	360	352	56	1,904	466	233	14	515	6	292	2,187
		Disposed of	346	400	87	2,043	262	170	20	511	5	315	2,311
		Pending at End	764*	385*	140*	1,482*	788	437*	55	40*	2	824	1,351
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	58%	56%	75%	60%	62%	77%	76%	33%	50%	69%	42%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+21	-30	-51	-73	+204	+61	-6	+5	+1	-23	-124
th	Adams	Pending at Start	139	33	21	163	45	22	16	5	4	16	139
		Filed	64	51	2	182	45	93	8	9	0	37	423
		Reinstated	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
		Transferred	+6	-6	+8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	72	48	10	174	45	93	8	9	0	37	444
		Disposed of	88	30	20	199	35	93	7	2	4	44	427
		Pending at End	123	51	11	138	55	22	17	12	0	9	156
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	46%	33%	55%	47%	38%	41%	71%	42%	0	0	21%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-16	+18	-10	-25	+10	0	+1	+7	-4	-7	+17
h	Brown	Pending at Start	4	4	1	12	15	4	0	1	0	1	13
		Filed	3	6	0	12	4	7	0	1	0	1	40
		Reinstated	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	8	3	0	13	5	7	0	1	0	1	40
		Disposed of	5	1	1	15	7	3	0	2	0	1	39
		Pending at End	7	6	0	10	13	8	0	0	0	1	14
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	43%	50%	0	60%	85%	25%	0	0	0	0	14%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+3	+2	-1	-2	-2	+4	0	-1	0	0	+1
h	Calhoun	Pending at Start	2	1	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
		Filed	5	6	0	9	9	0	1	0	1	0	17
		Reinstated	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		Transferred	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	6	0	10	9	0	1	0	1	0	20
		Disposed of	3	5	0	11	2	1	0	0	1	0	22
		Pending at End	6	2	0	5	9	0	1	0	0	0	4
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	0	50%	0	20%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+4	+1	0	-1	+7	-1	+1	0	0	0	-2
h	Cass	Pending at Start	21	6	5	30	11	14	0	1	0	0	29
		Filed	11	9	5	36	10	24	0	5	0	5	91
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	11	9	5	36	10	24	0	5	0	5	91
		Disposed of	14	2	8	45	13	32	0	4	0	4	87
		Pending at End	18	13	2	21	8	6	0	2	0	1	33
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	45%	38%	0	10%	25%	0	0	0	0	0	24%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-3	+7	-3	-9	-3	-8	0	+1	0	+1	+4

---

igure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending t start of + or - intervening transactions.

Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
17	4	5	2	74	86	—	—	—	253	Pending at Start	Scott	7th
0	8	29	54	76	42	0	614	16	917	Filed		
0	0	0	3	0	0	0	16	0	20	Reinstated		
0	0	-13	+13	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
0	8	16	70	76	42	0	630	16	937	Net Added		
17	4	17	56	50	40	0	527	14	829	Disposed of		
0	8	6*	15*	100	86*	—	—	—	255	Pending at End		
0	0	37%	13%	51%	62%	—	—	—	47%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-17	+4	+1	+13	+26	0	—	—	—	+2	Inventory (+ or -)		
1,415	417	974	2,083	3,209	3,953	—	—	—	18,334	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	7th
610	486	1,107	3,269	8,921	1,394	729	55,532	969	79,385	Filed		
3	3	13	4	25	1	0	16	1	83	Reinstated		
0	0	-301	+301	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
613	489	819	3,574	8,946	1,395	729	55,548	970	79,468	Net Added		
1,097	652	863	4,000	8,246	1,293	551	48,747	903	72,822	Disposed of		
1,153*	256*	986*	1,681*	3,846*	4,107*	—	—	—	18,297	Pending at End		
77%	42%	13%	37%	55%	77%	—	—	—	57%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-262	-161	+12	-402	+637	+154	—	—	—	-37	Inventory (+ or -)		
58	42	124	116	178	711	—	—	—	1,832	Pending at Start	Adams	8th
164	201	344	510	1,499	350	1,980	7,896	75	13,933	Filed		
0	2	9	3	21	0	282	427	0	770	Reinstated		
0	0	-79	+79	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
164	203	274	592	1,520	350	2,262	8,323	75	14,703	Net Added		
106	199	332	546	1,323	349	2,071	8,057	92	14,024	Disposed of		
116	46	137*	162	375	745*	—	—	—	2,175	Pending at End		
33%	24%	17%	30%	2%	63%	—	—	—	38%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+58	+4	+13	+46	+197	+34	—	—	—	+343	Inventory (+ or -)		
6	15	11	63	31	92	—	—	—	273	Pending at Start	Brown	8th
5	13	17	43	95	41	6	1,165	50	1,509	Filed		
0	0	2	1	26	1	0	89	0	123	Reinstated		
0	0	-5	+5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
5	13	14	49	121	42	6	1,254	50	1,632	Net Added		
3	17	16	50	117	45	3	1,132	54	1,511	Disposed of		
8	11	11*	62	35	88*	—	—	—	274	Pending at End		
50%	55%	0	77%	6%	64%	—	—	—	55%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+2	-4	0	-1	+4	-4	—	—	—	+1	Inventory (+ or -)		
3	5	4	24	10	79	—	—	—	143	Pending at Start	Calhoun	8th
1	12	16	74	23	38	2	453	159	826	Filed		
0	0	1	11	4	1	0	0	7	30	Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1	12	17	85	27	39	2	453	166	856	Net Added		
2	7	16	83	30	44	6	478	170	881	Disposed of		
2	10	5	26	7	74	—	—	—	151	Pending at End		
50%	0	0	0	0	59%	—	—	—	32%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-1	+5	+1	+2	-3	-5	—	—	—	+8	Inventory (+ or -)		
10	8	20	74	49	158	8	275	128	847	Pending at Start	Cass	8th
34	39	95	268	201	101	24	2,010	68	3,036	Filed		
0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	5	9	Reinstated		
0	0	-21	+21	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
34	39	77	289	202	101	24	2,010	73	3,045	Net Added		
26	36	73	308	201	90	28	2,130	175	3,276	Disposed of		
18	11	32*	55	50	169	4	155	26	624	Pending at End		
11%	18%	6%	4%	4%	58%	—	—	—	30%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+8	+3	+12	-19	+1	+11	-4	-120	-102	-223	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

rcuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
	Mason	Pending at Start	30	5	3	42	36	6	0	4	2	1	27
		Filed	17	9	0	65	31	48	2	6	0	3	97
		Reinstated	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	20	13	2	63	32	48	3	6	0	3	97
		Disposed of	21	6	1	69	38	49	2	9	1	3	104
		Pending at End	29	12	4	36	30	5	1	1	1	1	20
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	55%	42%	75%	17%	30%	60%	0	0	0	0	5%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-1	+7	+1	-6	-6	-1	+1	-3	-1	0	-7
	Menard	Pending at Start	16	5	3	7	9	4	2	1	0	0	15
		Filed	13	8	2	22	14	14	2	0	0	1	64
		Reinstated	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	14	7	2	24	14	14	2	0	0	1	64
		Disposed of	9	8	2	22	11	18	2	1	0	1	60
		Pending at End	21	4	3	9	12	0	2	0	0	0	19
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	38%	25%	33%	22%	33%	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+5	-1	0	+2	+3	-4	0	-1	0	0	+4
	Pike	Pending at Start	10	7	0	34	12	11	0	26	2	3	41
		Filed	7	15	2	66	14	15	2	2	0	1	130
		Reinstated	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	8	16	2	71	14	15	2	2	0	1	130
		Disposed of	4	13	1	78	14	23	1	13	2	3	139
		Pending at End	14	10	1	22*	12	3	1	15	0	1	32
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	57%	10%	100%	41%	8%	33%	0	100%	0	100%	9%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+4	+3	+1	-12	0	-8	+1	-11	-2	-2	-9
	Schuyler	Pending at Start	12	3	4	9	10	4	0	4	6	0	16
		Filed	7	8	0	25	4	6	0	2	0	0	43
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	8	0	25	4	6	0	2	0	0	43
		Disposed of	12	6	4	26	7	8	0	2	6	0	48
		Pending at End	7	5	0	8	7	2	0	4	0	0	11
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	43%	40%	0	12%	71%	0	0	100%	0	0	55%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-5	+2	-4	-1	-3	-2	0	0	-6	0	-5
	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	234	64	37	303	140	66	18	42	14	21	286
		Filed	127	112	11	417	131	207	15	25	1	48	905
		Reinstated	6	12	0	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	24
		Transferred	+14	-14	+10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	147	110	21	416	133	207	16	25	1	48	929
		Disposed of	156	71	37	465	127	227	12	33	14	56	926
		Pending at End	225	103	21	249*	146	46	22	34	1	13	289
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	46%	34%	52%	37%	36%	33%	55%	71%	0	8%	18%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-9	+39	-16	-54	+6	-20	+4	-8	-13	-8	+3
	Fulton	Pending at Start	42	21	10	69	45	17	0	17	0	32	109
		Filed	43	23	9	145	44	35	5	27	1	15	278
		Reinstated	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	43	25	9	147	44	35	5	27	1	16	279
		Disposed of	35	30	14	165	54	28	0	26	0	42	323
		Pending at End	50	16	5	51	35	24	5	18	1	6	65
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	38%	31%	60%	29%	31%	46%	0	56%	0	0	11%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+8	-5	-5	-18	-10	+7	+5	+1	+1	-26	-44

---

gure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending t start of + or - intervening transactions.

Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
39	25	69	109	54	234	—	—	—	686	Pending at Start	Mason	8th
38	28	141	421	252	106	14	3,075	123	4,476	Filed		
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	Reinstated		
0	0	-24	+24	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
38	29	118	445	252	106	14	3,075	123	4,487	Net Added		
49	43	134	484	246	82	19	2,961	129	4,450	Disposed of		
28	11	57*	70	60	277*	—	—	—	643	Pending at End		
14%	45%	19%	3%	13%	64%	—	—	—	40%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-11	-14	-12	-39	+6	+43	—	—	—	-43	Inventory (+ or -)		
9	10	21	20	147	143	—	—	—	412	Pending at Start	Menard	8th
27	14	31	101	226	70	15	1,425	66	2,115	Filed		
0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	10	Reinstated		
0	0	-12	+12	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
27	14	22	113	226	73	16	1,425	67	2,125	Net Added		
27	17	33	102	289	84	18	1,435	66	2,205	Disposed of		
9	7	10	31	84	130*	—	—	—	341	Pending at End		
22%	14%	0	0	24%	61%	—	—	—	35%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
0	-3	-11	+11	-63	-13	—	—	—	-71	Inventory (+ or -)		
14	42	44	121	91	741	—	—	—	1,199	Pending at Start	Pike	8th
44	50	80	240	296	114	92	2,614	100	3,884	Filed		
2	0	6	7	26	14	0	1	0	63	Reinstated		
0	0	-8	+8	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
46	50	78	255	322	128	92	2,615	100	3,947	Net Added		
26	62	65	273	322	152	64	2,499	99	3,853	Disposed of		
34	19*	49*	62*	76*	743*	—	—	—	1,094	Pending at End		
15%	5%	4%	13%	12%	85%	—	—	—	64%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+20	-23	+5	-59	-15	+2	—	—	—	-105	Inventory (+ or -)		
6	4	6	65	28	130	—	—	—	307	Pending at Start	Schuyler	8th
15	16	22	48	104	65	6	1,361	89	1,821	Filed		
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
15	16	23	48	104	65	6	1,361	89	1,822	Net Added		
12	11	17	78	105	78	6	1,416	88	1,930	Disposed of		
9	9	12	35	27	118*	—	—	—	254	Pending at End		
33%	11%	25%	71%	30%	62%	—	—	—	53%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+3	+5	+6	-30	-1	-12	—	—	—	-53	Inventory (+ or -)		
145	151	299	592	588	2,288	—	—	—	5,288	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	8th
328	373	746	1,705	2,696	885	2,139	19,999	730	31,600	Filed		
2	3	26	22	78	19	283	517	13	1,017	Reinstated		
0	0	-149	+149	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
330	376	623	1,876	2,774	904	2,422	20,516	743	32,617	Net Added		
251	392	686	1,924	2,633	924	2,215	20,108	873	32,130	Disposed of		
224	124*	313*	503*	714*	2,344*	—	—	—	5,371	Pending at End		
26%	22%	13%	27%	11%	69%	—	—	—	45%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+79	-27	+14	-89	+126	+56	—	—	—	+83	Inventory (+ or -)		
35	15	69	39	163	1,012	—	—	—	1,695	Pending at Start	Fulton	9th
108	64	131	432	619	274	177	5,330	138	7,898	Filed		
0	0	7	0	8	0	4	0	0	25	Reinstated		
0	0	-29	+29	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
108	64	109	461	627	274	181	5,330	138	7,923	Net Added		
115	61	135	473	635	333	186	6,166	163	8,984	Disposed of		
28	18	48*	27	155	1,054*	—	—	—	1,606	Pending at End		
46%	17%	2%	0	23%	82%	—	—	—	62%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-7	+3	-21	-12	-8	+42	—	—	—	-89	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

ircuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
h	Hancock	Pending at Start	20	9	3	55	26	9	1	2	0	2	70
		Filed	9	18	1	50	14	14	0	22	0	3	122
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	9	18	1	51	16	14	0	22	0	3	122
		Disposed of	18	13	4	80	17	15	1	21	0	0	161
		Pending at End	11	14	0	26	25	8	0	3	0	5	31
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	45%	29%	0	38%	56%	37%	0	67%	0	40%	10%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-9	+5	-3	-29	-1	-1	-1	+1	0	+3	-39
n	Henderson	Pending at Start	9	10	7	24	17	4	0	7	0	0	29
		Filed	5	6	3	38	23	9	0	3	0	0	44
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	5	6	3	38	23	9	0	3	0	0	44
		Disposed of	9	6	7	31	19	9	0	8	0	0	55
		Pending at End	4	10	3	31	21	4	0	2	0	0	18
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	50%	50%	33%	19%	33%	50%	0	50%	0	0	39%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-5	0	-4	+7	+4	0	0	-5	0	0	-11
n	Knox	Pending at Start	101	34	29	253	91	52	2	53	0	23	200
		Filed	53	45	5	270	102	47	0	29	0	484	498
		Reinstated	14	11	1	14	4	0	1	0	0	0	11
		Transferred	+8	-8	+17	-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	75	48	23	267	106	47	1	29	0	484	509
		Disposed of	75	46	27	425	105	61	2	23	0	465	552
		Pending at End	101	36	25	95	92	38	1	59	0	42	157
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	55%	31%	79%	34%	22%	50%	100%	87%	0	8%	20%
		Inventory (+ or -)	0	+2	-4	-158	+1	-14	-1	+6	0	+19	-43
	McDonough	Pending at Start	29	19	7	105	53	10	2	20	0	0	83
		Filed	32	20	9	72	42	30	0	35	0	0	188
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	32	20	9	72	42	30	0	35	0	0	188
		Disposed of	29	13	7	114	35	18	0	53	0	0	197
		Pending at End	32	36*	9	63	60	22	2	2	0	0	74
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	69%	36%	11%	62%	52%	41%	100%	50%	0	0	41%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+3	+17	+2	-42	+7	+12	0	-18	0	0	-9
	Warren	Pending at Start	22	6	11	42	15	2	0	2	0	0	32
		Filed	14	21	7	105	25	14	1	3	0	0	158
		Reinstated	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	14	22	7	108	25	14	1	3	0	0	158
		Disposed of	16	15	8	119	22	9	0	3	0	0	156
		Pending at End	20	13	10	31	18	7	1	2	0	0	34
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	30%	8%	50%	35%	17%	14%	0	50%	0	0	6%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-2	+7	-1	-11	+3	+5	+1	0	0	0	+2
	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	223	99	67	548	247	94	5	101	0	57	523
		Filed	156	133	34	680	250	149	6	119	1	502	1,288
		Reinstated	14	14	1	20	6	0	1	0	0	1	12
		Transferred	+8	-8	+17	-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	178	139	52	683	256	149	7	119	1	503	1,300
		Disposed of	182	123	67	934	252	140	3	134	0	507	1,444
		Pending at End	218	125*	52	297	251	103	9	86	1	53	379
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	50%	31%	58%	38%	34%	44%	33%	77%	0	9%	21%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-5	+26	-15	-251	+4	+9	+4	-15	+1	-4	-144

---

igure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending t start of + or - intervening transactions.

Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
24	15	41	84	99	528	—	—	—	988	Pending at Start	Hancock	9th
42	18	78	146	294	180	56	1,970	79	3,116	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	22	0	26	Reinstated		
0	0	-46	+46	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
42	18	32	192	294	181	56	1,992	79	3,142	Net Added		
36	21	79	242	304	261	50	1,938	83	3,344	Disposed of		
30	12	21*	34	89	379*	—	—	—	688	Pending at End		
43%	67%	0	6%	9%	61%	—	—	—	44%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+6	-3	-20	-50	-10	-149	—	—	—	-300	Inventory (+ or -)		
2	10	20	66	31	218	—	—	—	454	Pending at Start	Henderson	9th
16	12	39	105	84	42	82	1,481	125	2,117	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Reinstated		
0	0	-10	+10	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
16	12	29	115	84	42	82	1,481	126	2,118	Net Added		
9	15	37	164	96	116	83	1,558	112	2,334	Disposed of		
9	7	12	17	19	132*	—	—	—	289	Pending at End		
44%	0	0	0	0	75%	—	—	—	46%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+7	-3	-8	-49	-12	-86	—	—	—	-165	Inventory (+ or -)		
129	28	39	325	119	1,098	—	—	—	2,576	Pending at Start	Knox	9th
145	59	127	1,024	1,057	459	1,766	8,410	36	14,616	Filed		
1	0	2	0	13	9	0	0	0	81	Reinstated		
0	0	-6	+6	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
146	59	123	1,030	1,070	468	1,766	8,410	36	14,697	Net Added		
193	40	139	1,275	1,004	855	1,831	8,218	54	15,390	Disposed of		
82	47	45*	80	185	1,097*	—	—	—	2,182	Pending at End		
19%	36%	4%	9%	3%	68%	—	—	—	48%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-47	+19	+6	-245	+66	-1	—	—	—	-394	Inventory (+ or -)		
25	3	62	454	129	657	—	—	—	1,658	Pending at Start	McDonough	9th
56	29	124	589	666	151	860	4,622	217	7,742	Filed		
2	0	0	2	4	0	55	0	29	92	Reinstated		
0	0	-49	+49	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
58	29	75	640	670	151	915	4,622	246	7,834	Net Added		
53	14	113	760	649	501	751	4,812	195	8,314	Disposed of		
30	18	57*	334	150	329*	—	—	—	1,218	Pending at End		
37%	0	14%	37%	15%	60%	—	—	—	42%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+5	+15	-5	-120	+21	-328	—	—	—	-440	Inventory (+ or -)		
13	22	53	165	100	308	—	—	—	793	Pending at Start	Warren	9th
58	42	89	284	661	133	129	4,629	51	6,424	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Reinstated		
0	0	-13	+13	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
58	42	76	297	661	133	129	4,629	51	6,428	Net Added		
48	44	101	404	638	289	79	4,721	36	6,708	Disposed of		
23	20	39*	58	123	192*	—	—	—	591	Pending at End		
22%	20%	8%	5%	2%	57%	—	—	—	27%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+10	-2	-14	-107	+23	-116	—	—	—	-202	Inventory (+ or -)		
228	93	284	1,133	641	3,821	—	—	—	8,164	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	9th
425	224	588	2,580	3,381	1,239	3,070	26,442	646	41,913	Filed		
3	0	9	2	25	10	59	22	30	229	Reinstated		
0	0	-153	+153	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
428	224	444	2,735	3,406	1,249	3,129	26,464	676	42,142	Net Added		
454	195	604	3,318	3,326	2,355	2,980	27,413	643	45,074	Disposed of		
202	122	222*	550	721	3,183*	—	—	—	6,574	Pending at End		
31%	26%	6%	25%	10%	71%	—	—	—	48%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-26	+29	-62	-583	+80	-638	—	—	—	-1,590	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
0th	Marshall	Pending at Start	12	12	0	22	40	2	2	1	0	0	17
		Filed	9	7	2	28	15	12	0	3	0	0	68
		Reinstated	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	33
		Transferred	+3	-3	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	13	6	3	28	16	13	0	3	0	0	101
		Disposed of	9	9	0	26	12	6	2	2	0	0	78
		Pending at End	16	9	2*	25*	44	9	0	2	0	0	40
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	40%	44%	0	33%	77%	22%	0	0	0	0	4%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+4	-3	+2	+3	+4	+7	-2	+1	0	0	+23
0th	Peoria	Pending at Start	644	313	92	1,277	223	146	40	838	1	115	685
		Filed	449	317	43	834	343	213	3	172	0	349	1,743
		Reinstated	35	16	9	65	17	8	0	1	0	9	82
		Transferred	+85	-81	+36	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	569	252	88	859	360	221	3	173	0	358	1,825
		Disposed of	504	304	83	1,399	319	227	17	719	1	429	1,883
		Pending at End	702*	273*	102*	716*	295*	140	29*	305*	0	76*	599*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	43%	27%	58%	47%	28%	31%	93%	48%	0	39%	20%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+58	-40	+10	-561	+72	-6	-11.	-533	-1	-39	-86
0th	Putnam	Pending at Start	9	5	3	12	11	2	0	2	0	0	2
		Filed	13	4	1	19	9	6	0	2	1	0	33
		Reinstated	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+3	-3	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	16	2	3	17	10	6	0	2	1	0	33
		Disposed of	8	3	2	21	10	5	0	0	1	0	31
		Pending at End	17	4	3*	9*	11	3	0	4	0	0	4
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	24%	0	0	33%	55%	67%	0	50%	0	0	25%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+8	-1	0	-3	0	+1	0	+2	0	0	+2
0th	Stark	Pending at Start	4	1	0	8	7	9	0	8	0	0	13
		Filed	1	8	0	6	8	8	0	1	0	0	41
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	3	6	0	6	8	8	0	1	0	0	41
		Disposed of	3	5	0	10	7	11	0	0	0	0	40
		Pending at End	3*	3*	0	4	8	6	0	9	0	0	14
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	0	0	0	50%	50%	17%	0	89%	0	0	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	-1	+2	0	-4	+1	-3	0	+1	0	0	+1
0th	Tazewell	Pending at Start	276	54	53	203	198	72	6	66	0	0	256
		Filed	121	94	8	395	219	87	3	44	0	0	736
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+22	-22	+17	-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	143	72	25	378	220	87	3	44	0	0	736
		Disposed of	173	46	40	409	178	65	4	11	0	0	646
		Pending at End	246	80	38	172	240	94	5	99	0	0	346
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	53%	46%	66%	31%	49%	56%	40%	64%	0	0	45%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-30	+26	-15	-31	+42	+22	-1	+33	0	0	+90
th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	945	385	148	1,522	479	231	48	915	1	115	973
		Filed	593	430	54	1,282	594	326	6	222	1	349	2,621
		Reinstated	36	19	9	66	20	9	0	1	0	9	115
		Transferred	+115	-111	+56	-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	744	338	119	1,288	614	335	6	223	1	358	2,736
		Disposed of	697	367	125	1,865	526	314	23	732	2	429	2,678
		Pending at End	984*	369*	145*	926*	598*	252	34*	419*	0	76*	1,003*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	49%	31%	58%	44%	41%	40%	85%	52%	0	39%	30%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+39	-16	-3	-596	+119	+21	-14	-496	-1	-39	+30

Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start of + or - intervening transactions.

**Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circui
25	9	20	51	63	240	—	—	—	516	Pending at Start	Marshall	10t
25	26	48	169	182	87	12	1,239	65	1,997	Filed		
0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	Reinstated		
0	0	-13	+13	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
25	26	42	182	182	87	12	1,239	65	2,043	Net Added		
20	17	38	152	177	148	16	1,209	65	1,986	Disposed of		
30	18	24	81	68	249*	—	—	—	617	Pending at End		
67%	44%	30%	37%	15%	70%	—	—	—	51%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+5	+9	+4	+30	+5	+9	—	—	—	+101	Inventory (+ or -)		
791	455	828	2,103	4,776	4,489	—	—	—	17,816	Pending at Start	Peoria	10t
674	509	1,176	2,717	7,745	935	1,869	34,944	354	55,389	Filed		
9	59	23	2	0	7	0	0	0	342	Reinstated		
0	0	-120	+120	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
683	568	1,079	2,839	7,745	942	1,869	34,944	354	55,731	Net Added		
888	393	1,033	2,568	6,973	1,245	1,806	31,847	221	52,859	Disposed of		
680*	1,155*	800*	1,691*	2,557*	2,699*	—	—	—	12,819	Pending at End		
36%	64%	42%	51%	32%	78%	—	—	—	49%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-111	+700	-28	-412	-2,219	-1,790	—	—	—	-4,997	Inventory (+ or -)		
7	2	9	11	7	64	—	—	—	146	Pending at Start	Putnam	10th
15	4	19	32	60	27	6	1,068	21	1,340	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Reinstated		
0	0	-8	+8	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
15	4	11	40	60	27	6	1,068	21	1,342	Net Added		
7	5	21	45	58	42	6	1,052	23	1,340	Disposed of		
15	1	5*	4*	9	52*	—	—	—	141	Pending at End		
13%	100%	60%	100%	0	58%	—	—	—	41%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+8	-1	-4	-7	+2	-12	—	—	—	-5	Inventory (+ or -)		
18	11	7	22	32	190	—	—	—	330	Pending at Start	Stark	10th
12	4	18	29	71	48	9	769	2	1,035	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reinstated		
0	0	-2	+2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
12	4	16	31	71	48	9	769	2	1,035	Net Added		
23	6	19	33	81	78	10	723	4	1,053	Disposed of		
7	9	6*	20	22	210*	—	—	—	321	Pending at End		
57%	56%	33%	50%	73%	82%	—	—	—	70%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-11	-2	-1	-2	-10	+20	—	—	—	-9	Inventory (+ or -)		
341	367	124	212	308	3,998	—	—	—	6,534	Pending at Start	Tazewell	10th
274	168	236	365	1,362	447	1,891	20,187	103	26,740	Filed		
0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	Reinstated		
0	0	-42	+42	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
274	168	196	407	1,363	448	1,891	20,187	103	26,745	Net Added		
227	157	221	411	1,366	370	1,829	20,572	110	26,835	Disposed of		
388	378	105*	208	305	4,079*	—	—	—	6,783	Pending at End		
70%	71%	27%	29%	6%	92%	—	—	—	74%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+47	+11	-19	-4	-3	+81	—	—	—	+249	Inventory (+ or -)		
1,182	844	988	2,399	5,186	8,981	—	—	—	25,342	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	10th
1,000	711	1,497	3,312	9,420	1,544	3,787	58,207	545	86,501	Filed		
9	59	32	2	1	8	0	0	0	395	Reinstated		
0	0	-185	+185	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1,009	770	1,344	3,499	9,421	1,552	3,787	58,207	545	86,896	Net Added		
1,165	578	1,332	3,209	8,655	1,883	3,667	55,403	423	84,073	Disposed of		
1,120*	1,561*	940*	2,004*	2,961*	7,289*	—	—	—	20,681*	Pending at End		
48%	65%	40%	48%	29%	86%	—	—	—	58%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-62	+717	-48	-395	-2,225	-1,692	—	—	—	-4,661	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

rcuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
th	Ford	Pending at Start	15	11	2	15	19	3	0	2	0	0	21
		Filed	8	13	0	34	14	11	0	5	0	0	73
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+2	-2	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	10	11	3	31	14	11	0	5	0	0	73
		Disposed of	13	7	3	28	13	5	0	4	0	0	69
		Pending at End	12	15	2	18	20	9	0	3	0	0	25
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	50%	47%	100%	44%	55%	22%	0	37%	0	0	24%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-3	+4	0	+3	+1	+6	0	+1	0	0	+4
th	Livingston	Pending at Start	46	24	12	100	42	51	0	19	3	20	209
		Filed	38	26	2	106	45	74	5	10	1	5	199
		Reinstated	1	1	0	17	1	0	1	3	0	0	1
		Transferred	+3	-3	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	42	24	3	122	46	74	6	13	1	5	200
		Disposed of	33	25	3	193	51	101	3	13	3	24	188
		Pending at End	57*	21*	4*	35*	37	24	3	19	1	1	215*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	35%	38%	100%	23%	41%	33%	0	95%	0	0	70%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+11	-3	-8	-65	-5	-27	+3	0	-2	-19	+6
h	Logan	Pending at Start	66	0	14	87	31	7	11	6	1	0	108
		Filed	24	15	7	109	38	33	0	5	3	0	256
		Reinstated	0	15	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	24	30	8	114	38	33	0	6	3	0	256
		Disposed of	39	15	9	112	31	27	7	9	1	0	279
		Pending at End	52*	11*	15*	89	39*	13	4	3	3	0	87*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	54%	27%	47%	72%	33%	38%	100%	0	33%	0	2%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-14	+11	+1	+2	+8	+6	-7	-3	+2	0	-21
h	McLean	Pending at Start	340	96	61	347	129	54	7	11	0	1	198
		Filed	160	74	27	527	155	151	6	30	1	2	668
		Reinstated	5	4	6	104	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
		Transferred	+19	-15	+20	-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	184	63	53	607	155	152	6	30	1	2	676
		Disposed of	146	85	66	776	164	145	4	24	0	3	757
		Pending at End	372*	73*	48	178	122*	57*	9	17	1	0	112*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	63%	47%	37%	19%	23%	58%	44%	47%	0	0	2%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+32	-23	-13	-169	-7	+3	+2	+6	+1	-1	-86
h	Woodford	Pending at Start	19	3	4	22	20	9	0	5	0	0	44
		Filed	20	19	0	72	41	17	0	21	0	3	124
		Reinstated	0	13	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	20	32	1	79	42	18	0	21	0	3	130
		Disposed of	18	19	3	69	26	20	0	8	0	3	135
		Pending at End	19*	18*	2	32	36	7	0	18	0	0	39
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	32%	33%	50%	19%	25%	29%	0	6%	0	0	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	0	+15	-2	+10	+16	-2	0	+13	0	0	-5
h	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	486	134	93	571	241	124	18	43	4	21	580
		Filed	250	147	36	848	293	286	11	71	5	10	1,320
		Reinstated	6	33	6	135	2	2	1	4	0	0	15
		Transferred	+24	-20	+26	-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	280	160	68	953	295	288	12	75	5	10	1,335
		Disposed of	249	151	84	1,178	285	298	14	58	4	30	1,428
		Pending at End	512*	138*	71*	352*	254*	110*	16	60	5	1	478*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	57%	42%	45%	34%	30%	55%	50%	47%	20%	0	34%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+26	+4	-22	-219	+13	-14	-2	+17	+1	-20	-102

gure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending start of + or – intervening transactions.

upreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
22	9	18	22	51	243	—	—	—	453	Pending at Start	Ford	11th
37	30	40	117	195	90	67	1,750	5	2,489	Filed		
0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	6	Reinstated		
0	0	-15	+15	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
37	30	25	133	195	90	72	1,750	5	2,495	Net Added		
27	29	30	114	121	86	86	1,771	16	2,422	Disposed of		
32	10	16*	41*	125	247	—	—	—	575	Pending at End		
41%	0	0	2%	27%	72%	—	—	—	47%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+10	+1	-2	+19	+74	+4	—	—	—	+122	Inventory (+ or -)		
83	55	93	247	253	935	—	—	—	2,192	Pending at Start	Livingston	11th
88	90	245	595	745	259	255	9,351	64	12,203	Filed		
0	0	6	84	60	0	0	45	0	220	Reinstated		
0	0	-35	+35	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
88	90	216	714	805	259	255	9,396	64	12,423	Net Added		
126	123	252	714	866	228	181	10,024	70	13,221	Disposed of		
45	22	57	137*	191*	867*	—	—	—	1,736	Pending at End		
40%	14%	0	15%	5%	77%	—	—	—	54%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-38	-33	-36	-110	-62	-68	—	—	—	-456	Inventory (+ or -)		
14	20	51	130	132	721	—	—	—	1,399	Pending at Start	Logan	11th
61	52	82	290	788	490	36	9,671	9	11,969	Filed		
0	1	2	18	6	1	0	0	0	50	Reinstated		
0	0	-22	+22	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
61	53	62	330	794	491	36	9,671	9	12,019	Net Added		
38	64	104	343	785	216	35	9,341	14	11,469	Disposed of		
32*	9	34*	119*	69*	975*	—	—	—	1,554	Pending at End		
12%	33%	12%	12%	3%	53%	—	—	—	43%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+18	-11	-17	-11	-63	+254	—	—	—	+155	Inventory (+ or -)		
212	86	360	666	388	1,092	—	—	—	4,048	Pending at Start	McLean	11th
235	223	474	1,935	2,723	732	317	24,094	327	32,861	Filed		
1	0	23	297	260	5	6	413	12	1,145	Reinstated		
0	0	-40	+40	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
236	223	457	2,272	2,983	737	323	24,507	339	34,006	Net Added		
361	212	541	2,370	2,924	802	374	26,425	351	36,530	Disposed of		
89*	91*	308*	579*	447	1,005*	—	—	—	3,508	Pending at End		
17%	13%	19%	6%	2%	64%	—	—	—	34%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-123	+5	-52	-87	+59	-87	—	—	—	-540	Inventory (+ or -)		
13	11	25	17	63	262	—	—	—	517	Pending at Start	Woodford	11th
39	34	106	332	217	156	9	4,099	30	5,339	Filed		
0	0	8	31	2	0	0	488	5	563	Reinstated		
0	0	-46	+46	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
39	34	68	409	219	156	9	4,587	35	5,902	Net Added		
44	33	103	384	247	143	7	4,558	26	5,846	Disposed of		
8	12	10*	42	35	277*	—	—	—	555	Pending at End		
12%	8%	10%	7%	0	59%	—	—	—	36%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-5	+1	-15	+25	-28	+15	—	—	—	+38	Inventory (+ or -)		
344	181	547	1,082	887	3,253	—	—	—	8,609	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	11th
460	429	947	3,269	4,668	1,727	684	48,965	435	64,861	Filed		
1	1	39	431	328	6	11	946	17	1,984	Reinstated		
0	0	-158	+158	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
461	430	828	3,858	4,996	1,733	695	49,911	452	66,845	Net Added		
596	461	1,030	3,925	4,943	1,475	683	52,119	477	69,488	Disposed of		
206*	144*	425*	918*	867*	3,371*	—	—	—	7,928	Pending at End		
25%	13%	5%	8%	6%	64%	—	—	—	41%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-138	-37	-122	-164	-20	+118	—	—	—	-681	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
th ..	Iroquois	Pending at Start	63	30	46	76	64	27	1	1	0	2	75
		Filed	10	18	1	106	29	31	1	5	0	1	157
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	11	17	1	106	29	31	1	5	0	1	157
		Disposed of	24	6	20	125	12	23	0	3	0	3	121
		Pending at End	60*	31*	27	57	81	35	2	3	0	0	111
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	77%	68%	93%	47%	70%	63%	50%	50%	0	0	36%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-3	+1	-19	-19	+17	+8	+1	+2	0	-2	+36
th ..	Kankakee	Pending at Start	322	97	78	594	143	87	11	30	0	1	413
		Filed	114	107	0	675	114	239	0	69	0	244	678
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Transferred	+31	-31	+49	-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	145	76	49	626	114	239	0	69	0	244	679
		Disposed of	131	38	17	600	117	227	5	49	0	216	632
		Pending at End	339*	123*	69*	671*	142*	99	6	52*	0	31*	459*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	66%	55%	58%	65%	44%	20%	100%	33%	0	3%	31%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+17	+26	-9	+77	-1	+12	-5	+22	0	+30	+46
h ..	Will	Pending at Start	1,422	522	427	1,116	1,097	192	35	186	6	34	1,648
		Filed	298	449	14	3,222	837	231	46	146	2	86	1,892
		Reinstated	45	8	15	74	9	3	3	0	0	0	35
		Transferred	+245	-247	+114	-108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	588	210	143	3,188	846	234	49	146	2	86	1,927
		Disposed of	824	108	273	3,276	515	247	19	48	6	103	2,564
		Pending at End	1,186	624	297	1,028	1,428	179	65	284	2	17	1,01
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	62%	70%	75%	44%	56%	52%	35%	61%	100%	59%	11%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-236	+102	-130	-88	+331	-13	+30	+98	-4	-17	-637
h ..	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	1,807	649	551	1,786	1,304	306	47	217	6	37	2,136
		Filed	422	574	15	4,003	980	501	47	220	2	331	2,727
		Reinstated	45	8	15	74	9	3	3	0	0	0	36
		Transferred	+277	-279	+163	-157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	744	303	193	3,920	989	504	50	220	2	331	2,763
		Disposed of	979	152	310	4,001	644	497	24	100	6	322	3,317
		Pending at End	1,585*	778*	393*	1,756*	1,651*	313	73	339*	2	48*	1,581*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	63%	68%	73%	52%	56%	43%	41%	57%	100%	23%	19%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-222	+129	-158	-30	+347	+7	+26	+122	-4	+11	-555
h ..	Bureau	Pending at Start	81	17	11	72	53	10	0	7	2	0	58
		Filed	39	38	4	126	45	37	0	14	2	1	169
		Reinstated	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
		Transferred	+7	-6	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	47	32	6	127	45	38	0	14	2	1	173
		Disposed of	45	34	10	165	56	34	0	10	3	1	162
		Pending at End	83	15	7	34	42	14	0	11	1	0	69
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	49%	27%	57%	6%	50%	14%	0	45%	100%	0	25%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+2	-2	-4	-38	-11	+4	0	+4	-1	0	+11
h ..	Grundy	Pending at Start	101	28	32	91	32	12	0	16	0	0	92
		Filed	46	32	2	102	33	17	0	6	2	2	221
		Reinstated	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
		Transferred	+9	-9	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	56	23	5	101	33	17	0	6	2	4	222
		Disposed of	43	20	5	87	30	20	0	10	1	4	207
		Pending at End	114	37*	31*	103*	43*	12*	0	12	1	1*	107
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	56%	32%	87%	60%	60%	58%	0	83%	0	100%	50%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+13	+9	-1	+12	+11	0	0	-4	+1	+1	+15

---

gure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending start of + or - intervening transactions.

Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
43	42	79	419	147	709	35	1,091	92	3,042	Pending at Start	Iroquois	12th
73	77	146	285	477	216	35	9,717	188	11,573	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reinstated		
0	0	-19	+19	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
73	77	127	304	477	216	35	9,717	188	11,573	Net Added		
68	62	101	236	412	208	30	9,522	181	11,157	Disposed of		
48	57	114*	446*	212	753*	40	1,286	99	3,462	Pending at End		
56%	49%	33%	52%	46%	78%	—	—	—	61%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+5	+15	+35	+27	+65	+44	+5	+195	+7	+420	Inventory (+ or -)		
373	70	199	345	310	1,634	—	—	—	4,707	Pending at Start	Kankakee	12th
537	228	425	1,095	1,997	541	926	14,036	374	22,399	Filed		
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Reinstated		
0	0	-71	+71	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
537	228	357	1,166	1,997	541	926	14,036	374	22,403	Net Added		
511	218	327	1.142	1,822	452	765	13,555	387	21,211	Disposed of		
403*	100*	198*	367*	485	1,754*	—	—	—	5,298	Pending at End		
46%	20%	13%	27%	24%	76%	—	—	—	53%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+30	+30	-1	+22	+175	+120	—	—	—	+591	Inventory (+ or -)		
364	472	539	934	1.504	2,104	77	16,379	10	29,068	Pending at Start	Will	12th
1,085	352	672	2,450	7,511	789	5,255	72,297	356	97,990	Filed		
84	23	48	0	189	0	40	835	0	1,411	Reinstated		
0	0	-4	+4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1,169	375	716	2,454	7,696	789	5,295	73,132	356	99,401	Net Added		
1,262	484	781	2,380	6,515	402	5,117	75,040	268	100,232	Disposed of		
271	363	474	1,008	2,685	2,245*	255	14,471	98	27,991	Pending at End		
34%	37%	33%	32%	16%	76%	—	—	—	45%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-93	-109	-65	+74	+1,181	+141	+178	-1,908	+88	-1,077	Inventory (+ or -)		
780	584	817	1,698	1,961	4,447	—	—	—	19,133	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	12th
1,695	657	1,243	3,830	9,985	1,546	6,216	96,050	918	131,962	Filed		
84	23	51	0	189	0	40	835	0	1,415	Reinstated		
0	0	-94	+94	-4	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1,779	680	1,200	3,924	10,170	1,546	6,256	96,885	918	133,377	Net Added		
1,841	764	1,209	3,758	8,749	1,062	5,912	98,117	836	132,600	Disposed of		
722*	520*	786*	1,821*	3,382*	4,752*	—	—	—	20,502	Pending at End		
42%	93%	90%	75%	19%	76%	—	—	—	49%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-58	-64	-31	+123	+1,421	+305	—	—	—	+1,369	Inventory (+ or -)		
33	36	46	77	57	974	—	—	—	1,534	Pending at Start	Bureau	13th
87	89	101	507	876	226	336	10,117	114	12,928	Filed		
2	5	5	3	19	0	1	22	0	66	Reinstated		
0	0	-16	+16	-1	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
89	94	90	526	894	226	337	10,139	114	12,994	Net Added		
79	71	99	493	777	209	360	9,349	113	12,070	Disposed of		
43	59	51*	110	174	991	—	—	—	1,704	Pending at End		
19%	8%	6%	4%	1%	72%	—	—	—	55%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+10	+23	+5	+33	+117	+17	—	—	—	+170	Inventory (+ or -)		
86	145	91	189	101	2,116	—	—	—	3,132	Pending at Start	Grundy	13th
92	96	110	487	395	146	127	3,500	110	5,526	Filed		
4	0	1	1	6	0	1	4	0	23	Reinstated		
0	0	-40	+40	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
96	96	71	528	401	146	128	3,504	110	5,549	Net Added		
118	160	79	532	369	133	126	3,497	107	5,548	Disposed of		
67*	86*	98*	185	129*	2,129	—	—	—	3,155	Pending at End		
67%	53%	62%	45%	30%	94%	—	—	—	80%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-19	-59	+7	-4	+28	+13	—	—	—	+23	Inventory (+ or -)		

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
13th	LaSalle	Pending at Start	546	75	88	406	118	46	4	35	2	1	253
		Filed	310	102	11	392	147	126	7	28	1	10	777
		Reinstated	8	6	0	35	1	1	0	1	0	1	7
		Transferred	+33	-33	+21	-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	351	75	32	406	148	127	7	29	1	11	784
		Disposed of	381	84	68	620	153	140	5	31	2	11	810
		Pending at End	516	66	52	192	113	33	3*	33	1	1	227
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	45%	36%	50%	27%	32%	30%	33%	64%	100%	0	11%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-30	-9	-36	-214	-5	-13	-1	-2	-1	0	-26
13th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	728	120	131	569	203	68	4	58	4	1	403
		Filed	395	172	17	620	225	180	7	48	5	13	1,167
		Reinstated	10	6	1	39	1	2	0	1	0	3	12
		Transferred	+49	-48	+25	-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	454	130	43	634	226	182	7	49	5	16	1,179
		Disposed of	469	138	83	872	239	194	5	51	6	16	1,179
		Pending at End	713	118*	90*	329*	198*	59*	3*	56	3	2*	403
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	47%	34%	63%	35%	42%	32%	33%	64%	67%	50%	24%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-15	-2	-41	-240	-5	-9	-1	-2	-1	+1	0
14th	Henry	Pending at Start	73	31	25	73	39	22	4	0	1	0	105
		Filed	33	30	7	104	47	71	0	4	0	6	301
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Transferred	+2	-2	+4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	35	28	11	101	47	71	0	4	0	6	303
		Disposed of	41	22	18	128	38	69	4	3	1	6	308
		Pending at End	67	37	18	46	48	24	0	1	0	0	100
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	60%	51%	50%	28%	40%	29%	0	0	0	0	36%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-6	+6	-7	-27	+9	+2	-4	+1	-1	0	-5
14th	Mercer	Pending at Start	12	16	5	33	31	11	0	1	0	0	51
		Filed	18	19	6	43	29	7	0	7	0	3	83
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	19	18	7	42	29	7	0	7	0	3	83
		Disposed of	12	15	5	48	37	11	0	5	0	3	90
		Pending at End	24*	21*	9*	33*	23	3*	0	3	0	0	44
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	33%	33%	78%	42%	57%	67%	0	0	0	0	32%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+12	+5	+4	0	-8	-8	0	+2	0	0	-7
14th	Rock Island	Pending at Start	323	281	82	773	242	124	23	250	0	0	473
		Filed	161	146	21	930	243	153	13	101	0	1	1,398
		Reinstated	23	8	1	0	6	2	2	1	0	0	8
		Transferred	+21	-21	+18	-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	205	133	40	912	249	155	15	102	0	1	1,406
		Disposed of	231	110	67	1,020	240	224	21	318	0	1	1,442
		Pending at End	392*	146*	77*	630*	244*	63*	15*	34	0	0	506*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	59%	43%	61%	40%	37%	49%	53%	62%	0	0	39%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+69	-135	-5	-143	+2	-61	-8	-216	0	0	+33
14th	Whiteside	Pending at Start	137	17	2	57	14	12	30	12	1	6	255
		Filed	52	67	2	212	64	42	2	13	0	11	461
		Reinstated	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	52	69	2	212	64	42	2	13	0	11	469
		Disposed of	41	69	2	253	63	42	2	11	0	11	412
		Pending at End	138*	18*	2	16*	16*	5*	30	12*	1	6	262*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	63%	49%	57%	51%	37%	52%	75%	75%	0	0	48%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+1	+1	0	-41	+2	-7	0	0	0	0	+7

---

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start of + or - intervening transactions.

**Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
147	54	70	253	394	1,550	—	—	—	4,042	Pending at Start	LaSalle	13th
404	234	336	1,602	2,785	598	2,101	19,777	431	30,179	Filed		
6	27	22	44	67	3	0	0	0	229	Reinstated		
0	0	-83	+83	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
410	261	275	1,729	2,852	601	2,101	19,777	431	30,408	Net Added		
299	184	250	1,691	2,676	664	2,345	21,047	483	31,944	Disposed of		
258	131	100*	291	570	1,468*	—	—	—	4,055	Pending at End		
17%	18%	4%	19%	8%	72%	—	—	—	41%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+111	+77	+30	+38	+176	-82	—	—	—	+13	Inventory (+ or -)		
266	235	207	519	552	4,640	—	—	—	8,708	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	13th
583	419	547	2,596	4,056	970	2,564	33,394	655	48,633	Filed		
12	32	28	48	92	3	2	26	0	318	Reinstated		
0	0	-139	+139	-1	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
595	451	436	2,783	4,147	973	2,566	33,420	655	48,951	Net Added		
496	415	428	2,716	3,822	1,006	2,831	33,893	703	49,562	Disposed of		
368*	276*	249*	586	873*	4,588*	—	—	—	8,914	Pending at End		
26%	27%	29%	24%	10%	82%	—	—	—	57%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+102	+41	+42	+67	+321	-52	—	—	—	+206	Inventory (+ or -)		
39	15	96	155	130	2,063	—	—	—	2,871	Pending at Start	Henry	14th
104	61	148	555	700	301	102	11,884	124	14,582	Filed		
0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	Reinstated		
0	0	-29	+29	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
104	61	126	584	701	301	102	11,884	124	14,593	Net Added		
87	64	137	601	775	279	106	11,708	128	14,523	Disposed of		
56	12	85	138	56	2,070*	—	—	—	2,758	Pending at End		
23%	33%	20%	27%	12%	90%	—	—	—	75%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+17	-3	-11	-17	-74	+7	—	—	—	-113	Inventory (+ or -)		
13	18	41	47	86	316	—	—	—	681	Pending at Start	Mercer	14th
40	27	111	225	324	124	117	1,834	80	3,097	Filed		
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Reinstated		
0	0	-4	+4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
40	27	107	229	325	124	117	1,834	80	3,098	Net Added		
31	13	78	185	251	100	90	1,552	73	2,599	Disposed of		
22	22*	70	91	68*	322*	—	—	—	755	Pending at End		
18%	27%	23%	26%	37%	77%	—	—	—	52%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+9	+4	+29	+44	-18	+6	—	—	—	+74	Inventory (+ or -)		
864	121	522	815	1,103	1,439	355	3,401	13	11,204	Pending at Start	Rock Island	14th
477	213	730	3,271	3,845	833	1,804	33,329	167	47,836	Filed		
5	0	16	409	17	0	57	404	8	967	Reinstated		
0	0	-26	+26	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
482	213	720	3,706	3,862	833	1,861	33,733	175	48,803	Net Added		
379	206	695	3,348	3,680	542	1,804	33,211	161	47,700	Disposed of		
910*	125*	418*	1,048*	1,285	1,731*	565*	4,000*	27	12,216	Pending at End		
70%	23%	21%	16%	18%	63%	—	—	—	42%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+46	+4	-104	+233	+182	+292	+210	+599	+14	+1,012	Inventory (+ or -)		
227	37	37	772	374	1,105	—	—	—	3,095	Pending at Start	Whiteside	14th
168	108	219	1,039	956	337	110	10,704	160	14,727	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	Reinstated		
0	0	-49	+49	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
168	108	170	1,088	956	339	110	10,704	160	14,739	Net Added		
139	96	168	973	849	255	82	10,057	138	13,643	Disposed of		
225*	36*	38*	770*	371*	1,189	—	—	—	3,135	Pending at End		
76%	37%	18%	18%	35%	79%	—	—	—	59%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-2	-1	+1	-2	-3	+84	—	—	—	+40	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
14th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	545	345	114	936	326	169	57	263	2	6	884
		Filed	264	262	36	1,289	383	273	15	125	0	21	2,243
		Reinstated	23	10	1	1	6	2	2	1	0	0	18
		Transferred	+24	-24	+23	-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	311	248	60	1,267	389	275	17	126	0	21	2,261
		Disposed of	325	216	92	1,429	378	346	27	337	1	21	2,252
		Pending at End	621*	222*	106*	725*	331*	95*	45*	50*	1	6	912*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	59%	44%	60%	38%	39%	45%	69%	60%	0	0	41%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+76	-123	-8	-211	+5	-74	-12	-213	-1	0	+28
15th	Carroll	Pending at Start	16	15	6	71	21	9	0	13	0	8	36
		Filed	4	14	0	44	12	9	0	11	1	1	99
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Transferred	+3	-3	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	11	1	44	12	9	0	11	1	1	100
		Disposed of	11	13	5	80	16	14	0	17	0	9	102
		Pending at End	11*	13	2	35	18*	4	0	7	1	0	34
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	58%	38%	100%	40%	53%	50%	0	57%	0	0	21%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-5	-2	-4	-36	-3	-5	0	-6	+1	-8	-2
15th	JoDaviess	Pending at Start	27	21	1	49	84	5	0	30	0	0	31
		Filed	7	7	0	60	76	12	3	19	0	2	103
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	8	6	0	60	76	13	3	20	0	2	103
		Disposed of	13	15	1	58	88	14	2	44	0	2	89
		Pending at End	21*	12	0	52*	72	4	1	6	0	0	45
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	71%	75%	0	40%	37%	25%	0	33%	0	0	24%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-6	-9	-1	+3	-12	-1	+1	-24	0	0	+14
15th	Lee	Pending at Start	43	19	9	149	56	35	0	8	0	19	44
		Filed	35	24	1	135	35	41	2	5	0	13	219
		Reinstated	0	1	0	3	0	8	0	1	0	0	3
		Transferred	+3	-3	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	38	22	2	137	35	49	2	6	0	13	222
		Disposed of	18	19	11	184	34	31	0	7	0	11	222
		Pending at End	62*	18*	5*	99*	44*	40*	2	8*	0	21	45*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	50%	50%	40%	32%	64%	70%	0	62%	0	62%	2%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+19	-1	-4	-50	-12	+5	+2	0	0	+2	+1
15th	Ogle	Pending at Start	55	40	6	155	50	10	6	27	2	0	83
		Filed	28	46	3	160	84	31	3	17	0	4	244
		Reinstated	2	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
		Transferred	+6	-6	+6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	36	41	10	155	87	31	4	17	0	4	246
		Disposed of	40	48	4	234	71	25	7	3	0	4	225
		Pending at End	50*	33	12	76	66	16	3	37	2	0	104
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	52%	36%	42%	20%	33%	44%	100%	68%	100%	0	19%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-5	-7	+6	-79	+16	+6	-3	+10	0	0	+21
5th	Stephenson	Pending at Start	43	26	8	152	18	14	3	26	0	0	151
		Filed	20	31	4	148	34	34	0	19	2	15	268
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+3	-3	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	23	28	5	147	36	34	0	19	2	15	268
		Disposed of	24	14	3	173	20	21	2	15	2	11	244
		Pending at End	41*	44*	4*	127*	37*	24*	2*	23*	0	2*	141*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	51%	23%	75%	49%	32%	25%	100%	43%	0	50%	23%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-2	+18	-4	-25	+19	+10	-1	-3	0	+2	-10

---

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start of + or - intervening transactions.

**Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,143	191	696	1,789	1,693	4,923	—	—	—	14,082	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	14th
789	409	1,208	5,090	5,825	1,595	2,133	57,751	531	80,242	Filed		
5	0	23	409	19	2	57	404	8	991	Reinstated		
0	0	-108	+ 108	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
794	409	1,123	5,607	5,844	1,597	2,190	58,155	539	81,233	Net Added		
636	379	1,078	5,107	5,555	1,176	2,082	56,528	500	78,465	Disposed of		
1,213*	195*	611*	2,047*	1,780*	5,312*	—	—	—	14,272	Pending at End		
68%	33%	21%	18%	22%	78%	—	—	—	66%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 70	+ 4	-85	+ 258	+ 87	+ 389	—	—	—	+ 190	Inventory (+ or -)		
36	7	18	84	115	288	16	206	25	990	Pending at Start	Carroll	15th
43	11	75	196	215	97	94	3,548	146	4,620	Filed		
2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	8	Reinstated		
0	0	-15	+ 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
45	11	60	211	218	97	94	3,549	146	4,628	Net Added		
45	13	56	240	236	91	94	3,431	143	4,616	Disposed of		
35*	5	26*	50*	97	290*	16	324	28	996	Pending at End		
33%	40%	19%	4%	28%	75%	—	—	—	50%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-1	-2	+ 8	-34	-18	+ 2	0	+ 118	+ 3	+ 6	Inventory (+ or -)		
25	26	34	53	73	232	—	—	—	691	Pending at Start	JoDaviess	15th
50	35	100	326	226	137	576	3,696	192	5,627	Filed		
0	0	2	3	0	0	14	0	0	21	Reinstated		
0	0	-29	+ 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
50	35	73	358	226	137	590	3,696	192	5,648	Net Added		
40	36	100	364	221	115	611	3,788	175	5,776	Disposed of		
35	25	21*	43*	80*	254	—	—	—	671	Pending at End		
31%	40%	0	0	35%	65%	—	—	—	45%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 10	-1	-13	-10	+ 7	+ 22	—	—	—	-20	Inventory (+ or -)		
73	36	54	320	127	1,411	—	—	—	2,403	Pending at Start	Lee	15th
111	116	230	1,136	644	497	170	11,323	87	14,824	Filed		
2	0	8	0	3	1	0	174	0	204	Reinstated		
0	0	-35	+ 35	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
113	116	203	1,171	647	498	170	11,497	87	15,028	Net Added		
83	121	196	1,131	487	355	118	11,181	108	14,317	Disposed of		
77*	34*	53*	317*	239*	1,572*	—	—	—	2,636	Pending at End		
62%	50%	8%	35%	11%	71%	—	—	—	56%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 4	-2	-1	-3	+ 112	+ 161	—	—	—	+ 233	Inventory (+ or -)		
87	27	96	398	80	376	—	—	—	1,498	Pending at Start	Ogle	15th
154	113	148	520	604	187	445	5,345	248	8,384	Filed		
2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	16	Reinstated		
0	0	-13	+ 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
156	113	135	533	607	187	445	5,345	248	8,400	Net Added		
119	113	190	825	633	271	344	5,100	240	8,496	Disposed of		
124	27	44*	106	82*	296*	—	—	—	1,078	Pending at End		
47%	0	20%	13%	5%	55%	—	—	—	36%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 37	0	-52	-292	+ 2	-80	—	—	—	-420	Inventory (+ or -)		
165	45	153	266	116	644	—	—	—	1,830	Pending at Start	Stephenson	15th
145	111	263	992	852	242	918	8,036	81	12,215	Filed		
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	18	Reinstated		
0	0	-28	+ 28	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
145	111	236	1,020	852	242	918	8,051	81	12,233	Net Added		
140	129	271	890	784	226	836	7,325	70	11,200	Disposed of		
175*	60*	76*	165*	128*	754*	—	—	—	1,803	Pending at End		
81%	10%	7%	27%	3%	76%	—	—	—	52%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 10	+ 15	-77	-101	+ 12	+ 110	—	—	—	-27	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

			Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
Circuit	County		Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
15th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	184	121	30	576	229	73	9	104	2	27	345
		Filed	94	122	8	547	241	127	8	71	3	35	933
		Reinstated	2	2	1	5	5	9	1	2	0	0	6
		Transferred	+16	-16	+9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	112	108	18	543	246	136	9	73	3	35	939
		Disposed of	106	109	24	729	229	105	11	86	2	37	882
		Pending at End	185*	120*	23*	389*	237*	88*	8*	81*	3	23*	369*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	54%	38%	52%	37%	42%	50%	63%	57%	67%	61%	19%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+1	-1	-7	-187	+8	+15	-1	-23	+1	-4	+24
16th	De Kalb	Pending at Start	157	73	25	245	77	21	9	49	0	0	243
		Filed	48	61	3	290	81	50	15	17	0	19	404
		Reinstated	0	2	1	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Transferred	+7	-5	+11	-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	55	58	15	285	84	50	15	17	0	19	405
		Disposed of	75	68	21	314	56	47	7	52	0	19	400
		Pending at End	137	63	19	216	105	24	17	14	0	0	248
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	63%	59%	58%	51%	42%	29%	12%	29%	0	0	35%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-20	-10	-6	-29	+28	+3	+8	-35	0	0	+5
6th	Kane	Pending at Start	752	428	164	1,606	515	189	31	140	12	156	1,458
		Filed	452	449	38	2,241	629	239	10	232	1	938	2,270
		Reinstated	10	11	6	28	2	8	1	11	0	0	12
		Transferred	+97	-97	+52	-52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	559	363	96	2,217	631	247	11	243	1	938	2,282
		Disposed of	456	334	104	2,193	475	250	28	213	7	710	1,955
		Pending at End	821*	526*	156	1,667*	670	186	13*	160*	6	421*	1,672*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	45%	38%	63%	47%	37%	29%	58%	12%	83%	32%	17%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+69	+98	-8	+61	+155	-3	-18	+20	-6	+265	+214
6th	Kendall	Pending at Start	57	30	0	250	53	21	1	11	2	2	160
		Filed	30	44	1	135	57	16	0	9	0	2	165
		Reinstated	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+5	-5	+10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	36	39	11	126	57	17	0	9	0	2	165
		Disposed of	41	28	13	186	41	17	0	15	0	1	163
		Pending at End	61*	33*	16*	158*	83*	29*	1	10*	12*	3	138*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	44%	30%	75%	69%	55%	76%	100%	30%	100%	67%	42%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+4	+3	+16	-92	+30	+8	0	-1	+10	+1	-22
6th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	966	531	189	2,101	645	231	41	200	14	158	1,861
		Filed	530	554	42	2,666	767	305	25	258	1	959	2,839
		Reinstated	11	13	7	37	5	9	1	11	0	0	13
		Transferred	+109	-107	+73	-75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	650	460	122	2,628	772	314	26	269	1	959	2,852
		Disposed of	572	430	138	2,693	572	314	35	280	7	730	2,518
		Pending at End	1,019*	622*	191*	2,041*	858*	239*	31*	184*	18*	424*	2,058*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	47%	40%	63%	49%	39%	35%	35%	14%	94%	32%	21%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+53	+91	+2	-60	+213	+8	-10	-16	+4	+266	+197
th	Boone	Pending at Start	25	24	3	93	36	14	0	3	0	10	136
		Filed	14	20	1	96	38	26	0	2	0	7	225
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Transferred	+1	-1	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	15	19	3	94	38	26	0	2	0	7	226
		Disposed of	13	12	2	93	27	15	0	3	0	1	187
		Pending at End	32*	25*	7*	87*	47	25	0	2	0	16	175
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	53%	52%	86%	67%	49%	48%	0	100%	0	62%	50%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+7	+1	+4	-6	+11	+11	0	-1	0	+6	+39

Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start of + or - intervening transactions.

*Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
386	141	355	1,121	511	2,951	—	—	—	7,165	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	15th
503	386	816	3,170	2,541	1,160	2,203	31,948	754	45,670	Filed		
6	0	11	3	9	1	14	190	0	267	Reinstated		
0	0	-120	+ 120	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
509	386	707	3,293	2,550	1,161	2,217	32,138	754	45,937	Net Added		
427	412	813	3,450	2,361	1,058	2,003	30,825	736	44,405	Disposed of		
446*	151*	220*	681*	626*	3,166*	—	—	—	6,816	Pending at End		
61%	23%	10%	25%	14%	71%	—	—	—	53%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 60	+ 10	-135	-440	+ 115	+ 215	—	—	—	-349	Inventory (+ or -)		
58	21	78	308	202	573	—	—	—	2,139	Pending at Start	De Kalb	16th
187	91	118	1,406	868	294	899	16,902	85	21,838	Filed		
4	10	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	54	Reinstated		
0	0	-1	+ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
191	101	140	1,407	870	294	899	16,902	85	21,892	Net Added		
189	97	182	1,297	852	405	749	16,597	73	21,500	Disposed of		
60	25	36	418	220	460*	—	—	—	2,062	Pending at End		
40%	16%	14%	18%	20%	59%	—	—	—	39%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 2	+ 4	-42	+ 110	+ 18	-113	—	—	—	-77	Inventory (+ or -)		
961	503	641	1,656	2,057	1,873	584	11,344	21	25,091	Pending at Start	Kane	16th
1,159	429	1,162	5,280	6,581	1,135	2,468	65,028	96	90,837	Filed		
28	0	204	67	64	1	68	0	0	521	Reinstated		
0	0	-340	+ 340	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1,187	429	1,026	5,687	6,645	1,136	2,536	65,028	96	91,358	Net Added		
761	482	1,066	5,362	5,501	656	2,511	68,083	85	91,232	Disposed of		
1,399*	474*	702*	1,352*	3,213*	2,286*	609	8,289	32	24,654	Pending at End		
54%	50%	40%	11%	27%	70%	—	—	—	38%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 438	-29	+ 61	-304	+ 1,156	+ 413	+ 25	-3,055	+ 11	-437	Inventory (+ or -)		
98	99	29	296	189	196	—	—	—	1,494	Pending at Start	Kendall	16th
66	91	77	304	271	85	26	7,507	124	9,010	Filed		
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	Reinstated		
0	0	-27	+ 27	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
66	91	51	331	272	85	26	7,507	124	9,015	Net Added		
46	76	32	307	285	102	20	7,585	98	9,056	Disposed of		
101*	114*	57*	219*	160*	185*	—	—	—	1,380	Pending at End		
60%	65%	30%	47%	47%	75%	—	—	—	56%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 3	+ 15	+ 28	-77	-29	-11	—	—	—	-114	Inventory (+ or -)		
1,117	623	748	2,260	2,448	2,642	—	—	—	16,775	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	16th
1,412	611	1,357	6,990	7,720	1,514	3,393	89,437	305	121,685	Filed		
32	10	228	67	67	1	68	0	0	580	Reinstated		
0	0	-368	+ 368	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1,444	621	1,217	7,425	7,787	1,515	3,461	89,437	305	122,265	Net Added		
996	655	1,280	6,966	6,638	1,163	3,280	92,265	256	121,788	Disposed of		
1,560*	613*	795*	1,989*	3,593*	2,931*	—	—	—	19,166	Pending at End		
54%	51%	38%	16%	27%	69%	—	—	—	39%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 443	-10	+ 47	-271	+ 1,145	+ 289	—	—	—	+ 2,391	Inventory (+ or -)		
69	76	42	109	81	160	—	—	—	881	Pending at Start	Boone	17th
91	40	132	594	257	113	178	8,349	10	10,193	Filed		
0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	Reinstated		
0	0	-21	+ 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
91	40	112	617	257	113	178	8,349	10	10,197	Net Added		
65	24	103	547	227	85	167	8,372	12	9,955	Disposed of		
95	92	48*	179	121*	209*	—	—	—	1,160	Pending at End		
62%	61%	2%	16%	57%	63%	—	—	—	49%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 26	+ 16	+ 6	+ 70	+ 40	+ 49	—	—	—	+ 279	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

rcuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
th ..	Winnebago	Pending at Start	597	247	163	1,927	276	157	3	234	2	37	1,110
		Filed	338	193	27	1,750	426	175	5	88	4	297	1,926
		Reinstated	4	4	0	11	1	3	0	1	0	14	2
		Transferred	+38	-38	+38	-38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	380	159	65	1,723	427	178	5	89	4	311	1,928
		Disposed of	360	181	125	2,277	332	173	2	171	2	325	1,948
		Pending at End	612*	237*	103	1,384*	370*	161*	6	157*	4	23	1,094*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	51%	49%	64%	50%	38%	42%	17%	57%	50%	0	29%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+15	-10	-60	-543	+94	+4	+3	-77	+2	-14	-16
th ..	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	622	271	166	2,020	312	171	3	237	2	47	1,246
		Filed	352	213	28	1,846	464	201	5	90	4	304	2,151
		Reinstated	4	4	0	11	1	3	0	1	0	14	3
		Transferred	+39	-39	+40	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	395	178	68	1,817	465	204	5	91	4	318	2,154
		Disposed of	373	193	127	2,370	359	188	2	174	2	326	2,135
		Pending at End	644*	262*	110*	1,471*	417*	186*	6	159*	4	39	1,269*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	51%	49%	65%	51%	39%	43%	17%	57%	50%	26%	32%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+22	-9	-56	-549	+105	+15	+3	-78	+2	-8	+23
h ..	DuPage	Pending at Start	1,817	862	457	4,883	904	408	87	369	40	3	2,836
		Filed	583	1,108	43	4,620	1,243	484	27	4,923	13	45	3,805
		Reinstated	101	71	33	539	51	7	0	0	0	0	37
		Transferred	+643	-643	+202	-202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	1,327	536	278	4,957	1,294	491	27	4,923	13	45	3,842
		Disposed of	1,475	684	295	6,859	1,068	418	43	4,667	38	35	3,949
		Pending at End	1,500*	726*	373*	3,143*	1,157*	468*	71	625	15	13	2,626*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	44%	29%	51%	37%	28%	44%	75%	11%	60%	23%	25%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-317	-136	-84	-1,740	+253	+60	-16	+256	-25	+10	-210
h ..	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	1,817	862	457	4,883	904	408	87	369	40	3	2,836
		Filed	583	1,108	43	4,620	1,243	484	27	4,923	13	45	3,805
		Reinstated	101	71	33	539	51	7	0	0	0	0	37
		Transferred	+643	-643	+202	-202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	1,327	536	278	4,957	1,294	491	27	4,923	13	45	3,842
		Disposed of	1,475	684	295	6,859	1,068	418	43	4,667	38	35	3,949
		Pending at End	1,500*	726*	373*	3,143*	1,157*	468*	71	625	15	13	2,626*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	44%	29%	51%	37%	28%	44%	75%	11%	60%	23%	25%
		Inventory (+ or -).	-317	-136	-84	-1,740	+253	+60	-16	+256	-25	+10	-210
h ..	Lake	Pending at Start	1,254	518	280	3,068	731	182	56	76	9	0	1,560
		Filed	503	654	43	2,418	992	364	19	118	1	84	2,691
		Reinstated	99	33	14	78	81	11	6	4	0	0	27
		Transferred	+238	-237	+40	-41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	840	450	97	2,455	1,073	375	25	122	1	84	2,718
		Disposed of	792	338	171	2,958	851	350	40	93	0	84	2,700
		Pending at End	1,141*	538*	170*	2,387*	902*	178*	29*	103*	11*	0	1,464*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	47%	34%	68%	58%	28%	44%	59%	45%	90%	0	25%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-113	+20	-110	-681	+171	-4	-27	+27	+2	0	-96
h ..	McHenry	Pending at Start	283	193	85	720	335	105	7	53	0	1	608
		Filed	165	151	64	652	457	87	5	19	3	1	872
		Reinstated	1	6	4	27	16	1	4	1	0	0	11
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	166	157	68	679	473	88	9	20	3	1	883
		Disposed of	177	162	64	852	371	79	7	12	2	2	900
		Pending at End	276*	189*	83*	584*	405*	77*	6*	39*	1	0	614*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	65%	48%	54%	55%	38%	56%	17%	56%	0	0	28%
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-7	-4	-2	-136	+70	-28	-1	-14	+1	-1	+6

---

gure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending t start of + or - intervening transactions.

Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,248	166	837	1,433	5,228	2,149	—	—	—	15,814	Pending at Start	Winnebago	17th
1,254	578	1,425	7,110	7,427	897	3,265	55,181	324	82,690	Filed		
0	0	28	0	360	3	0	0	0	431	Reinstated		
0	0	-499	+499	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1,254	578	954	7,609	7,787	900	3,265	55,181	324	83,121	Net Added		
1,513	536	1,048	6,772	5,425	409	3,189	52,851	330	77,969	Disposed of		
1,130*	182*	916*	2,403*	6,899*	2,527*	—	—	—	18,208	Pending at End		
56%	15%	33%	27%	64%	67%	—	—	—	52%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-118	+16	+79	+970	+1,671	+378	—	—	—	+2,394	Inventory (+ or -)		
1,317	242	879	1,542	5,309	2,309	—	—	—	16,695	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	17th
1,345	618	1,557	7,704	7,684	1,010	3,443	63,530	334	92,883	Filed		
0	0	29	2	360	3	0	0	0	435	Reinstated		
0	0	-520	+520	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1,345	618	1,066	8,226	8,044	1,013	3,443	63,530	334	93,318	Net Added		
1,578	560	1,151	7,319	5,652	494	3,356	61,223	342	87,924	Disposed of		
1,225*	274*	964*	2,582*	7,020*	2,736*	—	—	—	19,368	Pending at End		
56%	30%	31%	26%	64%	67%	—	—	—	52%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-92	+32	+85	+1,040	+1,711	+427	—	—	—	+2,673	Inventory (+ or -)		
624	190	1,570	3,012	2,240	4,626	—	—	—	24,928	Pending at Start	DuPage	18th
908	617	1,979	6,552	6,942	1,091	16,732	121,066	37	172,818	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	Reinstated		
0	0	-412	+412	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
908	617	1,567	6,964	6,942	1,091	16,732	121,066	37	173,657	Net Added		
734	471	1,977	6,209	5,845	816	13,795	118,443	22	167,843	Disposed of		
798	336	1,945*	2,431*	3,337	4,901	—	—	—	24,465	Pending at End		
46%	35%	11%	15%	24%	80%	—	—	—	40%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+174	+146	+375	-581	+1,097	+275	—	—	—	-463	Inventory (+ or -)		
624	190	1,570	3,012	2,240	4,626	—	—	—	24,928	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	18th
908	617	1,979	6,552	6,942	1,091	16,732	121,066	37	172,818	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	Reinstated		
0	0	-412	+412	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
908	617	1,567	6,964	6,942	1,091	16,732	121,066	37	173,657	Net Added		
734	471	1,977	6,209	5,845	816	13,795	118,443	22	167,843	Disposed of		
798	336	1,945*	2,431*	3,337	4,901	—	—	—	24,465	Pending at End		
46%	35%	11%	15%	24%	80%	—	—	—	40%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+174	+146	+375	-581	+1,097	+275	—	—	—	-463	Inventory (+ or -)		
1,150	407	729	1,592	1,693	3,523	—	—	—	16,828	Pending at Start	Lake	19th
1,168	340	2,098	2,535	6,887	1,311	15,585	93,123	1,109	132,043	Filed		
20	0	227	74	30	306	0	0	0	1,010	Reinstated		
0	0	-309	+309	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1,188	340	2,016	2,918	6,917	1,617	15,585	93,123	1,109	133,053	Net Added		
1,047	343	1,920	3,084	5,973	1,041	14,545	85,032	1,174	122,536	Disposed of		
1,288*	376*	735*	1,328*	2,140*	3,953*	—	—	—	16,743	Pending at End		
69%	37%	9%	50%	1%	74%	—	—	—	46%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+138	-31	+6	-264	+447	+430	—	—	—	-85	Inventory (+ or -)		
98	113	209	1,221	713	464	—	—	—	5,208	Pending at Start	McHenry	19th
324	197	1,161	1,931	2,336	506	1,812	33,859	250	44,852	Filed		
17	33	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	196	Reinstated		
0	0	-78	+78	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
341	230	1,083	2,009	2,411	506	1,812	33,859	250	45,048	Net Added		
360	282	1,136	2,495	2,159	414	1,360	34,890	261	45,985	Disposed of		
92*	58*	226*	755*	955*	571*	—	—	—	4,931	Pending at End		
30%	22%	5%	41%	22%	52%	—	—	—	39%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-6	-55	+17	-466	+242	+107	—	—	—	-277	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
9th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	1,537	711	365	3,788	1,066	287	63	129	9	1	2,168
		Filed	668	805	107	3,070	1,449	451	24	137	4	85	3,563
		Reinstated	100	39	18	105	97	12	10	5	0	0	38
		Transferred	+238	-237	+40	-41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	1,006	607	165	3,134	1,546	463	34	142	4	85	3,601
		Disposed of	969	500	235	3,810	1,222	429	47	105	2	86	3,600
		Pending at End	1,417*	727*	253*	2,971*	1,307*	255*	35*	142*	12*	0	2,078*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos	50%	38%	64%	57%	31%	47%	51%	48%	83%	0	26%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-120	+16	-112	-817	+241	-32	-28	+13	+3	-1	-90
0th	Monroe	Pending at Start	20	13	10	30	11	6	3	2	0	0	37
		Filed	25	7	2	26	25	12	1	6	5	3	84
		Reinstated	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	28	5	2	29	27	14	1	6	5	3	84
		Disposed of	16	6	9	34	20	14	0	2	0	3	87
		Pending at End	32	12	3	25	18	6	4	6	5	0	34
		% Pending More Than 12 mos	28%	58%	67%	64%	28%	33%	75%	17%	0	0	29%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+12	-1	-7	-5	+7	0	+1	+4	+5	0	-3
0th	Perry	Pending at Start	29	7	5	52	32	10	3	2	0	0	42
		Filed	20	10	1	55	19	10	0	17	0	1	158
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	21	9	1	55	19	10	0	17	0	1	158
		Disposed of	13	7	5	58	13	12	2	3	0	1	151
		Pending at End	37	9	1	49	38	8	1	16	0	0	49
		% Pending More Than 12 mos	57%	44%	100%	39%	63%	50%	100%	25%	0	0	35%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+8	+2	-4	-3	+6	-2	-2	+14	0	0	+7
0th	Randolph	Pending at Start	46	31	11	65	34	48	3	11	1	10	89
		Filed	22	16	0	38	13	55	1	33	1	192	214
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+4	-4	+4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	26	12	4	34	13	55	1	33	1	192	214
		Disposed of	27	15	8	30	13	52	0	30	2	191	187
		Pending at End	45	28	7	69	34	51	4	14	0	11	116
		% Pending More Than 12 mos	53%	75%	71%	80%	79%	78%	75%	57%	0	9%	47%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-1	-3	-4	+4	0	+3	+1	+3	-1	+1	+27
th	St. Clair	Pending at Start	2,038	509	313	2,015	710	357	130	699	0	1	1,357
		Filed	712	414	52	2,008	317	513	16	838	0	1	1,692
		Reinstated	2	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
		Transferred	+22	-22	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	736	396	54	2,014	317	513	16	838	0	1	1,707
		Disposed of	589	281	69	1,882	298	402	39	549	0	1	1,380
		Pending at End	1,914*	732*	271*	1,867*	686*	363*	106*	1,043*	0	0	1,473*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos	72%	55%	83%	70%	62%	56%	91%	48%	0	0	63%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-124	+223	-42	-148	-24	+6	-24	+344	0	-1	+116
th	Washington	Pending at Start	10	4	3	22	17	2	2	2	0	1	21
		Filed	8	16	0	21	9	4	2	6	1	4	53
		Reinstated	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	9	15	0	24	11	4	2	6	1	4	54
		Disposed of	5	5	2	32	16	4	3	5	1	5	51
		Pending at End	14	14	1	14	12	2	1	3	0	0	24
		% Pending More Than 12 mos	36%	21%	100%	29%	58%	0	100%	0	0	0	21%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+4	+10	-2	-8	-5	0	-1	+1	0	-1	+3

Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start of + or - intervening transactions.

*Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,248	520	938	2,813	2,406	3,987	—	—	—	22,036	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	19th
1,492	537	3,259	4,466	9,223	1,817	17,397	126,982	1,359	176,895	Filed		
37	33	227	74	105	306	0	0	0	1,206	Reinstated		
0	0	-387	+ 387	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1,529	570	3,099	4,927	9,328	2,123	17,397	126,982	1,359	178,101	Net Added		
1,407	625	3,056	5,579	8,132	1,455	15,905	119,922	1,435	168,521	Disposed of		
1,380*	434*	961*	2,083*	3,095*	4,524*	—	—	—	21,674	Pending at End		
66%	35%	8%	47%	7%	71%	—	—	—	44%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 132	-86	+ 23	-730	+ 689	+ 537	—	—	—	-362	Inventory (+ or -)		
15	35	40	30	41	200	—	—	—	493	Pending at Start	Monroe	20th
24	47	81	199	157	113	107	2,336	23	3,283	Filed		
2	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	20	Reinstated		
0	0	-32	+ 32	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
26	47	49	237	161	113	107	2,336	23	3,303	Net Added		
32	36	62	243	150	144	130	2,240	40	3,268	Disposed of		
9	46	27	24	52	197*	—	—	—	500	Pending at End		
67%	37%	19%	4%	19%	60%	—	—	—	43%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-6	+ 11	-13	-6	+ 11	-3	—	—	—	+ 7	Inventory (+ or -)		
44	18	34	75	98	407	—	—	—	858	Pending at Start	Perry	20th
67	26	98	114	202	129	259	2,416	34	3,636	Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	Reinstated		
0	0	-18	+ 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
67	26	80	132	202	129	289	2,416	34	3,666	Net Added		
42	24	93	187	215	135	233	2,550	46	3,790	Disposed of		
69	20	28*	20	85	371*	—	—	—	801	Pending at End		
51%	45%	0	20%	18%	81%	—	—	—	57%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 25	+ 2	-6	-55	-13	-36	—	—	—	-57	Inventory (+ or -)		
90	9	15	61	149	552	—	—	—	1,225	Pending at Start	Randolph	20th
79	34	92	330	328	170	87	2,700	81	4,486	Filed		
0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	7	Reinstated		
0	0	-5	+ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
79	34	87	335	330	175	87	2,700	81	4,493	Net Added		
51	36	82	311	354	242	70	2,756	82	4,539	Disposed of		
118	7	26*	74*	125	582*	—	—	—	1,311	Pending at End		
69%	29%	19%	8%	35%	79%	—	—	—	19%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 28	-2	+ 11	+ 13	-24	+ 30	—	—	—	+ 86	Inventory (+ or -)		
1,239	1,106	417	4,443	1,812	2,710	—	—	—	19,856	Pending at Start	St. Clair	20th
819	614	962	4,573	5,657	912	3,950	50,512	90	74,652	Filed		
0	4	6	0	111	0	0	0	0	150	Reinstated		
0	0	-109	+ 109	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
819	618	859	4,682	5,768	912	3,950	50,512	90	74,802	Net Added		
468	305	883	3,964	4,934	996	3,019	46,572	83	66,714	Disposed of		
1,723*	1,500*	425*	4,887*	2,117*	3,346*	—	—	—	22,453	Pending at End		
65%	65%	27%	57%	23%	76%	—	—	—	60%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+ 484	+ 394	+ 8	+ 444	+ 305	+ 636	—	—	—	+ 2,597	Inventory (+ or -)		
18	3	21	29	29	222	—	—	—	406	Pending at Start	Washington	20th
18	15	36	55	155	138	27	2,952	15	3,535	Filed		
0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	Reinstated		
0	0	-9	+ 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
18	15	30	64	156	138	27	2,952	15	3,545	Net Added		
19	14	32	72	127	108	24	2,938	15	3,478	Disposed of		
17	4	19	21	58	259*	—	—	—	463	Pending at End		
35%	25%	47%	52%	38%	58%	—	—	—	48%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
-1	+ 1	-2	-8	+ 29	+ 37	—	—	—	+ 57	Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT

Circuit	County		Law Over $15,000		Law $1,000** to $15,000		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
20th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	2,143	564	342	2,184	804	423	141	716	1	12	1,546
		Filed	787	463	55	2,148	383	594	20	900	7	201	2,201
		Reinstated	2	5	0	14	4	2	0	0	0	0	16
		Transferred	+31	-31	+6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	820	437	61	2,156	387	596	20	900	7	201	2,217
		Disposed of	650	314	93	2,036	360	484	44	589	3	201	1,856
		Pending at End	2,042*	795*	283*	2,024*	788*	430*	116*	1,082*	5	11*	1,696*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	70%	55%	83%	69%	62%	58%	90%	48%	0	9%	60%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-101	+231	-59	-160	-16	+7	-25	+366	+4	-1	+150
	Downstate Total	Pending at Start	16,867	7,420	3,801	30,061	9,907	4,393	797	4,094	218	1,650	22,487
		Filed	7,605	6,998	799	30,990	9,788	5,797	323	9,912	98	4,512	40,444
		Reinstated	399	264	115	1,170	233	77	31	214	6	52	473
		Transferred	+1,832	-1,821	+771	-771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	9,836	5,441	1,685	31,389	10,021	5,874	354	10,126	104	4,564	40,917
		Disposed of	9,855	4,999	2,323	36,579	8,112	5,491	416	8,869	162	4,495	40,895
		Pending at End	17,078*	7,278*	3,137*	24,464*	11,813*	4,605*	735*	5,294*	174*	1,785*	21,875*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	56%	47%	67%	52%	44%	52%	68%	43%	70%	54%	34%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+211	-142	-664	-5,597	+1,906	+212	-62	+1,200	-44	+135	-612
	Cook County	Pending at Start	54,094	15,361	16,607	74,420	21,765	3,260	313	100,893	206	92	13,130
		Filed	4,701	22,288	5,360	122,685	23,546	2,398	190	26,152	37	5,322	28,592
		Reinstated	2,533	2,345	855	1,291	989	161	6	5,189	0	0	3,463
		Transferred	+14,836	-14,836	+3,735	-3,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	22,070	9,797	9,950	120,328	24,535	2,559	196	31,341	37	5,322	32,055
		Disposed of	20,002	10,019	10,643	107,128	21,305	2,068	98	23,601	1	5,301	33,184
		Pending at End	56,240*	15,119*	15,814*	87,608*	26,625*	3,723*	412*	107,537*	242	113	14,455*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	73%	42%	66%	32%	48%	54%	59%	92%	85%	0	44%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+2,146	-242	-793	+13,188	+4,860	+463	+99	+6,644	+36	+21	+1,325
	State Total	Pending at Start	70,961	22,781	20,408	104,481	31,672	7,653	1,110	104,987	424	1,742	35,617
		Filed	12,306	29,286	6,159	153,675	33,334	8,195	513	36,064	135	9,834	69,036
		Reinstated	2,932	2,609	970	2,461	1,222	238	37	5,403	6	52	3,936
		Transferred	+16,668	-16,657	+4,506	-4,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	31,906	15,238	11,635	151,717	34,556	8,433	550	41,467	141	9,886	72,972
		Disposed of	29,857	15,018	12,966	143,707	29,417	7,559	514	32,470	163	9,796	74,079
		Pending at End	73,318*	22,397*	18,951*	112,072*	38,438*	8,328*	1,147*	112,831*	416*	1,898*	36,330*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos.	69%	44%	66%	36%	47%	53%	65%	90%	79%	51%	38%
		Inventory (+ or -)	+2,357	-384	-1,457	+7,591	+6,766	+675	+37	+7,844	-8	+156	+713

Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start of + or - intervening transactions.

*Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

**These type of cases are included under the misdemeanor category for the Circuit Court of Cook County. The figures listed are for Downstate Illinois only.

***These type of cases are included under the traffic category for the Circuit Court of Cook County. The figures listed are for Downstate Illinois only.

****Includes Circuit Court of Cook County, 1st Municipal District — "hang-on" tickets.

The misdemeanor category for Cook County includes felony preliminary hearings, ordinance violations, and all misdemeanors.

#The traffic category includes conservation violations and all traffic violations.

##Includes "hang-on" tickets in the 1st Municipal District, Circuit Court of Cook County.

COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations ***	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations ****	Total		County	Cir
1,406	1,171	527	4,638	2,129	4,091	—	—	—	22,838	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	2
1,007	736	1,269	5,271	6,499	1,462	4,430	60,916	243	89,592	Filed		
2	4	9	6	118	5	30	0	0	217	Reinstated		
0	0	-173	+173	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
1,009	740	1,105	5,450	6,617	1,467	4,460	60,916	243	89,809	Net Added		
612	415	1,152	4,777	5,780	1,625	3,476	57,056	266	81,789	Disposed of		
1,936*	1,577*	525*	5,026*	2,437*	4,755*	—	—	—	25,528	Pending at End		
64%	64%	26%	56%	24%	75%	—	—	—	57%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+530	+406	-2	+388	+308	+664	—	—	—	+2,690	Inventory (+ or -)		
17,439	8,179	13,587	36,072	42,378	76,731	—	—	—	296,081	Pending at Start	Downstate Total	
16,419	10,555	24,931	78,050	118,078	26,030	83,361	1,154,447	12,464	1,641,601	Filed		
230	218	907	1,191	2,693	393	637	4,269	71	13,643	Reinstated		
0	0	-4,627	+4,627	-11	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
16,649	10,773	21,211	83,868	120,760	26,423	83,998	1,158,716	12,535	1,655,244	Net Added		
15,745	10,080	23,004	82,247	108,867	24,247	76,818	1,135,985	12,350	1,611,539	Disposed of		
18,307*	9,377*	13,197*	33,620*	49,473*	78,284*	—	—	—	300,496	Pending at End		
58%	57%	24%	37%	36%	75%	—	—	—	52%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+868	+1,198	-390	-2,452	+7,095	+1,553	—	—	—	+4,415	Inventory (+ or -)		
6,838*	14,203	6,217	104,617	9,470	23,946	—	—	—	465,432	Pending at Start	Cook County	
34,286	22,087	17,818	508,219	83,876	9,870	#	5,415,132###	##	6,332,559	Filed		
626	350	3,312	0	506	0	#	0	##	21,626	Reinstated		
0	0	-546	+546	-87	0	#	0	##	0	Transferred		
34,912	22,437	20,584	508,765	84,295	9,870	#	5,415,132###	##	6,354,185	Net Added		
27,218	20,354	21,092	445,551	82,712	25,649	#	3,192,726###	##	4,048,652	Disposed of		
8,657*	17,797*	6,299*	109,541*	11,159*	21,767*	—	—	—	503,108	Pending at End		
22%	13%	13%	10%	13%	64%	—	—	—	47%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+1,819	+3,594	+82	+4,924	+1,689	-2,179	—	—	—	+37,676	Inventory (+ or -)		
24,277*	22,382	19,804	140,689	51,848	100,677	—	—	—	761,513	Pending at Start	State Total	
50,705	32,642	42,749	586,269	201,954	35,900	83,361	6,569,579*****	12,464	7,974,160	Filed		
856	568	4,219	1,191	3,199	393	637	4,269	71	35,269	Reinstated		
0	0	-5,173	+5,173	-98	0	0	0	0	0	Transferred		
51,561	33,210	41,795	592,633	205,055	36,293	83,998	6,573,848*****	12,535	8,009,429	Net Added		
42,963	30,434	44,096	527,798	191,579	49,896	76,818	4,328,711*****	12,350	5,660,191	Disposed of		
26,964*	27,174*	19,496*	143,161*	60,632*	100,051*	—	—	—	803,604	Pending at End		
46%	28%	20%	16%	32%	73%	—	—	—	49%	% Pending More Than 12 mos.		
+2,687	+4,792	-308	+2,472	+8,784	-626	—	—	—	+42,091	Inventory (+ or -)		

SUMMARY REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Circuit	Total Law Jury Cases Disposed Of			Number of Law Jury Cases Terminated By Verdict			Average Time Elapsed in Months For Cases Terminated By Verdict
	Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total	Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total	
1st	239	39	278	24	6	30	26.0
2nd	142	48	190	8	0	8	28.2
3rd	1,062	293	1,355	76	15	91	33.2
4th	206	47	253	14	3	17	31.9
5th	150	12	162	12	1	13	23.9
6th	508	87	595	34	5	39	21.7
7th	346	87	433	21	5	26	22.5
8th	156	37	193	9	3	12	19.7
9th	182	67	249	17	6	23	18.4
10th	697	125	822	56	8	64	21.4
11th	249	84	333	19	8	27	21.7
12th	979	310	1,289	46	10	56	41.5
13th	469	83	552	21	2	23	24.3
14th	325	92	417	16	4	20	25.1
15th	106	24	130	11	2	13	26.8
16th	572	138	710	42	5	47	24.2
17th	373	127	500	41	5	46	21.0
18th	1,475	295	1,770	62	13	75	28.7
19th	969	235	1,204	51	11	62	23.4
20th	650	93	743	55	9	64	29.7
Downstate	9,855	2,323	12,178	635	121	756	26.8
Cook County	20,002	10,643	30,645	654	696	1,350	39.8
State Total	29,857	12,966	42,823	1,289	817	2,106	35.1

*Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

SUMMARY REPORT ON LAW CASES TERMINATED BY VERDICT

	Cases Terminated By Verdict			
	Number of Verdicts Reached During the Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
Downstate Total	756	112.8	2.2	26.8
Cook County	1,350	90.0	0.1	39.8
State Total	2,106	112.8	0.1	35.1

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Circuit	County	Total Law Jury Cases Disposed Of			Number of Law Jury Cases Terminated By Verdict			Time Lapse For All Law Jury Cases Terminated By Verdict										
																Average Time Elapsed (Months)		
		Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total	Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total	Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1½ Years	1½ Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2½ Years	2½ Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3½ Years	3½ Years to 4 Years	Over 4 Years	Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total
1st	Alexander	13	6	19	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	9.6	14.8
	Jackson	90	18	108	5	3	8	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	21.7	18.1	20.4
	Johnson	5	3	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	26.7	—	26.7
	Massac	16	3	19	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	17.1	—	17.1
	Pope	4	2	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.8	—	13.8
	Pulaski	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	24.3	24.3
	Saline	16	1	17	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	14.9	—	14.9
	Union	17	2	19	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	37.5	—	37.5
	Williamson	75	2	77	9	1	10	0	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	40.0	28.1	38.8
1st	Circuit Total	239	39	278	24	6	30	4	7	4	6	4	2	2	1	27.6	19.4	26.0
2nd	Crawford	10	4	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50.1	—	50.1
	Edwards	2	0	2	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Franklin	23	6	29	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	28.4	—	28.4
	Gallatin	8	1	9	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hamilton	2	0	2	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hardin	6	5	11	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jefferson	46	13	59	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	23.9	—	23.9
	Lawrence	6	3	9	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18.5	—	18.5
	Richland	9	6	15	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	31.9	—	31.9
	Wabash	4	1	5	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wayne	13	5	18	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20.3	—	20.3
	White	13	4	17	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	Circuit Total	142	48	190	8	0	8	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	28.2	—	28.2
3rd	Bond	3	4	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	8.5	8.5
	Madison	1,059	289	1,348	76	14	90	2	3	22	16	17	17	3	10	34.0	30.5	33.5
3rd	Circuit Total	1,062	293	1,355	76	15	91	3	3	22	16	17	17	3	10	34.0	29.0	33.2
4th	Christian	35	10	45	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	39.7	—	39.7
	Clay	11	4	15	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	41.1	—	41.4
	Clinton	14	7	21	3	1	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	22.8	34.6	25.8
	Effingham	30	7	37	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	24.7	—	24.7
	Fayette	8	4	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	81.9	—	81.9
	Jasper	13	2	15	3	1	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	25.8	19.3	24.2
	Marion	72	3	75	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	45.2	—	45.2
	Montgomery	17	8	25	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	21.0	21.0
	Shelby	6	2	8	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	24.5	—	24.5
4th	Circuit Total	206	47	253	14	3	17	1	0	5	3	3	2	2	1	33.4	25.0	31.9
5th	Clark	6	3	9	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Coles	44	0	44	6	0	6	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	31.5	—	31.5
	Cumberland	3	2	5	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Edgar	6	4	10	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vermilion	91	3	94	6	1	7	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	18.1	12.8	17.3
5th	Circuit Total	150	12	162	12	1	13	1	4	3	2	0	2	0	1	24.8	12.8	23.9
6th	Champaign	299	37	336	13	3	16	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	28.8	14.0	26.0
	DeWitt	21	7	28	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	24.2	—	24.2
	Douglas	18	4	22	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	19.9	—	19.9
	Macon	154	29	183	13	2	15	5	4	4	1	0	0	0	1	17.3	14.3	16.9
	Moultrie	9	8	17	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	29.1	—	29.1
	Piatt	7	2	9	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.5	—	15.5
6th	Circuit Total	508	87	595	34	5	39	9	8	9	6	3	1	1	2	22.8	14.1	21.7

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

		Total Law Jury Cases Disposed Of			Number Of Law Jury Cases Terminated By Verdict			Time Lapse For All Law Jury Cases Terminated By Verdict										
																Average Time Elapsed (Months)		
Circuit	County	Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total	Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total	Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1½ Years	1½ Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2½ Years	2½ Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3½ Years	3½ Years to 4 Years	Over 4 Years	Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total
7th	Greene	7	6	13	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	23.1	23.1
	Jersey	26	7	33	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.6	—	14.6
	Macoupin	61	9	70	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	22.8	—	22.8
	Morgan	24	3	27	5	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	31.3	—	31.3
	Sangamon	227	60	287	11	3	14	1	2	3	6	1	0	0	1	25.2	20.7	24.2
	Scott	1	2	3	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7th	Circuit Total	346	87	433	21	5	26	1	8	5	6	3	1	0	2	24.9	21.7	22.5
8th	Adams	88	20	108	5	0	5	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	25.0	—	25.0
	Brown	5	1	6	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calhoun	3	0	3	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cass	14	8	22	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.2	15.7	10.0
	Mason	21	1	22	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	42.0	—	42.0
	Menard	9	2	11	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21.3	—	21.3
	Pike	4	1	5	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Schuyler	12	4	16	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	9.3	9.3
8th	Circuit Total	156	37	193	9	3	12	3	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	22.5	11.4	19.7
9th	Fulton	35	14	49	4	0	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	15.8	—	15.8
	Hancock	18	4	22	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	39.1	10.4	24.8
	Henderson	9	7	16	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Knox	75	27	102	6	4	10	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	15.4	22.2	18.1
	McDonough	29	7	36	4	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	18.7	—	18.7
	Warren	16	8	24	2	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	22.6	9.9	18.4
9th	Circuit Total	182	67	249	17	6	23	7	5	6	3	1	1	0	0	18.5	18.2	18.4
10th	Marshall	9	0	9	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peoria	504	83	587	44	6	50	10	12	16	2	2	4	1	3	23.4	16.4	22.6
	Putnam	8	2	10	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stark	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.1	—	15.1
	Tazewell	173	40	213	11	2	13	4	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	18.7	9.9	17.3
10th	Circuit Total	697	125	822	56	8	64	14	16	20	3	2	4	2	3	22.3	14.8	21.4
11th	Ford	13	3	16	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Livingston	33	3	36	3	2	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	20.8	10.2	16.6
	Logan	39	9	48	6	0	6	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	30.6	—	30.6
	McLean	146	66	212	8	6	14	6	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	26.5	11.0	19.9
	Woodford	18	3	21	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	20.7	—	20.7
11th	Circuit Total	249	84	333	19	8*	27	8	6	4	4	1	2	1	1	26.3	10.8	21.7
12th	Iroquois	24	20	44	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	71.5	—	71.5
	Kankakee	131	17	148	6	2	8	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	3	40.7	40.8	40.7
	Will	824	273	1,097	39	8	47	0	0	1	2	9	18	8	9	40.6	42.9	41.0
12th	Circuit Total	979	310	1,289	46	10	56	0	1	1	2	11	18	10	13	41.3	42.5	41.5
13th	Bureau	45	10	55	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	38.1	—	38.1
	Grundy	43	5	48	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25.8	—	25.8
	LaSalle	381	68	449	18	2	20	1	6	8	1	2	1	0	1	20.4	45.6	22.9
13th	Circuit Total	469	83	552	21	2	23	1	6	9	2	2	1	0	2	22.3	45.6	24.3
14th	Henry	41	18	59	2	2	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9.9	24.1	17.0
	Mercer	12	5	17	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.2	—	17.2
	Rock Island	231	67	298	9	2	11	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	32.4	20.6	30.3
	Whiteside	41	2	43	4	0	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	20.9	—	20.9
14th	Circuit Total	325	92	417	16	4	20	6	3	3	3	1	0	1	3	25.8	22.4	25.1

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

		Total Law Jury Cases Disposed Of			Number Of Law Jury Cases Terminated By Verdict			Time Lapse For All Law Jury Cases Terminated By Verdict										
																Average Time Elapsed (Months)		
Circuit	County	Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total	Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total	Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1½ Years	1½ Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2½ Years	2½ Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3½ Years	3½ Years to 4 Years	Over 4 Years	Law Over $15,000	Law $1,000* to $15,000	Total
15th	Carroll	11	5	16	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.1	—	12.1
	Jo Daviess	13	1	14	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	67.5	26.1	46.8
	Lee	18	11	29	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19.7	—	19.7
	Ogle	40	4	44	5	0	5	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	18.1	—	18.1
	Stephenson	24	3	27	3	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	36.4	23.2	33.1
15th	Circuit Total	106	24	130	11	2	13	2	1	5	1	1	1	0	2	27.2	24.7	26.8
16th	DeKalb	75	21	96	8	1	9	1	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	23.9	28.0	24.4
	Kane	456	104	560	31	3	34	4	11	4	9	2	1	0	3	23.5	30.4	24.1
	Kendall	41	13	54	3	1	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	25.4	21.0	24.3
16th	Circuit Total	572	138	710	42	5	47	5	13	8	12	3	3	0	3	23.7	28.0	24.2
17th	Boone	13	2	15	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	6.9	13.5
	Winnebago	360	125	485	40	4	44	13	10	5	7	4	2	0	3	22.2	12.7	21.3
17th	Circuit Total	373	127	500	41	5	46	14	10	6	7	4	2	0	3	22.1	11.5	21.0
18th	DuPage	1,475	295	1,770	62	13	75	4	12	17	14	14	4	2	8	27.8	33.2	28.7
18th	Circuit Total	1,475	295	1,770	62	13	75	4	12	17	14	14	4	2	8	27.8	33.2	28.7
19th	Lake	792	171	963	37	3	40	8	5	12	7	3	4	0	1	21.0	35.1	22.1
	McHenry	177	64	241	14	8	22	2	3	6	6	0	4	0	1	29.4	19.2	25.9
19th	Circuit Total	969	235	1,204	51	11	62	10	8	18	13	3	8	0	2	23.3	23.5	23.4
20th	Monroe	16	9	25	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.4	—	6.4
	Perry	13	5	18	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.3	—	13.3
	Randolph	27	8	35	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18.9	—	18.9
	St. Clair	589	69	658	51	9	60	3	5	11	20	7	4	4	6	32.4	20.6	30.6
	Washington	5	2	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	28.4	—	28.4
20th	Circuit Total	650	93	743	55	9	64	4	6	12	21	7	4	4	6	31.3	20.6	29.7
	Downstate Total	9,855	2,323	12,178	635	121	756	97	121	162	126	83	75	28	64	27.4	23.9	26.8
	Cook	20,002	10,643	30,645	654	696	1,350	109	97	144	98	87	120	178	517	51.3	29.0	39.8
	State Total	29,857	12,966	42,823	1,289	817	2,106	206	218	306	224	170	195	206	581	39.5	28.2	35.1

*Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

DISPOSITIONS IN 1981 OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH A FELONY

			NOT CONVICTED									
				Reduced or Dismissed					Tried But Not Convicted			
						Dismissed by State						
Circuit	County	Total Number Of Defendants Disposed Of	Total Not Convicted	Discharged At Preliminary Hearing	Dismissed on Motion of Defendant	Motion	Transfer To Warrant Calendar, etc.*	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Acquitted By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Convicted Of An Included Misdemeanor	Total Convicted
1st	Alexander	129	66	3	0	37	0	23	0	3	0	63
	Jackson	332	178	4	1	166	0	2	3	2	0	154
	Johnson	81	51	1	4	35	0	10	0	1	0	30
	Massac	151	117	0	0	72	0	44	0	1	0	34
	Pope	59	44	0	0	32	0	12	0	0	0	15
	Pulaski	135	100	4	0	49	0	45	0	2	0	35
	Saline	186	80	0	1	39	0	33	0	7	0	106
	Union	108	77	2	0	35	0	39	0	1	0	31
	Williamson	447	253	0	0	171	0	80	0	2	0	194
1st	Circuit Total	1,628	966	14	6	636	0	288	3	19	0	662
2nd	Crawford	56	37	0	1	21	5	8	2	0	0	19
	Edwards	75	60	20	2	28	1	9	0	0	0	15
	Franklin	154	79	1	3	49	7	18	0	1	0	75
	Gallatin	62	28	0	0	11	5	12	0	0	0	34
	Hamilton	58	31	0	0	20	2	9	0	0	0	27
	Hardin	37	29	0	0	19	5	4	0	1	0	6
	Jefferson	286	142	0	0	84	13	42	0	3	0	144
	Lawrence	80	48	0	7	29	5	7	0	0	0	32
	Richland	75	53	2	1	30	6	14	0	0	0	21
	Wabash	117	93	0	0	63	12	17	0	1	0	23
	Wayne	96	82	3	6	41	5	26	0	1	0	14
	White	108	24	0	1	13	5	5	0	0	0	84
2nd	Circuit Total	1,204	706	26	21	408	71	171	2	7	0	494
3rd	Bond	35	10	0	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	25
	Madison	1,520	834	18	5	322	267	179	10	33	0	683
3rd	Circuit Total	1,555	844	18	5	327	270	181	10	33	0	708
4th	Christian	112	55	3	1	32	0	15	0	3	1	57
	Clay	83	46	5	0	28	0	13	0	0	0	34
	Clinton	101	50	1	1	12	0	35	0	1	0	51
	Effingham	124	69	3	1	35	0	29	1	0	0	55
	Fayette	102	64	1	0	32	0	31	0	0	0	38
	Jasper	40	31	3	2	16	0	9	0	1	0	9
	Marion	219	117	1	1	73	0	36	1	5	0	102
	Montgomery	118	50	5	3	19	0	21	0	1	1	68
	Shelby	90	53	0	0	19	0	34	0	0	0	37
4th	Circuit Total	989	535	22	9	266	0	223	2	11	2	451
5th	Clark	64	9	2	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	55
	Coles	258	80	3	0	15	0	50	6	6	0	177
	Cumberland	40	12	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	28
	Edgar	100	41	0	0	14	0	27	0	0	0	59
	Vermilion	471	290	21	9	161	0	84	1	14	0	180
5th	Circuit Total	933	432	26	9	202	0	167	7	21	0	499
6th	Champaign	928	589	16	11	325	29	143	3	17	45	333
	DeWitt	78	60	0	0	29	4	23	0	0	4	17
	Douglas	66	35	0	0	11	3	21	0	0	0	31
	Macon	923	681	0	0	263	210	187	3	18	0	238
	Moultrie	65	20	1	0	4	4	9	0	2	0	45
	Piatt	66	45	0	0	22	4	19	0	0	0	21
6th	Circuit Total	2,126	1,430	17	11	654	254	402	6	37	49	685
7th	Greene	63	49	16	0	1	3	29	0	0	0	14
	Jersey	113	65	1	0	42	0	21	0	1	0	48
	Macoupin	200	140	4	0	77	0	40	0	0	19	60
	Morgan	107	68	3	0	25	5	34	0	1	0	39
	Sangamon	745	434	30	1	228	0	166	2	7	0	307
	Scott	30	20	2	0	5	0	13	0	0	0	10
7th	Circuit Total	1,258	776	56	1	378	8	303	2	9	19	478
8th	Adams	411	260	22	0	140	12	79	2	4	1	147
	Brown	21	10	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	11
	Calhoun	16	7	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	9
	Cass	96	60	3	0	32	4	21	0	0	0	36
	Mason	158	96	1	2	69	0	24	0	0	0	61
	Menard	52	36	3	0	15	3	15	0	0	0	16
	Pike	78	53	7	0	30	6	8	1	1	0	25
	Schuyler	17	11	3	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	6
8th	Circuit Total	849	533	39	3	300	29	152	3	6	1	311

*Not all circuits have created an administrative docket such as this calendar.

DISPOSITIONS IN 1981 OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH A FELONY

CONVICTED																		Found Unfit to Stand Trial	County	Circuit
Plea of Guilty						Convicted By Court						Convicted By Jury								
Class						Class						Class								
M	X	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4			
0	2	1	17	32	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	Alexander	1st
0	1	2	47	56	18	0	3	0	7	7	2	0	2	0	5	4	0	0	Jackson	
0	0	0	9	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Johnson	
0	1	2	5	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Massac	
0	0	2	2	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pope	
0	2	1	8	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pulaski	
0	0	1	25	58	11	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Saline	
0	1	0	8	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Union	
0	2	3	40	86	48	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	Williamson	
0	9	12	161	292	128	0	3	0	9	15	3	3	14	0	7	4	2	0	Circuit Total	1st
0	0	0	2	11	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Crawford	
0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Edwards	
0	0	0	29	30	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	Franklin	
0	4	1	10	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Gallatin	
0	0	0	1	6	14	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Hamilton	
0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	Hardin	
0	8	1	47	51	30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	Jefferson	
0	1	0	16	12	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lawrence	
0	0	0	4	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Richland	
0	0	0	4	12	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Wabash	
0	0	1	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wayne	
0	1	1	22	43	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	White	
0	14	4	141	203	104	0	1	1	2	6	2	1	1	2	4	3	5	4	Circuit Total	2nd
0	2	6	3	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	Bond	3rd
4	35	21	198	293	94	4	3	0	0	3	2	4	10	0	4	2	6	3	Madison	
4	37	27	201	301	96	4	3	0	0	3	2	6	10	0	6	2	6	3	Circuit Total	3rd
0	0	0	19	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	Christian	4th
0	0	1	10	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Clay	
0	0	0	19	18	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Clinton	
0	3	4	18	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Effingham	
0	0	1	16	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Fayette	
0	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jasper	
0	3	1	45	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Marion	
0	0	3	15	27	18	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Montgomery	
0	3	2	8	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Shelby	
0	9	12	153	157	104	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	1	7	1	3	Circuit Total	4th
0	0	1	21	22	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Clark	5th
0	3	1	55	68	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	Coles	
0	0	0	8	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Cumberland	
0	2	1	19	30	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Edgar	
0	5	1	48	88	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	7	1	1	Vermilion	
0	10	4	151	221	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	10	7	3	2	Circuit Total	5th
0	4	11	106	110	60	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	5	4	13	8	4	6	Champaign	6th
0	0	1	8	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	DeWitt	
0	1	0	4	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Douglas	
1	6	3	53	82	59	0	1	1	3	3	3	2	9	1	3	5	3	4	Macon	
0	1	1	15	16	7	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Moultrie	
0	0	0	1	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Piatt	
1	12	16	187	243	143	0	1	2	7	8	4	4	14	5	16	14	8	11	Circuit Total	6th
0	0	0	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Greene	
0	0	0	7	29	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jersey	
0	2	0	11	28	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	4	0	0	0	Macoupin	
0	2	0	13	16	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Morgan	
1	13	6	108	128	32	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	5	1	3	4	Sangamon	
0	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Scott	
1	17	6	148	213	57	0	3	0	2	5	0	7	5	0	10	1	3	4	Circuit Total	7th
2	7	2	33	69	21	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	7	1	0	4	Adams	8th
0	0	0	1	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Brown	
0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Calhoun	
0	0	0	6	17	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cass	
0	0	3	15	31	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	Mason	
0	0	0	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Menard	
0	1	0	3	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pike	
0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Schuyler	
2	8	5	72	143	60	0	2	0	1	1	4	1	2	0	8	2	0	5	Circuit Total	8th

DISPOSITIONS IN 1981 OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH A FELONY

			NOT CONVICTED									
				Reduced or Dismissed					Tried But Not Convicted			
						Dismissed by State						
Circuit	County	Total Number Of Defendants Disposed Of	Total Not Convicted	Discharged At Preliminary Hearing	Dismissed on Motion of Defendant	Motion	Transfer To Warrant Calendar, etc *	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Acquitted By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Convicted Of An Included Misdemeanor	Total Convicted
9th	Fulton	164	75	0	2	34	6	29	0	1	3	87
	Hancock	125	90	0	3	27	13	46	0	1	0	35
	Henderson	47	22	0	0	8	3	10	0	1	0	25
	Knox	145	24	0	0	9	7	6	1	1	0	120
	McDonough	162	86	0	0	28	7	49	1	0	1	76
	Warren	114	60	0	0	43	4	13	0	0	0	54
9th	Circuit Total	757	357	0	5	149	40	153	2	4	4	397
10th	Marshall	51	40	1	0	22	0	13	0	2	2	11
	Peoria	1,217	477	20	14	253	0	165	13	11	1	735
	Putnam	29	18	0	0	10	0	8	0	0	0	11
	Stark	21	9	1	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	12
	Tazewell	321	138	0	1	71	0	56	3	7	0	182
10th	Circuit Total	1,639	682	22	15	362	0	244	16	20	3	951
11th	Ford	45	31	1	0	9	3	15	1	2	0	14
	Livingston	310	141	2	1	75	11	35	1	15	1	169
	Logan	126	50	2	1	19	5	22	0	1	0	76
	McLean	581	334	1	9	166	22	40	20	14	62	243
	Woodford	149	102	1	2	41	11	46	0	1	0	46
11th	Circuit Total	1,211	658	7	13	310	52	158	22	33	63	548
12th	Iroquois	140	57	5	6	20	6	19	0	1	0	83
	Kankakee	461	255	6	6	130	11	80	4	1	17	201
	Will	993	546	32	31	460	0	4	8	9	2	439
12th	Circuit Total	1,594	858	43	43	610	17	103	12	11	19	723
13th	Bureau	115	69	0	0	38	14	16	0	1	0	46
	Grundy	125	97	0	0	40	15	42	0	0	0	28
	LaSalle	333	217	0	0	122	9	83	0	3	0	115
13th	Circuit Total	573	383	0	0	200	38	141	0	4	0	189
14th	Henry	202	114	4	0	68	0	39	2	1	0	88
	Mercer	82	41	10	2	24	0	4	0	1	0	41
	Rock Island	721	332	16	16	265	0	26	1	6	2	386
	Whiteside	225	99	2	0	42	0	49	3	0	3	126
14th	Circuit Total	1,230	586	32	18	399	0	118	6	8	5	641
15th	Carroll	71	32	5	0	7	4	15	1	0	0	39
	Jo Daviess	129	104	0	0	72	3	29	0	0	0	23
	Lee	231	97	3	3	44	6	35	4	2	0	133
	Ogle	210	77	3	4	52	0	14	2	2	0	133
	Stephenson	299	154	4	0	105	10	28	6	1	0	144
15th	Circuit Total	940	464	15	7	280	23	121	13	5	0	472
16th	DeKalb	183	42	2	0	2	35	1	1	1	0	141
	Kane	1,616	1,175	54	9	576	134	388	10	4	0	438
	Kendall	74	57	2	0	17	3	32	3	0	0	17
16th	Circuit Total	1,873	1,274	58	9	595	172	421	14	5	0	596
17th	Boone	124	67	1	1	30	14	21	0	0	0	57
	Winnebago	1,547	1,084	23	12	475	43	499	14	15	3	457
17th	Circuit Total	1,671	1,151	24	13	505	57	520	14	15	3	514
18th	DuPage	2,389	1,522	153	20	528	356	412	35	17	1	864
18th	Circuit Total	2,389	1,522	153	20	528	356	412	35	17	1	864
19th	Lake	2,383	1,700	75	25	1,008	170	393	7	22	0	677
	McHenry	1,214	908	268	4	484	70	78	3	1	0	304
19th	Circuit Total	3,597	2,608	343	29	1,492	240	471	10	23	0	981
20th	Monroe	94	71	3	1	29	0	32	2	3	1	23
	Perry	111	57	5	0	32	0	18	0	2	0	54
	Randolph	97	16	0	0	11	0	5	0	0	0	81
	St. Clair	1,082	494	94	4	263	0	109	3	21	0	583
	Washington	41	15	0	1	5	0	9	0	0	0	26
20th	Circuit Total	1,425	653	102	6	340	0	173	5	26	1	767
	Downstate Total	29,441	17,418	1,017	243	8,941	1,627	4,922	184	314	170	11,931
	Cook	41,210	24,094	3,051	163	13,831	4,576	546	1,824	103	0	16,688
	State Total	70,651	41,512	4,068	406	22,772	6,203	5,468	2,008	417	170	28,619

*Not all circuits have created an administrative docket such as this calendar.

DISPOSITIONS IN 1981 OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH A FELONY

CONVICTED																				
Plea of Guilty						Convicted By Court						Convicted By Jury								
Class						Class						Class								
M	X	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4	Found Unfit to Stand Trial	County	Circuit
0	1	3	18	36	21	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	2	Fulton	9th
0	0	0	13	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Hancock	
0	0	0	15	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Henderson	
0	6	4	26	51	21	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	Knox	
1	1	3	23	24	17	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	McDonough	
0	0	1	17	24	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Warren	
1	8	11	112	145	88	0	1	1	2	6	0	2	6	1	2	9	2	3	Circuit Total	9th
0	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Marshall	10th
0	18	22	223	253	116	1	4	2	8	9	3	6	12	6	19	23	10	5	Peoria	
0	3	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Putnam	
0	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Stark	
2	4	5	66	52	35	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	9	1	1	Tazewell	
2	25	27	299	314	160	2	4	2	9	12	5	7	13	6	21	32	11	6	Circuit Total	10th
0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	Ford	11th
0	2	1	85	42	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	Livingston	
0	0	1	21	36	14	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	Logan	
0	4	2	81	48	52	0	1	3	11	12	11	0	2	0	5	6	5	4	McLean	
0	0	0	20	17	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Woodford	
0	6	4	209	153	111	0	2	3	11	13	11	0	3	0	5	10	7	5	Circuit Total	11th
0	0	0	25	27	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Iroquois	12th
0	6	8	69	45	59	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	2	0	4	0	5	Kankakee	
1	15	10	179	133	61	1	8	0	4	8	1	4	8	2	3	1	0	8	Will	
1	21	18	273	205	151	1	8	0	6	11	2	6	8	4	3	5	0	13	Circuit Total	12th
0	2	0	4	24	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	Bureau	13th
0	0	0	16	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Grundy	
1	6	11	14	50	25	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	LaSalle	
1	8	11	34	80	43	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	1	Circuit Total	13th
0	8	3	15	35	19	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	Henry	
0	0	0	21	16	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Mercer	
1	8	24	147	142	49	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	6	2	3	Rock Island	
0	1	2	44	42	33	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Whitesite	
1	17	29	227	235	102	1	1	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	7	7	4	3	Circuit Total	14th
0	0	1	20	7	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	Carroll	15th
0	0	0	8	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Jo Daviess	
0	2	2	42	41	38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	1	Lee	
0	1	5	42	31	42	0	0	3	2	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	Ogle	
1	8	2	39	59	19	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	3	6	0	1	Stephenson	
1	11	10	151	146	111	0	0	3	6	10	0	1	4	2	7	9	0	4	Circuit Total	15th
0	1	3	54	52	23	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	DeKalb	16th
2	9	16	120	178	99	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	3	Kane	
1	1	1	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	Kendall	
3	11	20	180	233	123	0	0	1	3	8	0	2	3	1	2	6	0	3	Circuit Total	16th
0	0	3	15	18	18	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Boone	17th
0	18	18	154	159	36	1	9	3	8	13	3	2	10	2	14	4	3	6	Winnebago	
0	18	21	169	177	54	1	10	3	9	13	3	2	10	2	15	4	3	6	Circuit Total	17th
3	26	13	196	316	192	0	5	2	19	29	6	0	23	1	13	8	12	3	DuPage	18th
3	26	13	196	316	192	0	5	2	19	29	6	0	23	1	13	8	12	3	Circuit Total	18th
3	7	14	248	228	144	1	2	0	3	3	1	2	4	0	6	9	2	6	Lake	19th
0	5	9	94	159	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	McHenry	
3	12	23	342	387	176	1	2	0	3	3	1	3	4	1	6	11	3	8	Circuit Total	19th
0	2	1	5	7	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Monroe	20th
0	1	1	16	22	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	Perry	
0	2	0	21	27	25	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	Randolph	
5	16	7	192	253	35	2	2	0	7	0	1	8	13	0	28	14	0	5	St. Clair	
0	0	0	7	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Washington	
5	21	9	241	322	79	2	2	0	9	2	3	9	15	0	31	17	0	5	Circuit Total	20th
29	300	282	3,647	4,486	2,171	13	48	18	104	154	47	56	144	25	178	159	70	92	Downstate Total	
00	1,117	242	4,840	6,808	988	100	557	55	617	672	147	104	183	8	63	85	12	428	Cook	
9	1,417	524	8,487	11,294	3,159	113	605	73	721	826	194	160	327	33	241	244	82	520	State Total	

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1981

		SENTENCES																												
		Death	Imprisonment						Imprisonment and Fine						Periodic Imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment (Local Correctional Institution)				Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Local Correctional Institution)			
		Class	Class						Class						Class				Class				Class				Class			
Circuit	County	M	M	X	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1st	Alexander	0	1	3	1	9	11	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Jackson	0	0	6	2	22	4	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Johnson	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Massac	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Pope	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pulaski	0	0	2	1	5	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Saline	0	1	1	1	6	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Union	0	1	1	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Williamson	0	0	12	2	8	24	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
1st	Circuit Total	0	3	26	8	59	75	23	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	6	2
2nd	Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Franklin	0	1	0	1	11	9	4	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gallatin	0	0	4	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hamilton	0	0	1	1	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hardin	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jefferson	0	0	9	1	8	15	6	0	0	0	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lawrence	0	0	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Richland	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wabash	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wayne	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	0	0	1	1	9	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd	Circuit Total	0	1	16	6	42	63	27	0	0	0	10	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd	Bond	0	2	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Madison	1	11	48	10	74	56	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd	Circuit Total	1	13	50	16	74	57	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th	Christian	0	0	0	0	10	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Clay	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Clinton	0	0	1	0	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Effingham	0	0	4	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Fayette	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Jasper	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Marion	0	0	3	0	14	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Montgomery	0	0	1	1	10	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelby	0	0	3	0	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th	Circuit Total	0	0	12	3	59	45	18	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	3
5th	Clark	0	0	1	0	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coles	0	1	4	1	31	21	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cumberland	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Edgar	0	0	2	0	7	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vermilion	0	0	6	0	20	22	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5th	Circuit Total	0	1	13	1	63	62	22	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1981

		SENTENCES																												
		Death	Imprisonment						Imprisonment and Fine						Periodic Imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment (Local Correctional Institution)				Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Local Correctional Institution)			
		Class	Class						Class						Class				Class				Class				Class			
Circuit	County	M	M	X	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
6th	Champaign	0	2	9	5	60	30	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
	DeWitt	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Douglas	0	0	1	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Macon	0	3	16	4	31	40	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moultrie	0	0	1	1	6	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Piatt	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6th	Circuit Total	0	5	27	10	104	86	66	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
7th	Greene	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jersey	0	0	0	0	5	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Macoupin	0	2	6	0	10	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Morgan	0	1	2	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sangamon	0	5	17	1	45	39	7	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Scott	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7th	Circuit Total	0	8	25	1	79	72	12	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8th	Adams	0	2	10	1	18	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Brown	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cass	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mason	0	1	0	1	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Menard	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pike	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Schuyler	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8th	Circuit Total	0	3	12	2	29	31	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
9th	Fulton	0	0	4	1	4	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
	Hancock	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Henderson	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Knox	0	2	8	1	10	17	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	McDonough	0	1	2	0	8	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Warren	0	0	0	1	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9th	Circuit Total	0	3	15	3	42	41	12	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
10th	Marshall	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Peoria	0	7	34	15	97	63	30	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	0
	Putnam	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stark	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tazewell	0	3	5	2	19	25	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10th	Circuit Total	0	10	42	17	119	91	47	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	0
11th	Ford	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Livingston	0	0	3	0	20	19	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Logan	0	0	1	1	10	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	McLean	0	0	7	3	43	19	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Woodford	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11th	Circuit Total	0	0	11	4	76	61	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1981

		SENTENCES																												
		Death	Imprisonment						Imprisonment and Fine						Periodic Imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment (Local Correctional Institution)				Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Local Correctional Institution)			
		Class	Class						Class						Class				Class				Class				Class			
Circuit	County	M	M	X	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
12th	Iroquois	0	0	0	0	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kankakee	1	1	6	5	26	13	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Will	1	5	31	5	40	40	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
12th	Circuit Total	2	6	37	10	74	59	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0
13th	Bureau	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grundy	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LaSalle	0	1	8	4	8	26	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
13th	Circuit Total	0	2	10	4	18	31	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
14th	Henry	0	1	9	2	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mercer	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rock Island	0	2	7	9	32	31	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Whiteside	0	0	1	0	9	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14th	Circuit Total	0	3	17	11	46	44	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
15th	Carroll	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jo Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Lee	0	0	5	2	10	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Ogle	0	1	1	2	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Stephenson	0	1	9	2	18	39	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15th	Circuit Total	0	2	15	6	38	55	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	10	1	4	0	1	0	1
16th	DeKalb	0	0	1	0	15	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Kane	0	2	11	7	41	50	14	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	6	2
	Kendall	0	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16th	Circuit Total	0	5	14	8	57	61	18	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	4	0	0	6	2
17th	Boone	0	0	1	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Winnebago	0	3	37	6	64	27	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
17th	Circuit Total	0	3	38	6	74	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
18th	DuPage	0	3	51	7	82	104	37	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	1	0	0	0	0
18th	Circuit Total	0	3	51	7	82	104	37	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	1	0	0	0	0
19th	Lake	0	6	13	4	78	51	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	McHenry	0	1	5	1	23	12	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19th	Circuit Total	0	7	18	5	101	63	22	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
20th	Monroe	0	0	2	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Perry	0	0	0	1	8	7	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Randolph	0	1	4	0	12	8	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	St. Clair	0	15	31	6	85	55	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20th	Circuit Total	0	16	37	7	108	74	10	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
	Downstate Total	3	94	486	135	1,344	1,202	450	0	6	1	30	37	14	0	9	4	0	0	0	1	3	2	25	38	19	1	5	22	8
	Cook	10	284	1,857	193	2,121	2,052	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	46	10	0	1	0	0
	State Total	13	378	2,343	328	3,465	3,254	963	0	6	1	30	37	14	0	9	4	0	0	0	1	3	2	38	84	29	1	6	22	8

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1981—Continued

Circuit	County	SENTENCES																		Total Sentences
		Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprisonment				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions				Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions				Found Unfit to Be Sentenced or Executed						
		Class				Class				Class				Class						
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4	
1st	Alexander	0	1	0	2	0	7	16	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
	Jackson	0	6	9	1	0	29	49	13	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
	Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Massac	0	0	3	1	1	5	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
	Pope	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Pulaski	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
	Saline	0	1	1	0	0	20	46	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
	Union	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
	Williamson	0	1	11	6	1	32	47	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194
1st	Circuit Total	0	10	28	10	4	104	187	95	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	662
2nd	Crawford	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
	Edwards	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	16	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
	Gallatin	0	0	0	0	1	8	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
	Hamilton	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
	Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Jefferson	0	3	0	4	0	33	34	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
	Lawrence	0	9	0	0	0	4	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Richland	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
	Wabash	0	0	4	0	0	2	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Wayne	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	White	0	1	0	0	0	12	31	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
2nd	Circuit Total	0	14	8	9	1	80	132	69	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	494
3rd	Bond	0	0	6	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	Madison	8	15	52	10	3	113	188	73	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	683
3rd	Circuit Total	8	15	58	11	3	118	189	73	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	708
4th	Christian	0	0	3	0	0	9	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
	Clay	0	2	1	1	1	4	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
	Clinton	0	1	5	2	0	12	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
	Effingham	0	2	0	1	2	12	16	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
	Fayette	0	1	3	2	1	7	6	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
	Jasper	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Marion	1	12	7	7	0	14	11	11	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
	Montgomery	1	0	4	1	0	6	12	10	0	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
	Shelby	0	1	1	0	2	5	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
4th	Circuit Total	2	19	27	14	6	70	86	55	0	4	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	451
5th	Clark	1	4	2	1	0	14	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
	Coles	0	9	11	9	0	13	36	19	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
	Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
	Edgar	0	0	0	0	1	12	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
	Vermilion	0	8	10	1	1	28	54	18	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	180
5th	Circuit Total	1	21	23	11	2	75	132	53	0	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	499

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1981—Continued

		SENTENCES																				
		Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprisonment				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions				Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions				Found Unfit to Be Sentenced or Executed						Total Sentences
		Class				Class				Class				Class						
Circuit	County	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4	
6th	Champaign	5	17	25	8	5	33	54	22	0	11	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	333
	DeWitt	1	0	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Douglas	0	1	6	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
	Macon	0	1	2	0	1	27	47	30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238
	Moultrie	0	3	6	1	1	5	8	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
	Piatt	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
6th	Circuit Total	6	22	43	14	7	70	121	64	0	12	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	685
7th	Greene	0	1	2	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Jersey	0	0	0	1	0	2	11	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
	Macoupin	0	1	5	1	0	4	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
	Morgan	0	0	2	0	0	4	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
	Sangamon	0	1	3	0	5	59	86	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	307
	Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
7th	Circuit Total	0	3	12	4	5	69	131	43	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	478
8th	Adams	0	9	9	2	1	13	43	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147
	Brown	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Cass	0	1	0	0	0	5	14	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
	Mason	2	2	3	1	0	8	21	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
	Menard	0	2	0	0	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16*
	Pike	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	Schuyler	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
8th	Circuit Total	2	14	15	3	1	37	99	44	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	311*
9th	Fulton	2	6	11	4	0	8	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
	Hancock	0	2	0	4	0	4	4	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
	Henderson	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	Knox	0	0	0	0	4	15	36	20	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
	McDonough	1	6	7	5	3	11	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
	Warren	0	0	0	0	0	9	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
9th	Circuit Total	3	15	18	13	7	54	93	63	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	397
10th	Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Peoria	3	58	67	24	12	90	137	70	0	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	735
	Putnam	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Stark	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Tazewell	0	0	0	0	3	49	38	24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	182
10th	Circuit Total	3	59	68	27	15	145	180	97	0	3	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	951
11th	Ford	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Livingston	1	46	7	19	0	19	16	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
	Logan	0	10	12	10	0	0	12	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
	McLean	0	11	3	7	2	41	38	33	0	2	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	243
	Woodford	0	0	0	0	0	17	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
11th	Circuit Total	1	67	22	36	2	79	85	54	0	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	548

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1981—Continued

Circuit	County	SENTENCES																				Total Sentences
		Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprisonment				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions				Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions				Found Unfit to Be Sentenced or Executed								
		Class				Class				Class				Class								
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4			
12th	Iroquois	0	7	3	2	0	9	18	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			83
	Kankakee	0	5	1	2	5	40	37	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			201
	Will	0	3	3	1	7	143	96	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			439
12th	Circuit Total	0	15	7	5	12	192	151	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			723
13th	Bureau	0	0	1	1	0	4	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			46
	Grundy	0	1	1	0	0	7	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			28
	LaSalle	0	0	0	1	6	8	19	13	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			115
13th	Circuit Total	0	1	2	2	6	19	43	27	1	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			189
14th	Henry	0	3	1	4	1	11	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			88
	Mercer	0	1	1	0	0	20	12	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			41
	Rock Island	1	6	5	3	13	114	111	37	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			386
	Whiteside	0	0	0	0	2	36	35	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			126
14th	Circuit Total	1	10	7	7	16	181	190	84	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0			641
15th	Carroll	0	2	2	1	1	15	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			39
	Jo Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			23
	Lee	0	10	7	7	2	17	26	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			133
	Ogle	1	6	6	4	5	24	21	32	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			133
	Stephenson	0	4	7	1	0	22	22	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			144
15th	Circuit Total	1	22	22	13	8	83	80	78	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			472
16th	DeKalb	0	11	6	1	2	22	34	17	2	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			141
	Kane	5	25	52	21	3	29	19	22	2	25	48	35	0	0	0	0	0	0			438
	Kendall	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			17
16th	Circuit Total	5	36	58	23	5	56	55	39	4	29	55	36	0	0	0	0	0	0			596
17th	Boone	0	1	1	0	3	6	16	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			57
	Winnebago	5	29	22	7	12	83	125	24	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			457
17th	Circuit Total	5	30	23	7	15	89	141	40	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			514
18th	DuPage	3	30	33	8	4	95	170	148	0	18	40	16	0	0	0	0	0	0			864
18th	Circuit Total	3	30	33	8	4	95	170	148	0	18	40	16	0	0	0	0	0	0			864
19th	Lake	2	53	42	10	7	115	125	108	1	10	21	11	0	0	0	0	0	0			677
	McHenry	0	25	20	4	8	42	125	23	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			304
19th	Circuit Total	2	78	62	14	15	157	250	131	2	11	23	13	0	0	0	0	0	0			981
20th	Monroe	1	0	2	2	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			23*
	Perry	0	1	0	0	0	8	12	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			54
	Randolph	0	1	1	1	0	8	18	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			81
	St. Clair	0	0	0	1	1	142	208	27	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			583
	Washington	0	1	1	0	0	4	10	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			26
20th	Circuit Total	1	3	4	4	1	164	253	67	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			767*
	Downstate Total	44	484	540	235	135	1,937	2,768	1,441	7	94	186	117	1	0	0	0	1	0			11,931*
	Cook	38	1,374	1,454	147	6	130	566	52	68	1,881	3,447	425	0	0	0	0	0	0			16,688
	State Total	82	1,858	1,994	382	141	2,067	3,334	1,493	75	1,975	3,633	542	1	0	0	0	1	0			28,619

*Includes additional sentences on "negotiated pleas" as reported: fine and restitution only on a class 2 felony in Monroe County and fine only on a class 4 felony in Menard County.

FISCAL YEAR 1981*
TOTAL FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
AS REPORTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS

NOTE: It is not possible to make valid comparisons between the operating budgets of various counties; some counties use the accounting system prescribed by its county boards, while many others have adopted all or part of the financial component of the recordkeeping system adopted by the Supreme Court. For example, circuit clerks in some counties enjoy the benefits of heat, light, air conditioning, telephone, office supplies and equipment, and janitorial services through central purchasing; in other counties, the clerk's budget is charged proportionately for every conceivable cost allocable to his or her operation.

Circuit	County	Total Revenue Collected	OPERATING EXPENSES			MONIES HELD & COLLECTIONS MADE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO OTHERS					
			Salaries	Other Costs	Total	Maintenance & Child Support	Cash Bail Refunded	Fines, Penalties, Assessments, & Forfeitures	Fees of Others	Miscellaneous Disbursements	Total
1st	Alexander	$54,351	$38,499	$5,303	$43,802	$108,676	$25,160	$104,680	$6,144	$10,052	$254,712
	Jackson	231,149	94,170	23,313	117,483	623,845	200,893	404,026	20,349	88,530	1,337,643
	Johnson	82,723	36,020	5,861	41,881	69,000	16,950	132,758	4,436	4,488	227,632
	Massac	68,749	45,472	13,722	59,194	130,481	49,211	119,213	6,084	17,652	322,641
	Pope	14,600	23,320	2,217	25,537	47,293	14,543	46,098	2,425	2,601	112,960
	Pulaski	80,153	38,348	6,662	45,010	67,781	20,673	118,763	5,270	14,104	226,591
	Saline	101,838	45,954	18,168	64,122	209,935	47,082	160,402	9,127	18,026	444,572
	Union	58,745	39,868	5,000**	44,868	110,818	18,810	70,522	11,032	66,526	277,708
	Williamson	274,722	98,171	12,733	110,904	600,531	149,346	618,156	16,869	173,918	1,558,820
1st	Circuit Total	967,030	459,822	92,979	552,801	1,968,360	542,668	1,774,618	81,736	395,897	4,763,279
2nd	Crawford	63,426	51,847	7,860	59,707	457,828	7,119	83,414	7,616	17,221	573,198
	Edwards	26,712	21,566	2,672	24,238	102,711	13,470	64,725	3,411	12,882	197,199
	Franklin	187,981	48,509	9,766	58,275	475,409	50,972	187,259	13,025	54,915	781,580
	Gallatin	47,809	30,250	2,038	32,288	72,743	6,110	69,290	2,750	330,913	481,806
	Hamilton	29,574	22,144	2,933	25,077	83,210	4,366	42,630	12,465	47,475	190,146
	Hardin	12,861	24,850	2,225	27,075	62,687	3,407	19,680	2,744	2,139	90,657
	Jefferson	165,688	70,037	17,181	87,218	438,172	42,406	301,706	26,853	15,306	824,443
	Lawrence	58,671	41,409	6,943	48,352	74,465	12,937	87,403	2,668	31,580	209,053
	Richland	83,007	43,612	7,070	50,682	232,716	22,178	148,609	10,657	425,929	840,089
	Wabash	60,296	43,921	13,015	56,936	223,763	19,009	132,271	8,487	9,616	393,146
	Wayne	71,454	46,670	16,458	63,128	272,947	17,264	113,080	8,718	92,707	504,716
	White	91,396	51,077	9,819	60,896	176,232	6,994	253,204	15,827	39,179	491,436
2nd	Circuit Total	898,875	495,892	97,980	593,872	2,672,883	206,232	1,503,271	115,221	1,079,862	5,577,469
3rd	Bond	68,361	41,686	9,575	51,261	297,271	14,243	125,362	7,750	24,547	469,173
	Madison	1,269,129	695,770	108,043	803,813	2,598,122	352,493	1,907,269	60,105	***	4,917,989
3rd	Circuit Total	1,337,490	737,456	117,618	855,074	2,895,393	366,736	2,032,631	67,855	24,547	5,387,162
4th	Christian	136,987	109,343	56,595	165,938	978,132	30,377	248,587	32,918	1,701	1,291,715
	Clay	42,857	53,168	4,720	57,888	96,465	6,880	58,648	7,994	98,527	268,514
	Clinton	97,684	56,664	9,723	66,387	208,748	15,701	181,378	13,297	96,969	516,093
	Effingham	193,607	71,072	15,862	86,934	98,859	30,198	312,919	9,292	13,594	464,862
	Fayette	90,515	42,462	11,790	54,252	422,240	24,305	249,121	12,879	***	708,545
	Jasper	44,412	25,850	2,209	28,059	85,996	13,719	79,578	4,187	15,179	198,659
	Marion	244,593	104,820	18,607	123,427	760,568	76,852	443,586	48,941	47,871	1,377,818
	Montgomery	152,138	82,265	5,286	87,551	457,833	20,744	422,075	34,545	79,877	1,015,074
	Shelby	59,011	55,539	5,000**	60,539	430,697	95,243	106,392	11,305	29,391	673,028
4th	Circuit Total	1,061,804	601,183	129,792	730,975	3,539,538	314,019	2,102,284	175,358	383,109	6,514,308
5th	Clark	109,290	44,036	11,767	55,803	295,133	10,271	582,832	50,077	21,876	960,189
	Coles	221,843	88,846	7,251	96,097	1,359,301	359,471	343,435	20,791	48,518	2,131,516
	Cumberland	86,795	26,600	8,152	34,752	160,944	6,420	56,354	6,770	***	230,488
	Edgar	80,353	59,318	16,986	76,304	484,483	32,203	240,874	26,346	26,106	810,012
	Vermilion	348,055	198,958	42,881	241,839	475,136	60,576	456,040	23,746	107,109	1,122,607
5th	Circuit Total	846,336	417,758	87,037	504,795	2,774,997	468,941	1,679,535	127,730	203,609	5,254,812
6th	Champaign	601,053	298,251	31,326	329,577	1,893,908	1,001,164	724,496	74,380	953,391	4,647,339
	DeWitt	67,301	51,892	15,047	66,939	637,114	38,088	120,786	29,959	56,318	882,265
	Douglas	103,535	84,059	15,098	99,157	353,760	40,000	184,232	45,219	***	623,211
	Macon	562,409	383,341	30,000**	413,341	4,502,303	674,375	865,697	123,046	81,540	6,246,961
	Moultrie	79,139	53,150	30,966	84,116	422,963	35,660	110,872	10,802	58,233	638,530
	Piatt	79,664	91,193	18,634	109,827	703,111	10,177	121,825	10,293	23,569	868,975
6th	Circuit Total	1,493,101	961,886	141,071	1,102,957	8,513,159	1,799,464	2,127,908	293,699	1,173,051	13,907,281

*In most counties — December 1, 1980 through November 30, 1981.

**Central purchasing of supplies, equipment, etc. is done through County Purchasing Agent. Figure is an estimate.

***Figure not supplied.

FISCAL YEAR 1981*
TOTAL FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
AS REPORTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS

NOTE: It is not possible to make valid comparisons between the operating budgets of various counties; some counties use the accounting system prescribed by its county boards, while many others have adopted all or part of the financial component of the recordkeeping system adopted by the Supreme Court. For example, circuit clerks in some counties enjoy the benefits of heat, light, air conditioning, telephone, office supplies and equipment, and janitorial services through central purchasing, in other counties, the clerk's budget is charged proportionately for every conceivable cost allocable to his or her operation.

			OPERATING EXPENSES			MONIES HELD & COLLECTIONS MADE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO OTHERS					
Circuit	County	Total Revenue Collected	Salaries	Other Costs	Total	Maintenance & Child Support	Cash Bail Refunded	Fines, Penalties, Assessments, & Forfeitures	Fees of Others	Miscellaneous Disbursements	Total
7th	Greene	$45,433	$51,505	$9,029	$60,534	$139,772	$78,539	$74,112	$3,902	$57,808	$354,133
	Jersey	89,896	50,360	8,500	58,860	240,717	24,966	173,284	4,801	35,884	479,652
	Macoupin	322,224	121,005	33,044	154,049	498,493	37,026	207,276	17,333	33,141	793,269
	Morgan	136,033	71,549	16,436	87,985	716,133	25,301	199,328	9,906	353,399	1,304,067
	Sangamon	854,639	382,787	42,093	424,880	4,717,882	285,112	1,200,733	79,511	92,366	6,375,604
	Scott	13,849	23,502	2,983	26,485	92,072	2,228	22,571	679	9,394	126,944
7th	Circuit Total	1,462,074	700,708	112,085	812,793	6,405,069	453,172	1,877,304	116,132	581,992	9,433,669
8th	Adams	394,112	126,195	10,000**	136,195	1,280,001	88,527	393,415	33,019	294,051	2,089,013
	Brown	24,286	29,126	2,991	32,117	85,585	2,578	38,566	1,865	74,057	202,651
	Calhoun	16,488	22,191	1,112	23,303	44,480	3,844	30,856	2,486	6,582	88,248
	Cass	52,720	49,437	9,800	59,237	303,292	15,533	87,976	6,368	27,709	440,878
	Mason	75,930	52,808	9,682	62,490	118,600	23,417	142,260	14,181	175,373	473,831
	Menard	36,885	41,016	2,400	43,416	161,993	8,040	54,705	4,319	51,156	280,213
	Pike	68,199	53,350	9,954	63,304	209,502	17,191	118,545	7,149	79,118	431,505
	Schuyler	69,300	29,000	5,568	34,568	144,671	2,874	57,580	2,768	85,504	293,397
8th	Circuit Total	737,920	403,123	51,507	454,630	2,348,124	162,004	923,903	72,155	793,550	4,299,736
9th	Fulton	249,555	69,974	23,985	93,959	1,152,279	63,876	308,178	16,998	598,480	2,139,811
	Hancock	117,280	45,660	3,012	48,672	467,215	24,153	97,894	5,795	293,713	888,770
	Henderson	41,230	42,843	8,117	50,960	203,526	7,728	84,982	6,123	103,488	405,847
	Knox	249,886	196,555	31,871	228,426	2,682,420	217,288	376,607	31,499	1,080,534	4,388,348
	McDonough	140,383	91,465	13,947	105,412	847,876	163,737	236,597	15,901	9,801	1,273,912
	Warren	106,715	78,840	2,700	81,540	705,859	24,254	185,163	29,295	95,053	1,039,624
9th	Circuit Total	905,049	525,337	83,632	608,969	6,059,175	501,036	1,289,421	105,611	2,181,069	10,136,312
10th	Marshall	43,655	39,003	11,261	50,264	295,321	21,711	58,773	2,199	961,813	1,339,817
	Peoria	1,177,301	496,337	112,893	609,230	4,992,375	489,449	1,252,485	88,712	68,339	6,891,360
	Putnam	22,731	17,965	4,750	22,715	130,029	8,364	42,306	468	6,122	187,289
	Stark	18,997	31,159	2,585	33,744	123,197	8,776	26,505	425	13,913	172,816
	Tazewell	428,307	285,078	33,111	318,189	4,015,793	228,615	877,411	53,105	142,377	5,317,301
10th	Circuit Total	1,690,991	869,542	164,600	1,034,142	9,556,715	756,915	2,257,480	144,909	1,192,564	13,908,583
11th	Ford	46,064	35,940	12,033	47,973	218,139	11,844	77,307	7,235	5	314,530
	Livingston	169,976	87,948	25,548	113,496	627,366	40,387	391,663	16,067	129,994	1,205,477
	Logan	174,503	110,000	15,602	125,602	708,630	71,958	334,028	18,821	820,042	1,953,479
	McLean	533,331	324,390	67,633	392,023	966,358	354,957	1,007,414	66,141	2,141,243	4,536,113
	Woodford	117,348	69,309	12,552	81,861	417,168	51,403	187,001	22,882	8,098	686,552
11th	Circuit Total	1,041,222	627,587	133,368	760,955	2,937,661	530,549	1,997,413	131,146	3,099,382	8,696,151
12th	Iroquois	233,276	94,534	15,490	110,024	525,316	20,908	373,072	7,164	**	926,460
	Kankakee	384,905	175,275	32,594	207,869	2,244,880	170,901	552,281	67,253	566,644	3,601,959
	Will	1,531,942	892,527	119,868	1,012,395	5,182,869	330,677	3,161,254	252,885	**	8,927,685
12th	Circuit Total	2,150,123	1,162,336	167,952	1,330,288	7,953,065	522,486	4,086,607	327,302	566,644	13,456,104
13th	Bureau	166,903	89,750	19,300	109,050	713,567	45,815	337,219	7,370	130,099	1,234,070
	Grundy	85,548	87,995	11,736	99,731	653,661	78,029	168,544	5,665	4,034	909,933
	LaSalle	997,724	212,092	18,247	230,339	2,020,355	2,063,179	920,795	55,792	200	5,060,321
13th	Circuit Total	1,250,175	389,837	49,283	439,120	3,387,583	2,187,023	1,426,558	68,827	134,333	7,204,324
14th	Henry	222,742	136,100	36,785	172,885	1,561,704	54,710	441,148	16,286	20,898	2,094,746
	Mercer	60,256	41,591	11,629	53,220	339,238	49,956	75,542	5,156	88,859	558,751
	Rock Island	633,577	410,347	25,056	435,403	4,948,883	216,580	2,043,397	143,380	104,685	7,456,925
	Whiteside	245,543	114,059	20,967	135,026	1,836,492	36,016	454,902	21,461	**	2,348,871
14th	Circuit Total	1,162,118	702,097	94,437	796,534	8,686,317	357,262	3,014,989	186,283	214,442	12,459,293

*In most counties — December 1, 1980 through November 30, 1981

**Central purchasing of supplies, equipment, etc. is done through County Purchasing Agent. Figure is an estimate.

***Figure not supplied

FISCAL YEAR 1981*
TOTAL FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
AS REPORTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS

NOTE: It is not possible to make valid comparisons between the operating budgets of various counties; some counties use the accounting system prescribed by its county boards, while many others have adopted all or part of the financial component of the recordkeeping system adopted by the Supreme Court. For example, circuit clerks in some counties enjoy the benefits of heat, light, air conditioning, telephone, office supplies and equipment, and janitorial services through central purchasing; in other counties, the clerk's budget is charged proportionately for every conceivable cost allocable to his or her operation.

			OPERATING EXPENSES			MONIES HELD & COLLECTIONS MADE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO OTHERS					
Circuit	County	Total Revenue Collected	Salaries	Other Costs	Total	Maintenance & Child Support	Cash Bail Refunded	Fines, Penalties, Assessments, & Forfeitures	Fees of Others	Miscellaneous Disbursements	Total
15th	Carroll	$70,818	$51,575	$13,889	$65,464	$425,727	$17,932	$137,731	$9,409	$9,724	$600,523
	Jo Daviess	81,457	56,750	8,753	65,503	329,702	35,653	153,032	7,739	13,832	539,958
	Lee	195,649	104,017	22,046	126,063	1,196,115	58,256	472,667	14,120	200,654	1,941,812
	Ogle	152,758	90,056	27,952	118,008	729,917	27,810	292,155	32,502	50,775	1,133,159
	Stephenson	188,287	92,265	12,654	104,919	1,321,045	69,483	437,907	48,612	36,000	1,913,047
15th	Circuit Total	688,969	394,663	85,294	479,957	4,002,506	209,134	1,493,492	112,382	310,985	6,128,499
16th	DeKalb	310,325	206,798	24,825	231,623	578,582	70,805	578,200	29,275	163,445	1,420,307
	Kane	1,363,198	789,908	105,664	895,572	5,257,065	431,442	1,556,988	148,716	139,619	7,593,830
	Kendall	126,591	56,684	16,182	72,866	385,784	44,972	340,226	5,421	14,469	790,872
16th	Circuit Total	1,800,114	1,053,390	146,671	1,200,061	6,221,431	607,219	2,475,414	183,412	317,533	9,805,009
17th	Boone	134,071	94,691	21,278	115,969	367,344	48,994	224,926	16,544	31,587	689,395
	Winnebago	1,126,992	753,854	156,087	909,941	2,823,504	750,937	1,491,936	143,015	159,745	5,369,137
17th	Circuit Total	1,261,063	848,545	177,365	1,025,910	3,190,848	799,931	1,716,862	159,559	191,332	6,058,532
18th	DuPage	3,158,663	1,893,293	1,261,201	3,154,494	9,757,437	1,213,312	4,520,706	520,495	2,303,496	18,315,446
18th	Circuit Total	3,158,663	1,893,293	1,261,201	3,154,494	9,757,437	1,213,312	4,520,706	520,495	2,303,496	18,315,446
19th	Lake	2,443,119	751,204	67,121	818,325	1,607,984	1,577,491	3,460,218	227,104	831,721	7,704,518
	McHenry	661,194	413,650	139,739	553,389	1,080,550	574,177	1,253,207	67,039	459	2,975,432
19th	Circuit Total	3,104,313	1,164,854	206,860	1,371,714	2,688,534	2,151,668	4,713,425	294,143	832,180	10,679,950
20th	Monroe	58,305	52,586	9,040	61,626	226,098	52,762	85,715	5,540	5,942	376,057
	Perry	67,399	57,163	8,620	65,783	465,815	36,478	112,660	9,078	32,812	656,843
	Randolph	98,135	60,769	13,800	74,569	457,528	18,755	141,484	21,601	59,419	698,787
	St. Clair	1,769,745	515,064	49,318	564,382	2,691,060	2,519,268	1,984,275	46,106	355,178	7,595,887
	Washington	54,583	33,632	3,758	37,390	155,464	6,399	101,418	3,423	14,395	281,099
20th	Circuit Total	2,048,167	719,214	84,536	803,750	3,995,965	2,633,662	2,425,552	85,748	467,746	9,608,673
	Downstate Total	29,065,597	15,128,523	3,485,268	18,613,791	99,554,760	16,783,433	45,439,373	3,369,703	16,447,323	181,594,592
	Cook****	32,015,489	26,135,074	6,669,085	32,804,159	11,947,368**	33,559,551	35,096,137	6,546,645	***	87,149,701
	State Total	61,081,086	41,263,597	10,154,353	57,417,950	111,502,128	50,342,984	80,535,510	9,916,348	16,447,323	268,744,293

*In most counties — December 1, 1980 through November 30, 1981.

**Includes only the figure supplied by the Office of Child Support Enforcement.

***Figure not supplied.

****Included under categories "Total Revenue Collected" and "Operating Expenses" are federal and state monies awarded to the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County for operation of its Child Support Enforcement Program.

1981
SELECT CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLINOIS PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

Circuit	County	EMPLOYEES*			ADULT ACTIVITY		JUVENILE ACTIVITY	
		Number of Probation Officers	Number of Other Staff	Total Personnel	Investigations Completed	Supervision Caseload—Dec. 31, 1981	Investigations Completed	Supervision Caseload—Dec. 31, 1981
1st	Alexander	1	1	2	15	127	6	30
	Jackson	4	2	6	66	314	42	48
	Johnson	1	1	2	3	88	2	4
	Massac	**	**	**	1	189	3	7
	Pope	**	**	**	2	43	0	3
	Pulaski	**	**	**	7	94	5	28
	Saline	2	1	3	24	164	5	22
	Union	1	1	2	16	144	5	24
	Williamson	4	1	5	73	559	20	92
1st	Circuit Total	13	7	20	207	1,722	88	258
2nd . . .	Crawford	1	1	2	8	125	5	6
	Edwards	1	1	2	3	86	3	5
	Franklin	1	1	2	22	203	8	32
	Gallatin	1	1	2	2	74	0	7
	Hamilton	**	**	**	11	61	4	8
	Hardin	**	**	**	4	54	0	4
	Jefferson	1	1	2	74	254	13	40
	Lawrence	**	**	**	15	103	4	10
	Richland	**	**	**	5	117	0	3
	Wabash	**	**	**	5	75	1	7
	Wayne	**	**	**	6	117	4	3
	White	**	**	**	12	156	8	18
nd . . .	Circuit Total	5	5	10	167	1,425	50	143
rd . . .	Bond	1	1	2	18	38	0	4
	Madison ***	14	12	26	179	1,008	53	307
rd . . .	Circuit Total	15	13	28	197	1,046	53	311
th . . .	Christian	2	0	2	38	195	13	78
	Clay	1	1	2	13	99	0	29
	Clinton	1	1	2	82	222	2	37
	Effingham	1	1	2	18	100	2	42
	Fayette	1	1	2	11	61	10	16
	Jasper	1	0	1	0	53	0	0
	Marion	1	2	3	59	309	9	82
	Montgomery	1	1	2	17	170	7	32
	Shelby	1	0	1	3	83	6	12
th . . .	Circuit Total	10	7	17	241	1,292	49	328
h . . .	Clark	1	1	2	18	70	4	14
	Coles	6	2	8	36	287	9	52
	Cumberland	**	**	**	3	30	0	6
	Edgar	2	1	3	45	95	14	29
	Vermilion	8	1	9	229	505	107	70
h . . .	Circuit Total	17	5	22	331	987	134	171
h . . .	Champaign***	12	4	16	344	699	392	146
	DeWitt	2	1	3	30	41	45	32
	Douglas	2	1	3	35	116	5	23
	Macon	7	3	10	585	505	321	199
	Moultrie	2	1	3	41	124	0	44
	Piatt	2	1	3	29	109	12	31
h . . .	Circuit Total	27	11	38	1,064	1,594	775	475

Count taken on December 31, 1981.

ndicates a multi-county probation operation. Personnel have already been listed under a previous county in the circuit.

ndicates the county operates a juvenile detention home. See last page of table for further comments.

1981
SELECT CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLINOIS PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

		EMPLOYEES*			ADULT ACTIVITY		JUVENILE ACTIVITY	
Circuit	County	Number of Probation Officers	Number of Other Staff	Total Personnel	Investigations Completed	Supervision Caseload— Dec. 31, 1981	Investigations Completed	Supervision Caseload— Dec. 31, 1981
7th	Greene	1	1	2	31	199	2	13
	Jersey	2	1	3	24	41	36	37
	Macoupin	2	1	3	27	261	10	54
	Morgan	4	2	6	184	151	18	30
	Sangamon***	14	8	22	341	531	782	140
	Scott	1	0	1	2	14	0	0
7th	Circuit Total	24	13	37	609	1,197	848	274
3th	Adams***	8	4	12	308	334	64	104
	Brown	1	0	1	7	43	0	8
	Calhoun	1	0	1	11	49	0	4
	Cass	1	1	2	91	152	15	27
	Mason	1	1	2	35	126	9	61
	Menard	1	0	1	19	84	4	19
	Pike	1	1	2	21	129	7	88
	Schuyler	1	0	1	11	44	3	10
th	Circuit Total	15	7	22	503	961	102	321
th	Fulton	7	3	10	29	188	51	110
	Hancock	2**	1**	3**	21	44	7	96
	Henderson	1**	1**	2**	22	36	4	7
	Knox***	3**	2**	5**	190	335	124	109
	McDonough	2**	1**	3**	52	121	13	27
	Warren	**	**	**	57	75	12	44
th	Circuit Total	15	8	23	371	799	211	393
0th	Marshall	1	0	1	1	48	2	2
	Peoria***	21	4	25	413	1,462	210	432
	Putnam	1	0	1	4	9	2	0
	Stark	1	0	1	10	32	0	0
	Tazewell	9	6	15	60	487	181	98
0th	Circuit Total	33	10	43	488	2,038	395	532
1th	Ford	1	1	2	72	204	0	36
	Livingston	4	2	6	92	219	102	81
	Logan	2	1	3	42	431	30	52
	McLean	9	5	14	251	470	210	121
	Woodford	3	1	4	17	237	8	32
th	Circuit Total	19	10	29	474	1,561	350	322
2th	Iroquois	2	1	3	15	165	31	71
	Kankakee	6	2	8	236	362	45	142
	Will	11	6	17	160	1,065	399	245
2th	Circuit Total	19	9	28	411	1,592	475	458
th	Bureau	5	2	7	4	50	36	41
	Grundy	2**	1**	3**	2	61	35	97
	LaSalle***	3**	1**	4**	29	303	157	103
th	Circuit Total	10	4	14	35	414	228	241

Count taken on December 31, 1981.
ndicates a multi-county probation operation. Personnel have already been listed under a previous county in the circuit. For 9th Circuit, adult services are circuit-wide and Henderson/Warren Counties have combined juvenile services. For 13th Circuit, adult services are circuit-wide.
ndicates the county operates a juvenile detention home. See last page of table for further comments.

1981
SELECT CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLINOIS PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

Circuit	County	EMPLOYEES*			ADULT ACTIVITY		JUVENILE ACTIVITY	
		Number of Probation Officers	Number of Other Staff	Total Personnel	Investigations Completed	Supervision Caseload—Dec. 31, 1981	Investigations Completed	Supervision Caseload—Dec. 31, 1981
14th	Henry	8	2	10	136	209	79	79
	Mercer	2	2	4	60	87	43	37
	Rock Island	16	9	25	956	650	498	146
	Whiteside	7	4	11	131	441	36	134
14th	Circuit Total	33	17	50	1,283	1,387	656	396
15th	Carroll	2	1	3	20	78	4	13
	Jo Daviess	2	1	3	8	93	8	13
	Lee	3	1	4	107	346	23	72
	Ogle	7	2	9	238	471	77	113
	Stephenson	8	3	11	133	569	55	131
15th	Circuit Total	22	8	30	506	1,557	167	342
16th	DeKalb	9	3	12	162	217	285	66
	Kane***	31	35	66	554	532	1,147	154
	Kendall	2	1	3	14	67	10	39
16th	Circuit Total	42	39	81	730	816	1,442	259
17th	Boone	34	10	44	31	101	15	34
	Winnebago***	**	**	**	399	1,103	654	385
17th	Circuit Total	34	10	44	430	1,204	669	419
18th	DuPage***	57	19	76	681	2,240	1,000	436
18th	Circuit Total	57	19	76	681	2,240	1,000	436
19th	Lake***	34	11	45	855	1,523	237	170
	McHenry	24	5	29	327	602	166	313
19th	Circuit Total	58	16	74	1,182	2,125	403	483
20th	Monroe	1	1	2	9	58	3	9
	Perry	2	1	3	19	167	1	23
	Randolph	**	**	**	17	269	16	27
	St. Clair***	16	7	23	1,148	1,069	132	197
	Washington	**	**	**	10	94	1	17
20th	Circuit Total	19	9	28	1,203	1,657	153	273
	Downstate Total	487	227	714	11,113	27,614	8,248	6,835
	Cook***	631	263	894	13,908	39,996	9,286	5,710
	State Total***	1,118	490	1,608	25,021	67,610	17,534	12,545

*Count taken on December 31, 1981.

*Indicates a multi-county probation operation. Personnel have already been listed under a previous county in the circuit.

*Indicates the county operates a juvenile detention home. Statewide there are 13 juvenile detention homes operated by county governments. The following information gives a personnel count and average daily population in those 13 counties.

County	Detention Home Employees (Dec. 31, 1981)	1981 Average Daily Population
Adams	14	5
Champaign	16	6
Cook	264	201
DuPage	31	13
Kane	23	10
Knox	14	14
Lake	33	6
LaSalle	8	6
Madison	23	11
Peoria	22	12
St. Clair	19	4
Sangamon	31	4
Winnebago	27	21

STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1981

TREND OF CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

County Department										
DIVISION	Type of Case		Pending At Start	Filed	Reinstated	Transferred	Total Added	Disposed Of	Pending At End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
LAW	Ad damnum over $15,000	Jury	54,094	4,701	2,533	+14,836	22,070	20,002	56,240[a]	+2,146
		Non-Jury	15,361	22,268	2,345	-14,836	9,797	10,019	15,119[a]	-242
	Tax		2,108	865[c]	1,119	0	1,984	2,083	2,016[b]	-92
	Condemnation		313	190	6	0	196	98	412[d]	+99
	Miscellaneous Remedy		3,260	2,398	161	0	2,559	2,068	3,723[e]	+463
		Subtotals	75,136	30,442	6,164	0	36,606	34,270	77,510[aa]	+2,374
CHANCERY	Chancery		6,003	10,789	986	0	11,775	11,465	7,943[f]	+1,940
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	Domestic Relations		13,130	28,592	3,463	0	32,055	33,184	14,455[g]	+1,325
COUNTY	Tax		13,827	25,287	0	0	25,287	19,000[h]	20,114	+6,287
	Mental Health		92	5,322	0	0	5,322	5,301	113	+21
	Adoption, Marriage Of Minors and Reciprocal Non-Support		3,231	5,297	0	0	5,297	5,905	2,575[i]	-656
	Municipal Corporations		206	37	0	0	37	1	242	+36
		Subtotals	17,356	35,943	0	0	35,943	30,207	23,044[i]	+5,688
PROBATE	Estates, Guardianships & Conservatorships		23,946	9,870	0	0	9,870	25,649[j]	21,767[j]	-2,179
JUVENILE	Delinquency, Dependency, Neglect M.I.N.S., Adult, etc.		14,203	22,087[k]	350	0	22,437	20,354[l]	17,797[p]	+3,594
CRIMINAL	Felony (Indictment & Information)		5,163	10,035[m]	3,199	0	13,234	13,129[n]	5,227[q]	+64
	County Dept.	Subtotals	154,937	147,758	14,162	0	161,920	168,258	167,743	+12,806
	Municipal Department									
	Type of Case									
DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX	Law Ad damnum $15,000 or less	Jury	16,607	5,360[o]	855	+3,7[illegible]	9,950	10,643	15,814[r]	-793
		Non-Jury	74,420	121,977	1,291	-3,[illegible]	119,620	106,420	87,608[s]	+13,188
	Small Claims		9,470	83,876	506	[illegible]	84,295	82,712	11,159[t]	+1,689
	Tax		84,958	0[u]	4,070[u]	0	4,070	2,518	85,407[u]	+449
	Foreign Judgments, Auto Forfeitures, etc. (Dist. 1)		0	708[v]	0	0	708	708	0[w]	
	Felony (Information)		1,054	7,783	113	0	7,896	7,963[x]	1,072[x]	+18
	Felony (Preliminary Hearings)		17,870	51,807	0	0	51,807	41,761	20,788[y]	+2,918
	Housing		15,762	12,757	3	0	12,760	9,840	18,682	+2,920
	Paternity & Non-Support		3,607	28,989	626	0	29,615	21,313	6,082[z]	+2,475
	Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations		86,747	456,412	0	0	456,412	403,790	88,753[y]	+2,006
	Traffic			5,415,132	0	0	5,415,132	3,192,726		
	Municipal Dept.	Subtotals	310,495	6,184,801	7,464	0	6,192,265	3,880,394	335,365	+24,870
	Grand Totals		465,432	6,332,559	21,626	0	6,354,185	4,048,652	503,108	+37,676

FOOTNOTES: (a) Computer adjustments of +78 law jury cases and -20 law non-jury cases; (b) Computer adjustment of +7 cases; (c) Does not include personal property tax cases which were no longer filed after December 31, 1980; (d) Computer adjustment of +1 case; (e) Computer adjustment of -28 cases; (f) Adjustment of +1,630 cases as a result of June 30, 1981 count of pending cases; (g) Adjustment of +2,454 cases as a result of a June 30, 1981 count of pending cases; (h) Includes over 9,000 cases disposed of as a result of review of County Assessor's 1978 and 1979 Amendments; (i) Adjustment of -48 cases as a result of a physical inventory of marriage of minors' petition; (j) Indicates 1st complete inventory of pending cases taken on June 30, 1981, and the count of dispositions reflects this progress; (k) Includes 1,244 petitions filed against adults for abuse of children per General Order 78-9; (l) Includes 712 petitions disposed of against adults for abuse of children per General Order 78-9; (m) Includes 783 felony Indictments transferred to suburban municipal districts; (n) Includes 972 felony Indictments heard and disposed of in suburban municipal districts; (o) Indicates 96% of this figure is computer generated. Efforts are being made to verify that volume; (p) An adjustment of +1,511 cases to show a case count and includes 4,720 cases on guardianship, warrant, and custody calendars; (q) Adjustment of -41 cases and includes 332 felony Indictments pending in suburban municipal districts but does not include 263 pending suburban municipal felony Information cases before Criminal Division judges; (r) Indicates adjustments of -93 cases in the 4th Municipal District and -7 cases in the 5th Municipal District as results of case counts; (s) Indicates adjustments of -26 cases in the 4th Municipal District and +14 cases in the 5th Municipal District as results of case counts; (t) Indicates adjustments of -41 cases in the 4th Municipal District and +147 in the 5th Municipal District as results of case counts; (u) Indicates after December 31, 1980, personal property tax cases in the Municipal Department are no longer filed and shows that only reinstatements constitute cases added. In addition, adjustments of -1,560 cases in the 4th Municipal District and +457 in the 5th Municipal District were made as results of case counts; (v) Includes both civil and criminal matters which could not be counted in the other categories identified; (w) Efforts are currently being made to inventory these matters which were indicated under footnote (v); (x) Indicates an adjustment of +85 cases in the 3rd Municipal District as a result of a case count and includes some cases disposed of which should be credited to Criminal Division judges; (y) Includes computer adjustments as results of continuous inventories; (z) Indicates adjustments of -5,964 cases in the 1st Municipal District, -10 cases in the 4th Municipal District, and +147 in the 6th Municipal District as results of case counts, and (aa) Does not include 198 law jury and 93 law non-jury cases on special calendars (military, appeal, bankruptcy, and insurance liquidation).

TREND OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

		Pending At Start	Filed	Rein-stated	Trans-ferred	Total Added	Disposed of	Pending At End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
LAW JURY CASES $15,000 OR LESS	DIST. 1	15,038	5,163	757	+ 2,312	8,232	8,804	14,466	-572
	DIST. 2	189	22	12	+ 153	187	241	135	-54
	DIST. 3	224	21	6	+ 358	385	362	247[a]	+ 23
	DIST. 4	416	55	28	+ 281	364	375	312[b]	-104
	DIST. 5	259	22	18	+ 230	270	287	235	-24
	DIST. 6	481	77	34	+ 401	512	574	419	-62
LAW NON-JURY CASES $15,000 OR LESS	DIST. 1	72,095	117,500	863	-2,312	116,051	102,068	86,078	+ 13,983
	DIST. 2	140	779	67	-153	693	679	154	+ 14
	DIST. 3	531	1,049	112	-318	843	1,008	366	-165
	DIST. 4	487	809	62	-268	603	716	348[a]	-139
	DIST. 5	405	696	65	-230	531	668	282[b]	-123
	DIST. 6	762	1,144	122	-367	899	1,281	380	-382
SMALL CLAIMS	DIST. 1	5,128	65,018	0	0	65,018	65,018	5,128	—
	DIST. 1 PRO SE	2,003	5,921	236	0	6,157	5,079	3,081[c]	+ 1,078
	DIST. 2	602	1,308	0	0	1,308	1,572	338	-264
	DIST. 3	364	2,487	59	-40	2,506	2,320	550	+ 186
	DIST. 4	278	1,743	64	-13	1,794	1,752	279[a]	+ 1
	DIST. 5	250	1,909	51	0	1,960	1,751	606[b]	+ 356
	DIST. 6	845	5,490	96	-34	5,552	5,220	1,177	+ 332
TAX**	DIST. 1	74,554	0	2,753	0	2,753	2,183	75,124	+ 570
	DIST. 2	2,268	0	1,192[d]	0	1,192	60	3,400	+ 1,132
	DIST. 3	3,065	0	120	0	120	171	3,014	-51
	DIST. 4	2,141	0	5	0	5	32	554[a]	-1,587
	DIST. 5	1,269	0	0	0	0	59	1,667[b]	+ 398
	DIST. 6	1,661	0	0	0	0	13	1,648	-13
FOREIGN JUDGMENTS, AUTO FORFEITURES, ETC.	DIST. 1	0	708[e]	0	0	708[e]	708[e]	0[e]	—
FELONY (INFORMATION)	DIST. 1	0	4,564	0	0	4,564	4,564	0	—
	DIST. 2	206	576	24	0	600	695	111	-95
	DIST. 3	173	634	16	0	650	725	183[f]	+ 10
	DIST. 4	168	608	27	0	635	611	192	+ 24
	DIST. 5	222	542	19	0	561	496	287	+ 65
	DIST. 6	285	859	27	0	886	872	299	+ 14
FELONY (PRELIMINARY HEARINGS)	DIST. 1	13,400	36,320	0	0	36,320	30,784	15,916[i]	+ 2,516
	DIST. 2	950	2,974	0	0	2,974	2,363	1,064[i]	+ 114
	DIST. 3	1,441	3,830	0	0	3,830	1,566	1,656[i]	+ 215
	DIST. 4	493	2,660	0	0	2,660	2,383	294[i]	-199
	DIST. 5	521	2,810	0	0	2,810	2,092	436[i]	-85
	DIST. 6	1,065	3,213	0	0	3,213	2,573	1,422[i]	+ 357
HOUSING/ PATERNITY* & NON-SUPPORT	DIST. 1	15,745/3,115	12,681/28,439	0/320	0/0	12,681/28,759	9,774/20,399	18,652/5,511[g]	+ 2,907/+ 2,396
	DIST. 2	0/155	0/40	0/9	0/0	0/49	0/113	0/91	—/-64
	DIST. 3	0/96	0/37	0/0	0/0	0/37	0/52	0/81	—/-15
	DIST. 4	0/163	0/133	0/10	0/0	0/143	0/146	0/150[a]	—/-13
	DIST. 5	0/*	0/*	0/*	0/*	0/*	0/*	0/*	—/*
	DIST. 6	17/78	76/340	3/287[h]	0/0	79/627	66/603	30/249[h]	+ 13/+ 171
MISDEMEANORS AND ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS	DIST. 1	63,478	388,026	0	0	388,026	341,986	65,169[i]	+ 1,691
	DIST. 2	1,975	7,376	0	0	7,376	7,370	2,418[i]	+ 443
	DIST. 3	6,029	15,299	0	0	15,299	14,848	6,097[i]	+ 68
	DIST. 4	4,548	11,325	0	0	11,325	10,496	3,702[i]	-846
	DIST. 5	5,343	13,238	0	0	13,238	11,369	5,428[i]	+ 85
	DIST. 6	5,374	21,148	0	0	21,148	17,721	5,939[i]	+ 565

TREND OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

		Pending At Start	Filed	Rein-stated	Trans-ferred	Total Added	Disposed of	Pending At End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
TRAFFIC***	DIST. 1		869,772	0	0	869,772	850,132		
	DIST. 1 HANG-ON		3,717,402	0	0	3,717,402	1,555,767		
	DIST. 2		152,403	0	0	152,403	149,423		
	DIST. 3		196,829	0	0	196,829	186,740		
	DIST. 4		158,226	0	0	158,226	147,535		
	DIST. 5		160,231	0	0	160,231	152,421		
	DIST. 6		160,269	0	0	160,269	150,708		
DISTRICT TOTALS	DIST. 1	264,556	5,251,514	4,929	0	5,256,443	2,997,266	289,125	+ 24,569
	DIST. 2	6,485	165,478	1,304	0	166,782	162,516	7,711	+ 1,226
	DIST. 3	11,923	220,186	313	0	220,499	207,792	12,194	+ 271
	DIST. 4	8,694	175,559	196	0	175,755	164,046	5,831	-2,863
	DIST. 5	8,269	179,448	153	0	179,601	169,143	8,941	+ 672
	DIST. 6	10,568	192,616	569	0	193,185	179,631	11,563	+ 995
GRAND TOTALS		310,495	6,184,801	7,464	0	6,192,265	3,880,394	335,365	+ 24,870

FOOTNOTES: (*) Procedures for paternity and non-support cases show all matters in the 4th and 5th Municipal Districts filed and disposed of in the 4th Municipal District; (**) Indicates after December 31, 1980, personal property tax cases in the Municipal Department will no longer be filed; (***) Includes both moving and parking violations; (a) Indicates adjustments of -93 law jury cases and -26 law non-jury cases, -41 small claims cases, -10 paternity cases, and -1,560 tax cases in the 4th Municipal Districts as results of case counts; (b) Indicates adjustments of -7 law jury cases and + 14 law non-jury cases, + 147 small claims cases, and + 457 tax cases in the 5th Municipal District as results of case counts; (c) Indicates an effort is being made to monitor cases transferred from this Courtroom for substitution of judges, jury demands, etc.; (d) Indicates a physical inventory took place and resulted in over 1,100 reinstatements; (e) Includes both civil and criminal matters which could not be counted in the other categories identified. In addition, efforts are currently being made to inventory these matters; (f) Indicates an adjustment of + 85 cases as a result of a case count; (g) Indicates an adjustment of -5,964 cases as a result of a case count; (h) Indicates an adjustment of + 147 cases as a result of a case count and indicates over 200 cases which should have been reported as reinstated to complete this physical inventory; and (i) Includes computer adjustments as results of continuous inventories.

LAW

IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY STATISTICAL REPORT ON CASES FILED

NATURE AND NUMBER OF LAW CASES FILED ((OVER $15,000) JURY AND NON-JURY))

		TYPE OF ACTION							
			Malpractice**						
Year	Total Cases	Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Medical	Legal	Total	Breach of Contract	Dram Shop Suit	Property Damage Suit	General Law*
1979	26,692	20,877	948	53	1,001	2,594	472	250	1,498
1980	28,193	20,981	1,084	65	1,149	3,014	494	270	2,285
1981	26,989	20,441	1,208	112	1,320	3,106	462	312	1,348

*Includes such actions as: confessions of judgment, civil suits for false arrest and assault, suits for libel, suits for slander, suits for wrongful death, etc.

**Included here are only suits for medical and legal malpractice, other types of malpractice are included under general law.

IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY STATISTICAL REPORT ON CASES FILED

Year	Number of Tax Cases Filed
1979	14,814
1980	16,147
1981*	865

*Effective January 1, 1981 — personal property tax cases no longer filed in the Law Division.

Year	Number of Condemnation Cases Filed
1979	149
1980	156
1981	190

Year	Number of Miscellaneous Remedy Cases Filed*
1979	2,028
1980	2,429
1981	2,398

*Includes such actions as: matters of administrative review, declaratory judgments, writs of certiorari, mandamus, revivals of judgment over $15,000, registrations of foreign judgments over $15,000, forcible entry and detainer actions with damages over $15,000, workmen's compensation cases, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW (JURY & NON-JURY) CASES FILED

NATURE AND NUMBER OF LAW CASES ($15,000 & UNDER) FILED

DISTRICT ONE

		TYPE OF ACTION*			
Year	Total Cases	Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	General Law**
1979	125,975	7,207	90,950	20,770	7,048
1980	126,437	6,293	91,776	22,444	5,924
1981	122,663	5,532	94,723	20,087	2,321

*In District One only the assignment of cases to the law category is by type of action rather than the value of the claim. Hence, a forcible entry & detainer case with a damage claim of greater than $2,500 but less than $15,000 is a small claims case.

**Includes such actions as: confessions of judgment, revivals of judgments, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX
STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW (JURY & NON-JURY) CASES FILED

NATURE AND NUMBER OF LAW CASES ($15,000 & UNDER) FILED

DISTRICT TWO

Year	Total Cases	TYPE OF ACTION* Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	Forcible Entry & Detainer	General Law**
1979	720	463	114	49	74	20
1980	711	458	93	63	82	15
1981	801	520	120	80	63	18

*Includes all types of actions where the value of the claim is greater than $2,500.
**Includes such actions as: confessions of judgment, revivals of judgment, etc.

DISTRICT THREE

Year	Total Cases	TYPE OF ACTION* Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	Forcible Entry & Detainer	General Law**
1979	1,083	683	185	76	108	31
1980	1,446	955	209	99	144	39
1981	1,070	749	130	82	79	30

*Includes all types of actions where the value of the claim is greater than $2,500.
**Includes such actions as: confessions of judgment, revivals of judgment, etc.

DISTRICT FOUR

Year	Total Cases	TYPE OF ACTION* Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	Forcible Entry & Detainer	General Law***
1979	1,553	925	285	132	183	28
1980	1,739	1,022	291	190	206	30
1981**	864	560	142	104	36	22

*Includes all types of actions where the value of the claim is greater than $2,500.
**In March of 1981, all forcible entry & detainer actions were now to be counted as small claims cases and removed from law category.
***Includes such actions as: confessions of judgment, revivals of judgment, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX
STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW (JURY & NON-JURY) CASES FILED

NATURE AND NUMBER OF LAW CASES ($15,000 & UNDER) FILED

DISTRICT FIVE

Year	Total Cases	TYPE OF ACTION*				
		Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	Forcible Entry & Detainer	General Law**
1979	840	550	110	50	118	12
1980	1,007	655	133	77	132	10
1981	718	495	84	42	83	14

*Includes all types of actions where the value of the claim is greater than $2,500.
**Includes such actions as: confessions of judgment, revivals of judgment, etc.

DISTRICT SIX

Year	Total Cases	TYPE OF ACTION*				
		Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	Forcible Entry & Detainer	General Law**
1979	1,633	955	232	185	229	32
1980	2,280	1,324	350	313	250	43
1981	1,221	734	151	132	170	34

*Includes all types of actions where the value of the claim is greater than $2,500.
**Includes such actions as: confessions of judgment, revivals of judgment, etc.

NOTE: Supreme Court amended Rule 281 on January 5, 1981, raising the upper limit of small claims cases from $1,000 to $2,500. The new Rule 281 became effective February 1, 1981.

LAW

IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES ON DECEMBER 31, 1981

			1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
LAW CASES OVER $15,000	JURY	NUMBER PENDING	611	3,821	8,503	12,368	15,885	15,052	56,240*
		% OF TOTAL PENDING INVENTORY	*1.1%*	*6.8%*	*15.1%*	*22.0%*	*28.2%*	*26.8%*	*100.0%*
	NON JURY	NUMBER PENDING	38	158	633	2,470	3,013	8,807	15,119*
		% OF TOTAL PENDING INVENTORY	*0.3%*	*1.0%*	*4.2%*	*16.3%*	*19.9%*	*58.3%*	*100.0%*

*Does not include 198 law jury and 93 non-jury cases on special calendars.

AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF DISPOSITION OF LAW JURY CASES

	Law Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict			
Calendar	Number of Verdicts Reached During the Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict*		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
Standard	651	90	1	51.3
Special	3**	50	19	29.7
Total	654***	90	1	51.3

*Reflects time case is handled in Jury Trial Section and does not include time on special calendars.

**Identifies cases which were at the time on a special calendar.

***Does not include 3 verdicts credited to a judge in the Miscellaneous Section and 1 verdict to a judge in the 5th Municipal District who was additionally assigned to the Miscellaneous Section of the Law Division.

	Law Jury Cases Disposed of by Any Means Including Verdict			
Calendar	Total Number of Cases Disposed of During the Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Disposition		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
Standard	19,872	136	1	35.5
Special	130*	56	14	41.4
Total	20,002	136	1	35.5**

*Indicates cases placed on special calendars and does not include jury verdicts reached during the period which were at one time on a special calendar.

**Does not reflect time on special calendars.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX, LAW JURY CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF DISPOSITION OF LAW JURY CASES

		Law Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict			
		Number of Verdicts Reached During The Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict		
			Maximum	Minimum	Average
District One	Personal Injury	254*	76.3	0.1	34.4
	Torts, Contracts, etc.	318**	81.1	1.8	28.1
	Subtotal	572	81.1	0.1	30.9
District Two	— — —	19	38.6	4.9	15.5
District Three	— — —	33***	34.4	7.6	19.4
District Four	— — —	13	41.4	15.0	23.9
District Five	— — —	16	31.1	4.5	17.0
District Six	— — —	43	63.3	1.1	22.8
TOTALS	— — —	696	81.1	0.1	29.0

*Includes 100 verdicts on transfer cases from other divisions or districts.

**Includes 15 verdicts on small claims cases transferred to the jury call and 1 verdict on transfer cases from other divisions or districts.

***Includes 1 verdict on a civil paternity suit transferred to the jury call.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX, LAW JURY CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF DISPOSITION OF LAW JURY CASES

		Law Jury Cases Disposed of by Any Means Including Verdict			
		Total Number of Cases Disposed of During The Period*	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Disposition		
			Maximum	Minimum	Average
District One	Personal Injury	4,352	92.4	0.1	26.9
	Torts, Contracts, etc.	4,452	121.8	0.1	25.6
	Subtotal	8,804	121.8	0.1	26.2
District Two	— — —	241	52.1	1.4	11.4
District Three	— — —	362	56.6	0.6	12.4
District Four	— — —	375	79.5	0.2	15.3
District Five	— — —	287	39.8	1.5	13.6
District Six	— — —	574	63.3	0.4	13.8
TOTALS	— — —	10,643	121.8	0.1	24.0

*Includes small claims cases and civil paternity suits transferred to the jury call.

LAW

IN THE LAW DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW CASES
DURING JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1981

LAW CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Dispositions Credited	Average Number of Judges Sitting	Number of Dispositions		Number of Dispositions Per Judge		Average Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Disposition	
		Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury
Assignment Judges	2	6,529	2,670	3,265	1,335	35.4	22.2
Pre-Trial Judges	6	3,375	57	563	9	32.9	12.6
Motion Judges	5	1,656	1,550	331	310	19.8	11.6
Full-Time Trial Judges*	42	7,479	1,251	178	30	42.0	17.5
Part-Time Trial Judges**	16****	113	9	7	1	49.7	25.0
No Progress Call Judge	1	686	4,363	686	4,363	13.5	11.7
Total***	72	19,838	9,900	276	138	35.5	15.3

*Includes only judges who spent 75% or more of their time hearing law cases assigned.

**Includes only judges who spent less than 75% of their time hearing law cases assigned.

***Does not include 53 cases disposed of by 3 judges in the Miscellaneous Section, 18 law cases disposed of by 2 judges in th Tax Section, and 212 law cases placed on special calendars.

****Includes 14 Downstate judges assigned to this Division in 1981.

AGE OF LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Law Jury Cases (Over $15,000) Disposed of During the Period		1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
	Number	4,111	4,217	3,560	3,572	3,406	972	19,838
	Percentage	*20.7%*	*21.3%*	*18.0%*	*18.0%*	*17.2%*	*4.8%*	*100.0%*

AGE OF LAW NON-JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Law Non-Jury Cases (Over $15,000) Disposed of During the Period		1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
	Number	138	498	1,640	1,456	3,717	2,451	9,900
	Percentage	*1.4%*	*5.0%*	*16.6%*	*14.7%*	*37.5%*	*24.8%*	*100.0%*

IN THE LAW DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW CASES
DURING JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1981

LAW CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

	Law Cases Assigned for Trial or Pre-Trial								
		Method of Disposition							
		Dismissed							
Law Jury Trial Section	Total Cases Disposed Of	For Want of Prosecution **	By Agreement	Bench Trial	Jury Verdict	Total Cases Returned to Assignment Judge	Total Cases Resulting in Mistrials	Total Cases Assigned	Percent Cases Disposed Of to Cases Assigned
Full-Time Trial Judges.....	8,730*	614	6,330	1,155	631*	2,388	33	11,151	*78%*
Part-Time Trial Judges.....	122	5	84	10	23	25	0	147	*83%*
TOTAL..................	8,852*	619	6,414	1,165	654*	2,413	33	11,298	*78%*

*Includes 5 cases heard by the No-Progress Call Judge which resulted in jury verdicts.

**Includes cases non-suited.

TAX, CONDEMNATION, MISCELLANEOUS REMEDY

IN THE LAW DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
STATISTICAL REPORT OF CASES
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

TAX CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Year	Total Cases Disposed Of	METHOD OF DISPOSITION				Average Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing & Date of Disposition
		Dismissed		Bench Trial		
		For Want of Prosecution**	By Agreement	Finding for Plaintiff	Finding for Defendant	
1981	2,101*	476	96	1,319	210	19.9

*Includes 18 law cases disposed of by the judges in the Tax Section.
**Includes cases non-suited.

CONDEMNATION CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Year	Total Cases Disposed Of	METHOD OF DISPOSITION				Average Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing & Date of Disposition
		Dismissed				
		For Want of Prosecution*	By Agreement	Bench Trial	Jury Verdict	
1981	98	40	28	28	2	18.7

*Includes cases non-suited.

MISCELLANEOUS REMEDY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

		METHOD OF DISPOSITION				
		Dismissed				
Year	Total Cases Disposed Of	For Want of Prosecution**	By Agreement	Bench Trial	Jury Verdict	Average Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing & Date of Disposition
1981	2,121*	653	654	812	2	20.5

*Includes 53 law cases disposed of by the judges in the Miscellaneous Section.

**Includes cases non-suited.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY ON DECEMBER 31, 1981
AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES

DISTRICT 1			1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
LAW CASES $15,000 OR LESS	Jury	Number Pending	35	241	1,157	3,537	5,162	4,334	14,466
		% of Total Pending Inventory	*0.2%*	*1.7%*	*8.0%*	*24.4%*	*35.7%*	*30.0%*	*100.0%*
	Non-Jury	Number Pending	38	486	803	5,530	21,279	57,942	86,078
		% of Total Pending Inventory	*0.1%*	*0.6%*	*0.9%*	*6.4%*	*24.7%*	*67.3%*	*100.0%*

DISTRICT 2			1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
LAW CASES $15,000 OR LESS	Jury	Number Pending	0	0	2	7	36	90	135
		% of Total Pending Inventory	*0*	*0*	*1.5%*	*5.2%*	*26.7%*	*66.6%*	*100.0%*
	Non-Jury	Number Pending	0	0	8	9	16	121	154
		% of Total Pending Inventory	*0*	*0*	*5.2%*	*5.8%*	*10.4%*	*78.6%*	*100.0%*

DISTRICT 3			1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
LAW CASES $15,000 OR LESS	Jury	Number Pending	1	0	1	0	35	210	247
		% of Total Pending Inventory	*0.4%*	*0*	*0.4%*	*0*	*14.2%*	*85.0%*	*100.0%*
	Non-Jury	Number Pending	0	0	0	0	20	346	366
		% of Total Pending Inventory	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*5.5%*	*94.5%*	*100.0%*

DISTRICT 4			1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
LAW CASES $15,000 OR LESS	Jury	Number Pending	0	0	0	10	67	235	312
		% of Total Pending Inventory	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3.2%*	*21.5%*	*75.3%*	*100.0%*
	Non-Jury	Number Pending	0	1	2	25	68	252	348
		% of Total Pending Inventory	*0*	*0.3%*	*0.6%*	*7.2%*	*19.5%*	*72.4%*	*100.0%*

DISTRICT 5

			1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
LAW CASES $15,000 OR LESS	Jury	Number Pending	0	0	1*	1	62	171	235
		% of Total Pending Inventory	0	0	0.4%	0.4%	26.4%	72.8%	100.0%
	Non-Jury	Number Pending	0	0	1	0	40	241	282
		% of Total Pending Inventory	0	0	0.3%	0	14.2%	85.5%	100.0%

DISTRICT 6

			1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
LAW CASES $15,000 OR LESS	Jury	Number Pending	1	0	4	21	92	301	419
		% of Total Pending Inventory	0.2%	0	0.9%	5.0%	22.0%	71.9%	100.0%
	Non-Jury	Number Pending	0	0	0	6	41	333	380
		% of Total Pending Inventory	0	0	0	1.6%	10.8%	87.6%	100.0%

DISTRICT Totals

			1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
LAW CASES $15,000 OR LESS	Jury	Number Pending	37	241	1,165*	3,576	5,454	5,341	15,814
		% of Total Pending Inventory	0.2%	1.5%	7.4%	22.6%	34.5%	33.8%	100.0%
	Non-Jury	Number Pending	38	487	814	5,570	21,464	59,235	87,608
		% of Total Pending Inventory	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%	6.4%	24.5%	67.5%	100.0%

*Includes cases on special calendars.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNCIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW CASES
DURING JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1981

LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

			Total Number of Cases Disposed of During the Period	Average Number of Judges Sitting	Number of Dispositions Per Judge
District One	Personal Injury	Assignment Judge	1,469	1	1,469
		Pre-Trial Judge	1,334	1	1,334
		Full-Time Trial Judges*	1,434	4	359
		Part-Time Trial Judges**	115	17***	7
	Torts, Contracts, etc.	Motion Judge	554	1	554
		Full-Time Trial Judges*	3,443	2	1,722
		Part-Time Trial Judges**	455	20***	23
Subtotal			8,804	46	191
District Two	— — —	Full-Time Judge	241	1	241
District Three	— — —	Full-Time Judges*	362	1	362
District Four	— — —	Full-Time Judges*	375	2	188
District Five	— — —	Full-Time Judges*	287	2	144
District Six	— — —	Full-Time Judges*	574	2	286
TOTAL			10,643	54	197

*Includes only judges who spent 75% or more of their time hearing law jury cases assigned.

**Includes only judges who spent less than 75% of their time hearing law jury cases assigned.

***Includes 32 Downstate judges assigned to the 1st Municipal District to hear law jury (under $15,000) cases.

AGE OF LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD
DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX

law Jury Cases Disposed of During the Period		1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
	Number	210	1,015	1,986	4,115	2,714	603	10,643
	Percentage	*2.0%*	*9.5%*	*18.7%*	*38.7%*	*25.5%*	*5.6%*	*100.0%*

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW CASES DURING JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1981

LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

			Method of Disposition				
		Total Cases Disposed Of	Dismissed		Bench Trial	Jury Verdict	Transfer to Law Division, Etc.**
			For Want Of Prosecution*	By Agreement			
District One	Personal Injury	4,352	1,612	2,201	248	254	37
	Torts, Contracts, etc.	4,452	1,063	2,450	367	318	254
	Subtotal	8,804	2,675	4,651	615	572	291
District Two	— — —	241	39	157	21	19	5
District Three	— — —	362	28	259	11	33	31
District Four	— — —	375	42	268	30	13	22
District Five	— — —	287	29	209	27	16	6
District Six	— — —	574	57	404	47	43	23
Total	— — —	10,643	2,870	5,948	751	696	378

*Includes cases non-suited.

**These cases are reported as disposed of at the point of transfer.

AGE OF LAW NON-JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX

		1976 & Earlier	During 1977	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	Totals
Law Non-Jury Cases Disposed of During the Period	Number	103	302	3,195	7,445	33,203	62,172	106,420*
	Percentage	*0.1%*	*0.3%*	*3.0%*	*7.0%*	*31.2%*	*58.4%*	*100.0%*

*Includes the work of 106 Downstate judges assigned to the 1st Municipal District to hear law non-jury (under $15,000) cases. In fact, 3 Downstate judicial circuits have actually been assigned courtrooms in that District to assist the Circuit Court of Cook County.

LAW NON-JURY (PERSONAL INJURY ONLY — DISTRICT ONE) DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

		Number of Dispositions	Average Number of Judges Sitting	Number of Dispositions Per Judge	Average Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Disposition
District One	Personal Injury	3,712	3	1,237	9.9

SMALL CLAIMS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

NATURE AND NUMBER OF SMALL CLAIMS CASES FILED*

	Type of Action						
District	Forcible Entry & Detainer	Pro Se**	Joint Action (Forcible With Money Count)	Replevin	Distress For Rent	Other***	Total
District One	40,211	5,921	23,332	1,428	47	0	70,939
District Two	485		83	11	0	729	1,308
District Three	715		235	13	2	1,522	2,487
District Four	839		192	17	1	694	1,743
District Five	786		165	20	1	937	1,909
District Six	2,427		703	39	6	2,315	5,490
Total	45,463	5,921	24,710	1,528	57	6,197	83,876

*In District One only the assignment of cases to the small claims category with the exception of pro se cases is by type of action rather than the value of the claim. Hence, a forcible entry & detainer case with a damage claim of greater than $2,500 but less than $15,000 is considered to be a small claims case.

**Established under General Order 72-8, a Pro Se Branch of District One only.

***Includes personal injury, tort, contract, confession, etc. where the value of the claim is under $2,500 for all but District One.

PRO SE COURT

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF SMALL CLAIMS CASES IN PRO SE COURT

	Method of Disposition**									
	Dismissed			Judgment or Bench Trial						
District One Only	For Want of Prosecution*	By Agreement	Total	Paid and Satisfied in Open Court	Ex Parte Judgment	Paid by Letter Prior to Court Date	Finding for Plaintiff	Finding for Defendant	Total	Total
Courtroom 1308	1,335	321	1,656	177	1,406	275	1,151	414	3,423	5,079

*Includes cases non-suited.

**Upon demand of a jury trial, the case is transferred to the tort, contract, etc. jury call in courtrooms 1304 or 1306. Six such cases resulted in jury verdicts for 1981. In addition, 304 cases were returned to the presiding judge of the 1st Municipal District for reassignment.

CHANCERY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CHANCERY DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

NATURE AND NUMBER OF CHANCERY CASES FILED

		Type of Action				
Year	Total Cases	Change of Name	Mortgage Foreclosure	General Chancery	Class Action Suit	Temporary Restraining Order/Injunction
1980	9,209	1,549	3,541	2,818	51	1,250
1981	10,789	1,561	4,739	3,135	44	1,310

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF CHANCERY CASES

	Method of Disposition		
	Dismissal	Judgment	Total
Total	7,876	2,809	10,685

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF CHANCERY CASES IN THE LAW DIVISION— LAND TITLE SECTION

Number Transferred from Chancery Division*	Method of Disposition		
	Dismissal	Judgment	Total
740**	310	100	410

*These cases are reported as disposed of at the point of transfer.

**Does not include 40 additional cases transferred to other sections of the Law Division, Probate Division, Domestic Relations Division, 1st Municipal District, etc.

ANALYSIS OF CHANCERY CASES PENDING AND COMPARISIONS WITH PRECEDING YEARS

Pending Calendar as of June 30	Total Cases Pending	Age of Pending Cases											
		Five Years or More		Four - Five Years		Three - Four Years		Two - Three Years		One - Two Years		Less Than One Year	
		Number	% of Calendar Total	Number	% of Calendar Total	Number	% of Calendar Total	Number	% of Calendar Total	Number	% of Calendar Total	Number	% of Calendar Total
1973	5,383	97	1.8%	63	1.2%	136	2.5%	255	4.7%	1,067	19.8%	3,765	70.0%
1974	6,329	80	1.2%	59	0.9%	138	2.2%	385	6.1%	1,004	15.9%	4,663	73.7%
1975	6,711	48	0.7%	49	0.7%	149	2.2%	376	5.6%	996	14.9%	5,093	75.9%
1976*	7,142	48	0.7%	66	0.9%	140	2.0%	374	5.2%	1,246	17.5%	5,268	73.7%
1977*	7,744	66	0.9%	57	0.7%	182	2.3%	485	6.3%	1,449	18.7%	5,505	71.1%
1978*	6,968	83	1.2%	75	1.1%	231	3.3%	454	6.5%	1,238	17.8%	4,887	70.1%
1979*	6,364	97	1.5%	100	1.6%	167	2.6%	404	6.4%	1,261	19.8%	4,335	68.1%
1980**	6,948	100	1.5%	49	0.7%	141	2.0%	442	6.4%	1,329	19.1%	4,887	70.3%
1981**	7,773	96	1.2%	74	1.0%	214	2.8%	516	6.6%	1,413	18.2%	5,460	70.2%

*As of May 1, 1976, nine separate judicial chancery calendars are in effect.
**As of June 1, 1980, ten separate judicial chancery calendars are in effect.

HOUSING

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF HOUSING CASES

		Method of Disposition		
		Dismissal	Judgment**	Total
DISTRICT ONE	TOTAL*	8,548	1,226	9,774
DISTRICT TWO DISTRICT THREE DISTRICT FOUR DISTRICT FIVE	HOUSING MATTERS FILED AND HEARD AS GENERAL LAW CASES			
DISTRICT SIX	TOTAL	38	28	66
GRAND TOTAL		8,586	1,254	9,840

*Includes the work of 8 Downstate judges assigned to this Section during 1981.
**Judgments includes decrees for demolition, permanent injunctions, etc.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, DOMESTIC RELATIONS DIVISION
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Dispositions Credited	Average Number of Judges Sitting	Number of Dispositions	Number of Dispositions Per Judge
Assignment Judge	1	6,963*	6,963
Pre-Trial Conference Judges	2	1,837	919
Pre-Trial Motion Judges	2	553	278
Full-Time Trial Judges**	14	20,258	1,447
Part-Time Trial Judges***	21 ****	3,573	170
TOTAL	40	33,184	830

*Includes 946 cases dismissed for want of prosecution off Dormant Calendar.

**Includes only judges who spent 75% or more of their time hearing Domestic Relations cases and post-trial motion judges who dispose of cases.

***Includes only judges who spent less than 75% of their time hearing Domestic Relations cases.

****Includes 15 Downstate judges assigned to this Division during 1981.

ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES

Dispositions Credited	Total Cases Disposed Of	Method of Disposition			Total Cases Returned To Assignment Judge	Total Cases Placed on Dormant Calendar	Total Cases "Heard"**	Total Pre-Trial Conferences Held	Total Referrals to Conciliation Service	Motion Count***				
		Dismissed*										Post Judgment		
		Uncontested Prove-Ups	Contests	Total Judgments Signed						Pre-Trial	Post-Trial	Custody Modifications	Enforcement Orders on Non-Support	Other
Assignment Judge	6,963	6,095	0	868	—	848	7,811	0	178	17,276	0	0	78	402
Pre-Trial Conference Judges	1,837	4	72	1,761	323	19	2,179	2,873	61	2,778	25	0	53	194
Pre-Trial Motion Judges	553	1	0	552	0	0	553	586	669	26,918	0	0	0	38
Post-Trial Motion Judges	1,948	71	3	1,874	0	0	1,948	0	93	0	20,423	149	4,585	18,511
Full-Time Trial Judges	18,310	3,282	49	14,979	2,457	327	21,094	2,100	25	9,993	4,898	23	1,640	4,677
Part-Time Trial Judges	3,573	23	5	3,545	76	7	3,656	35	0	693	2,620	12	615	658
TOTAL	33,184	9,476	129	23,579	2,856	1,201	37,241	5,594	1,026	57,658	27,966	184	6,971	24,480

*Includes cases dismissed upon motion, cases dismissed for want of prosecution, etc.

**Cases "Heard" includes all cases disposed of, returned to the Assignment Judge, and those placed on the Dormant Calendar.

***Includes motions granted for case continuances.

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF CASES IN THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS DIVISION

PART I TOTAL DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES TERMINATED
33,184

PART II JUDGMENTS		
TOTAL JUDGMENTS		23,579
1. Dissolution of Marriage	23,470	
2. Legal Separation	36	
3. Declaration of Invalidity	73	

PART III CASES DISMISSED		
TOTAL DISMISSALS		9,605
1. Dissolution of Marriage	9,602	
2. Legal Separation	1	
3. Declaration of Invalidity	2	

COUNTY

THE TREND OF CASES IN THE COUNTY DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Type of Case			Pending at Start	Filed	Disposed of	Pending at End
(A) TAX	(1) Special Assessments	a. Chicago	455	96	0	551
		b. Suburban	547	33	0	580
	(2) Tax Deeds		1,699	1,137	493	2,343
	(3) Scavenger Tax Deeds		287	543	155	675
	(4) Inheritance Tax Petitions		2,286	9,097	8,666	2,717
	(5) Inheritance Tax Reassessments		82	28	0	110
	(6) Tax Refund Petitions		263	1	0	264
	(7) Tax Objections		7,641	14,278	9,643	12,276
	(8) Condemnations (in conjunction with special assessments)		66	2	0	68
	(9) Other		501	72	43	530
		SUBTOTAL	13,827	25,287	19,000	20,114
(B) ADOPTIONS			835	2,190	2,128	897
(C) MENTAL HEALTH	(1) Commitment Petitions	a. Adults	92	5,306	5,286	112
		b. Minors	0	8	7	1
	(2) Restoration Petitions	a. Adults	0	7	7	0
		b. Minors	0	0	0	0
	(3) Discharge Petitions	a. Adults	0	1	1	0
		b. Minors	0	0	0	0
		SUBTOTAL	92	5,322	5,301	113
(D) MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS			206	37	1	242
(E) MARRIAGE OF MINORS			52	207	207	4*
Subtotal For All Categories Above			15,012	33,043	26,637	21,370
(F) RECIPROCAL NON SUPPORT			2,344	2,900	3,570	1,674
		GRAND TOTAL	17,356	35,943	30,207	23,044

*Adjustment of -48 cases as a result of a physical inventory.

PATERNITY & NON-SUPPORT

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF PATERNITY & NON-SUPPORT CASES

District	Court Location	Method of Disposition*					
		Body Attachment Issued for Failure to Appear	Off Call & Initial Summons Unserved**	Dismissal	Other Dispositional Order***	Court Finding & Pay Order Issued	Total
District One	Branch 33	563	11,932	473	15	4,104	17,087
	Branch 96****	174	148	477	18	1,662	2,479
	Civil Paternity Call[(a)]	79	74	396	22	262	833
	Sub-Total	816	12,154	1,346	55	6,028	20,399
District Two	Evanston	5	66	17	3	22	113
District Three	Niles	5	13	5	3	26	52
Districts Four & Five[(b)]	Maywood	11	72	19	4	40	146
District Six	Markham	126	190	31	61	195	603
TOTAL		963	12,495	1,418	126	6,311	21,313

*Includes all *final* orders on original proceedings.

**Includes cases where defendant's whereabouts are unknown.

***Includes cases non-suited, stricken off with leave to reinstate, etc.

****Includes dispositions on "Article X" cases only. Cases involving arrearages to Branch 33 pay orders are not reported. These actions are considered post-termination proceedings.

(a) Includes the work of 3 Downstate Judges assigned to this courtroom during 1981.

(b) Procedures for paternity and non-support cases show all matters in the 4th and 5th Municipal Districts filed and disposed of in the 4th Municipal District.

PROBATE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, PROBATE DIVISION
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

ANALYSIS OF PROBATE CASES AND COMPARISONS WITH PRECEDING YEARS

Year	Cases Filed	Disposed of
1973	10,523	9,777
1974	10,261	8,800
1975	10,258	8,779
1976	10,426	8,494
1977	10,236	8,066
1978	9,780	7,934
1979	8,934	14,579*
1980	9,199	14,153*
1981	9,870	25,649*

*Includes results of extensive physical inventory which began in February of 1979.

	Inventories Filed			Wills		
Year	Personal	Real Estate	Total	Filed	Probated	% Probated
1973	7,121	2,379	9,500	13,124	5,236	*39.9%*
1974	7,112	2,470	9,582	13,086	5,043	*38.5%*
1975	6,726	2,282	9,008	12,662	4,688	*37.0%*
1976	6,486	2,060	8,546	13,053	4,746	*36.4%*
1977	6,610	2,230	8,840	12,852	4,636	*36.1%*
1978	7,125	2,027	9,152	13,061	4,491	*34.4%*
1979	7,007	1,406	8,413	12,512	4,477	*35.8%*
1980	5,533	687	6,220	13,072	4,905	*37.5%*
1981	5,282	736	6,018	13,149	4,812	*36.7%*

NATURE OF ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE PROBATE DIVISION IN 1981

	Decedent Estates	Guardianship	Conservatorship	Total
Number of Cases Filed	6,833*	1,767	1,270	9,870
Number of Cases Disposed of	12,236	9,928	3,485	25,649

*Does not include Petitions for Supplemental Proceedings: 110 filed and 6 disposed of. *Petitions for Supplemental Proceedings* are proceedings concerning contracts to make a will, construction of wills, and the appointment of testamentary trustee during the period of administration.

INVENTORIES FILED AND VALUE THEREOF IN THE PROBATE DIVISION IN 1981

INVENTORIES FILED AND VALUE THEREOF

	Inventories	
Kind of Property	Number	Value
Personal	5,282	$4,024,066,464
Real Estate	736	59,155,956
TOTALS	6,018	$4,083,222,420

JUVENILE

IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY STATISTICAL REPORT ON JUVENILE CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

INITIAL ACTION ON CASES REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE DIVISION

Adjusted	Petition Recommended	Total
2,155	22,087*	24,242

*Does include 1,244 petitions filed against adults per General Order 78-9.

PETITION RECOMMENDED CASES REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE DIVISION

Delinquent	Dependent/ Victim of Neglect	Minor in Need of Supervision	Other	Total
15,644	3,143	2,056	1,244	22,087

CASES ADJUSTED IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION

	Delinquent	Dependent/ Victim of Neglect	Minor in Need of Supervision	Other	Total
By the Complaint Unit Staff	1,320	26	809	0	2,155

TABLE OF OFFENSES COMMENCED BY JUVENILE PETITION IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Charged Offenses	Number of	
	Petitions	Juveniles
MAJOR DELINQUENT CHARGES*		
Abortion	1	1
Armed Robbery	827	827
Attempt Armed Robbery	2	2
Solicitation to Commit Armed Robbery	2	2
Arson	131	131
Attempt Arson	3	3
Aggravated Assault	330	330
Aggravated Battery	592	592
Aggravated Incest	4	4
Aggravated Kidnapping	3	3
Burglary	3,662	3,662
Attempt Burglary	10	10
Communicating with a Witness	4	4
Concealing & Aiding a Fugitive	1	1
Delivery of Controlled Substance	40	40
Deviate Sexual Assault	53	53
Escape	7	7
Attempt Escape	1	1
Falsifying a Manufacturing ID Number	2	2
Forgery	17	17
Home Invasion	7	7
Intimidation (includes "compelling gang membership")	178	178
Juvenile Pimping	1	1
Manufacturing Cannabis	1	1
Mob Action	12	12

TABLE OF OFFENSES COMMENCED BY JUVENILE PETITION IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981 (Continued)

Charged Offenses	Number of	
	Petitions	Juveniles
Murder	84	84
Attempt Murder	3	3
Conspiracy to Commit Murder	3	3
Solicitation to Commit Murder	2	2
Possession of Burglary Tools	7	7
Possession of Controlled Substance (includes "possession of cannabis")	319	319
Possession of Explosives	4	4
Possession of Hypodermic Needle	2	2
Possession of Stolen Property	45	45
Possession of Stolen Auto	396	396
Rape	159	159
Attempt Rape	2	2
Reckless Homicide	1	1
Robbery	1,734	1,734
Attempt Robbery	4	4
Conspiracy to Commit Robbery	5	5
Theft Over $150 (includes "theft of motor vehicle")	1,190	1,190
Attempt Theft Over $150	5	5
Conspiracy to Commit Theft Over $150	4	4
Solicitation to Commit Theft Over $150	2	2
Theft by Deception	14	14
Unlawful Restraint	15	15
Unlawful Use of Credit Card	12	12
Unlawful Possession of Firearms & Ammunition	90	90
Unlawful Use of Weapons	668	668
Voluntary Manslaughter	1	1
SUB-TOTAL	10,662	10,662

*Indicates a charge which could result in a transfer to the Criminal Division for purposes of trying juvenile as an adult.

IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
STATISTICAL REPORT ON JUVENILE CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

TABLE OF OFFENSES COMMENCED BY JUVENILE PETITION
IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981 (Continued)

Charged Offenses	Number of	
	Petitions	Juveniles
MINOR DELINQUENT CHARGES:		
Assault	148	148
Battery	1,288	1,288
Contributing to the Neglect of a Child	3	3
Contributing to the Sexual Delinquency of a Child	71	71
Criminal Damage to Property	680	680
Criminal Trespass to Land (includes "Criminal Trespass to State Supported Land"	90	90
Criminal Trespass to Motor Vehicle	276	276
Curfew Violation	6	6
Deceptive Practices	9	9
Disorderly Conduct	259	259
Failure to Report Motor Vehicle Accident	1	1
False Fire Alarm	2	2
Gambling	2	2
Harrassment by Telephone Call	12	12
Minor in Possession of Alcoholic Beverages	14	14
Obscenity	1	1
Offering a Bribe	4	4
Possession of an Air Rifle or Pellet Gun	4	4
Prostitution	14	14
Solicitation to Commit Prostitution	7	7
Public Indecency	4	4
Reckless Conduct	51	51
Resisting a Peace Officer	44	44
Soliciting Rides on a Public Highway	8	8
Theft under $150	1,976	1,976
Attempt Theft under $150	7	7
Unlawful Peddling of Merchandise	1	1
SUB-TOTAL	4,982	4,982
TOTAL DELINQUENT CHARGES	15,644	15,644

IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY STATISTICAL REPORT ON JUVENILE CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

TABLE OF OFFENSES COMMENCED BY JUVENILE PETITION IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981 (Continued)

Charged Offenses	Number of	
	Petitions	Juveniles
TOTAL DEPENDENT/VICTIM OF NEGLECT PETITIONS	3,143	3,143
TOTAL MINOR IN NEED OF SUPERVISION PETITIONS (includes designation as runaway, ungovernable, habitual truant, etc.)	2,056	2,056

	Number of	
	Cases	Defendants
Adult Cases Filed Per General Order 78-9*	1,244	1,244

*Includes the following charged offenses against adults for abuse of children who are members of their household: (1) aggravated incest with a child; (2) incest with a child; (3) battery of a child; (4) child abandonment; (5) contributing to the dependency or neglect of a child; (6) contributing to the delinquency of a child; (7) cruelty to a child and others; and (8) permitting a child to violate curfew ordinance (Municipal Code of City of Chicago).

JUVENILE

IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
STATISTICAL REPORT ON JUVENILE CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF JUVENILE CASES IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION

	Method of Disposition						
	Dismissal						
Calendars	Without Prejudice	With Prejudice	Other	SOL[a]	Transfer To Other Court[b]	Court Finding	Total
Delinquency & MINS[c]	725	173	842	5,701	8	5,161	12,610
Dependency/Neglect[c]	548	0	250	3	2	1,950	2,753
Warrant[f]	166	0	1	0	0	0	167
Paternity & Waiver	5	0	21	76	69	53	224
Custody	8	3	40	12	25	56	144
Suburban:[d]							
District 2	29	6	12	160	2	415	624
District 3	57	5	40	189	0	639	930
District 4	18	0	105	96	0	329	548
District 5	37	0	118	116	0	276	547
District 6	33	0	202	182	0	640	1,057
Adult Prosecutions[e]	0	1	11	209	121	370	712
Miscellaneous	3	0	7	0	1	27	38
TOTALS	1,629	188	1,649	6,744	228	9,916	20,354[g]

[a] Stricken off with Leave to Reinstate.
[b] Indicates court approval for such actions as trying juvenile as an adult in felony case, etc.
[c] Includes only City of Chicago - District 1 cases.
[d] Suburban Court Calendars include all delinquency, dependency/neglect, and MINS cases.
[e] Includes cases filed against adults for abuse of children per Cook County General Order 78-9.
[f] Includes cases for all municipal districts.
[g] Includes the work of 3 Downstate judges assigned to this Division during 1981.

Type of Court Finding*

Finding of Delinquency	Finding of M.I.N.S.	Finding of Dependancy	Finding of Neglect	Finding of Truancy	Finding of Supervision Under Sec. 4-7	Finding of Guilty on Adult Case	Total
4,693	385	185	930	6	3,347	370	9,916

*Does include all activity within the Juvenile Division.

Type of Dispositional Order Imposed on Juvenile Petitions

Institutional Commitment					Placed on Supervision			
State	Local	Total	Probation	Guardian Appointed	Sec. 4-7	Sec. 5-2	Total	Total
1,490	579*	2,069	2,225	1,689	3,347	216	3,563	9,546

*Includes all commitments to the Cook County Detention Center.

Nature of Actions Taken in the Juvenile Division

Cases Disposed of	Continued Generally	Wardships Closed
20,354	117,814*	4,003

*Includes multiple continuances granted on the same petition.

Type of Conviction Order Imposed on Adult Cases

Local Imprisonment/ Periodic Imprisonment	Probation or Conditional Discharge	Placed on Supervision	Fine Only and Ordered to Pay	Total
5	33	150	182	370

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

NATURE OF DISPOSITIONS OF PRELIMINARY HEARINGS*

	Method of Disposition									
DISTRICT	Transferred to Criminal Division or Superseded by Information or Indictment or Probable Cause Finding	No Probable Cause	Bond Forfeiture W/ or W/O Warrant	Dismissed for Want of Prosecution	Nolle Prosequi	Non-Suit	Stricken Off — Leave to Reinstate	Leave to File Denied	Off Call and Other Dismissal	Total
District 1	17,351	1,899	2,737	1**	2,845	50	5,838	11**	52	30,784
District 2	1,441	353(a)	125	0	13	2**	425	0	4	2,363
District 3	1,062	38	105	0	53	7**	287	2**	12	1,566
District 4	1,047	411(a)	107	0	642	0	171	2**	3	2,383
District 5	1,081	138	77	3**	511	8**	272	0	2	2,092
District 6	1,904	40	99	1**	127	0	390	0	12	2,573
TOTAL	23,886	2,879	3,250	5	4,191	67	7,383	15	85	41,761

*Indicates the disposition of felony preliminary hearings on felony charges and not cases.

**Unknown computer adjustment.

(a) Indicates a special inventory of pending felony charges was taken in this District resulting in these actions.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CRIMINAL DIVISION

TREND OF CASES CHARGING DEFENDANTS WITH OFFENSES IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Cases Commenced By	Cases Pending At Start	Cases Filed	Cases Reinstated	Cases Disposed Of	Cases Pending At End
Indictment	2,644	4,319*	1,250*	5,823**	2,349(b)
Information	2,519	5,716	1,949***	7,306***	2,878***
TOTAL	5,163	10,035	3,199	13,129(a)	5,227(b)

*Includes 783 filed and 202 cases reinstated and then transferred to Suburban Municipal Districts. (See below).

**Includes 972 cases disposed of in Suburban Municipal Districts. (See below).

***Does not include 232 information cases transferred in from Suburban Municipal Districts nor 263 municipal information cases pending on December 31, 1981, before Criminal Division judges.

(a) Includes the work of 6 Downstate judges assigned to this Division during 1981.

(b) An adjustment of -41 cases to reflect case counts.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX

TREND OF CASES CHARGING DEFENDANTS WITH OFFENSES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

District	Cases Commenced By	Cases Pending At Start	Cases Filed/ Transferred*	Cases Reinstated	Cases Disposed Of	Cases Pending At End
District One	Indictment	ALL CASES HEARD IN CRIMINAL DIVISION				
	Information	0	4,564	0	4,564	0
District Two	Indictment	42	142** / 0	15	157	42
	Information	206	576	24	695	111
District Three	Indictment	118	72** / 0	64	225	29
	Information	173	634	16	725	183****
District Four	Indictment	163	219** / 0	20	267	135
	Information	168	608	27	611	192
District Five	Indictment	35	174** / -154	10	55	10
	Information	179*** / 43	542	19	496	263*** / 24
District Six	Indictment	156	176** / 0	93	268	116****
	Information	285	859	27	872	299
TOTAL	Indictment	514	783** / -154	202	972	332****
	Information	1,054	7,783	113	7,963	1,072****
GRAND TOTAL		1,568	8,412	315	8,935	1,404****

*Includes cases transferred back to the Criminal Division for such actions as competency hearings, case consolidations, etc.

**Indicates cases received from the Criminal Division.

***Cases pending before Criminal Division judges.

****Indicates adjustments made in pending inventory as a result of case counts.

NOTE: 17,818 Felony cases were filed on 20,402 defendants as a result of 23,886 findings of probable cause or direct indictments.

FELONY

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT AND IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

ANALYSIS OF FELONY CASES PROCESSED DURING JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1981

	Number Of Felony Cases									
	Indictments					Informations				
	Pending	Filed*	Trans./ Reinstated	Disposed Of	Pending	Pending	Filed	Reinstated	Disposed Of	Pending
Criminal Division	2,130	3,536	+154 1,048	4,851	2,017	2,519	5,716	1,949(c)	7,306	2,878
Municipal Dist. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,564	0	4,564	0
Municipal Dist. 2	42	142	0 15	157	42	206	576	24	695	111
Municipal Dist. 3	118	72	0 64(d)	225	29	173	634	16	725	183(d)
Municipal Dist. 4	163	219	0 20	267	135	168	608	27	611	192
Municipal Dist. 5**	35	174	-154 10	55	10	179*** 43	542	19	496(b)	263*** 24
Municipal Dist. 6	156	176	0 93	268	116(a)	285	859	27	872	299
TOTALS	2,644	4,319	0 1,250	5,823	2,349(a)	3,573	13,499	2,062	15,269	3,950

FOOTNOTES: (*) Indicates that all felony Indictments are filed in the Criminal Division, but then certain cases are transferred to the respective suburban municipal district. Filing figures are from the Criminal Division at the point of transfer; (**) Indicates no jury courtrooms. Most cases, Indictments or Informations, in which defendants enter a plea of not guilty at arraignment in the 5th Municipal District, are transferred to other suburban districts or are heard by judges in the Criminal Division; (***) Indicates upon observation that of total pending Information count in the 5th Municipal District, these cases were transferred to judges in the Criminal Division; (a) Indicates a case by case physical inventory was taken during the reported time period; (b) Includes some terminations which should be credited to Criminal Division judges; (c) Includes some suburban municipal felony Information cases; and (d) Includes some cases reinstated as a result of a case by case physical inventory.

FELONY

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT AND IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

AGE OF PENDING FELONY CASES — DECEMBER 31, 1981
(Does Not Include Post Trial Proceedings)

	Number Of Felony Cases Pending													
	Indictments							Informations						
	Year Case Filed							Year Case Filed						
	Prior 1977	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total	Prior 1977	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total
Criminal Division	38	9	21	42	235	1,672	2,017	11	10	25	30	173	2,629	2,878
Municipal Dist. 1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Dist. 2	0	0	0	0	3	39	42	0	0	0	1	5	105	111
Municipal Dist. 3	0	0	0	2	4	23	29	0	0	0	1	10	172	183
Municipal Dist. 4	0	0	0	0	14	121	135	0	0	1	0	19	172	192
Municipal Dist. 5	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	1** / 0	9** / 0	41** / 0	212** / 24	263** / 24
Municipal Dist. 6	0	1	3	5	30	77	116	0	1	1	2	46	249	299
TOTALS	38	10	24	49	286	1,942	2,349	11	11	28	43	294	3,563	3,950

*Pre-defined procedures in the 1st Municipal District do not allow for pending felony cases.

**Cases pending before Criminal Division judges, but not reported under Criminal Division workload.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Charged Offenses	Number of			
	Indictments	Defendants	Informations	Defendants
Abortion	1	2	0	0
Acting as Supplier of Special Fuel Without License	2	6	0	0
Aggravated Arson	1	1	10	10
Aggravated Arson, etc	18	22	28	28
Attempt Aggravated Arson	3	3	1	1
Attempt Aggravated Arson, etc	2	3	1	1
Aggravated Battery	32	42	65	70
Aggravated Battery, etc	44	62	93	123
Aggravated Battery of a Child	0	0	1	1
Aggravated Battery of a Child, etc	1	1	1	1
Aggravated Incest	1	1	2	2
Aggravated Incest, etc	3	3	11	11
Aggravated Kidnapping, etc	5	8	2	3
Aiding a Fugitive	1	1	0	0
Armed Robbery	105	138	143	182
Armed Robbery, etc	326	504	486	660
Attempt Armed Robbery	9	12	21	24
Attempt Armed Robbery, etc	21	30	25	38
Arson	6	6	16	18
Arson, etc	6	7	3	3
Attempt Arson	3	3	10	12
Battery	2	2	0	0
Battery, etc	1	1	0	0
Bribery	6	6	12	12
Bribery, etc	11	12	3	3
Bringing Contraband into Penal Institution	1	1	2	2
Burglary	342	472	734	926
Burglary, etc	140	207	155	207
Attempt Burglary	13	17	46	52
Attempt Burglary, etc	19	27	56	68
Calculated Criminal Drug Conspiracy, etc	2	9	0	0
Child Abandonment	0	0	3	3
Child Abduction	0	0	1	1
Communicating with a Witness	3	3	1	1
Communicating with a Witness, etc	3	3	7	7
Concealing a Fugitive	1	1	0	0
Concealing a Homicidal Death	1	1	0	0
Conducting Motor Vehicle Parts Business, etc	0	0	1	1
Conspiracy	3	17	0	0
Conspiracy, etc	2	4	0	0
Criminal Damage to Property	3	4	13	17
Cruelty to Children	0	0	4	4
Cruelty to Children, etc	1	1	16	17
Deceptive Practices	3	3	2	2
Deceptive Practices, etc	3	3	6	6
Attempt Deceptive Practices	0	0	1	1

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981 (Continued)

Charged Offenses	Number of			
	Indictments	Defendants	Informations	Defendants
Delivery of Controlled Substance	340	423	307	352
Deviate Sexual Assault	1	1	0	0
Deviate Sexual Assault, etc	23	24	11	11
Attempt Deviate Sexual Assault, etc	2	2	3	3
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	1	1
Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	1	1	0	0
Eavesdropping	1	1	0	0
Escape	15	16	5	5
Escape, etc	2	3	0	0
Attempt Escape	3	4	0	0
Attempt Escape, etc	2	2	0	0
Failure to Pay Illinois Motor Fuel Tax	1	1	0	0
Failure to Return to Work Release	28	28	0	0
Failure to Surrender Title	0	0	1	1
False Application for Title	1	1	0	0
Falsifying a Manufacturing ID Number	1	2	5	5
Fictitious Registration Card	0	0	1	1
Forgery	42	48	37	37
Forgery, etc	37	43	32	33
Henious Battery	1	1	0	0
Henious Battery, etc	1	1	1	1
Home Invasion, etc	9	11	7	9
Illegal Transfer of Cigarettes	1	1	1	1
Incest, etc	0	0	1	1
Indecent Liberties with Child	24	27	18	18
Indecent Liberties with Child, etc	23	23	25	25
Intimidation	10	10	22	22
Intimidation, etc	7	8	7	8
Insurance Fraud	1	1	0	0
Insurance Fraud, etc	2	3	0	0
Involuntary Manslaughter	0	0	2	2
Involuntary Manslaughter, etc	1	1	6	6
Jumping Bail Bond	613	615	9	9
Juvenile Pimping	0	0	1	1
Making False License Report	1	1	0	0
Murder	25	25	13	14
Murder, etc	282	405	264	304
Attempt Murder	1	1	0	0
Attempt Murder, etc	223	276	272	311
Obstructing Justice	2	5	1	1
Obstructing Justice, etc	1	1	0	0
Official Misconduct	3	3	0	0
Pandering	1	2	7	7
Pandering, etc	0	0	1	2

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981 (Continued)

Charged Offenses	Number of Indictments	Number of Defendants	Number of Informations	Number of Defendants
Perjury	7	8	0	0
Perjury, etc	5	5	0	0
Possession of Burglary Tools	2	2	1	2
Possession of Controlled Substance	117	148	735	792
Possession of Explosives	0	0	1	1
Possession of Explosives, etc	2	6	1	1
Possession of Hypodermic Needle	0	0	1	1
Possession of Motor Vehicle with Removed Vehicle Identfication Number	1	1	0	0
Possession of Stolen Auto	2	2	6	6
Possession of Stolen Auto, etc	3	5	1	1
Rape	5	8	0	0
Rape, etc	217	280	171	201
Attempt Rape	1	1	1	1
Attempt Rape, etc	20	23	24	24
Reckless Conduct	1	2	0	0
Reckless Homicide	19	19	4	4
Reckless Homicide, etc	10	10	3	3
Retail Theft	7	12	9	9
Retail Theft, etc	2	2	3	3
Robbery	98	135	229	262
Robbery, etc	57	89	122	154
Attempt Robbery	11	13	30	33
Attempt Robbery, etc	7	8	15	17
Solicitation	2	2	0	0
Solicitation, etc	1	1	0	0
Syndicated Gambling	3	9	1	1
Tampering with Voting Machine, etc	1	1	0	0
Theft	248	324	575	635
Theft, etc	500	647	477	565
Attempt Theft	1	1	0	0
Attempt Theft, etc	1	1	0	0
Unlawful Restraint	5	6	3	3
Unlawful Restraint, etc	1	1	4	4
Unlawful Sale of Motor Vehicle, etc	1	1	0	0
Unlawful Use of Credit Card	3	3	7	7
Unlawful Use of Credit Card, etc	2	2	5	6
Unlawful Possession of Firearms, etc	1	1	0	0
Unlawful Use of Weapons	61	67	205	209
Unlawful Use of Weapons, etc	11	13	11	14
Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	1	1
Voluntary Manslaughter, etc	0	0	27	27
Voting More Than Once	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	4,319	5,530	5,716	6,696

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT* AND INFORMATION**

	Not Convicted									Convicted					
	Reduced or Dismissed					Tried But Not Convicted									
Defendants Disposed Of By	S.O.L.(c)/Judgement Or Warrant Issued For Failure to Appear	Nolle Prosequi	Reduced to Misdemeanor	*** Other Discharge	Total	Acquitted By Court(b)	Acquitted By Jury	Total	Total Not Convicted	Plea of Guilty	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	Found Unfit To Stand Trial or Adjudged to be Sexually Dangerous	Total Defendants
Indictment	315 / 293	625	161	75	1,469	610	31	641	2,110	2,466	666	180	3,312	179	5,601
Information	292 / 672	568	249	46	1,827	1,034	53	1,087	2,914	3,492	1,258	201	4,951	228	8,093
TOTAL	607 / 965	1,193	410	121	3,296	1,644	84	1,728	5,024	5,958	1,924	381	8,263	407	13,694

*Does not include 1,143 defendants disposed of on Indictment cases heard in Suburban Municipal Districts.

**Does include some dispositions by Criminal Division Judges on defendants charged under suburban municipal information cases.

***Includes defendants who have had their cases dismissed, those who have died during the trial process, those placed under supervision for treatment of drug addiction, etc.,.

(a) Not necessarily different defendants.

(b) Includes 23 defendants who were found not guilty by reason of insanity.

(c) S.O.L. — Stricken Off with Leave to Reinstate.

TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED

	Sentences															
			Local Imprisonment				Probation				Conditional Discharge					
Defendants Disposed Of By	Death	State(a) Imprisonment	Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	*** Other	Unfit To Be Sentenced	Total
Indictment*	9	1,875	0	23	0	23	930	294	157	1,381	22	2	24	0	0	3,312
Information**	1	3,062	1	29	1	31	1,358	391	81	1,830	23	4	27	0	0	4,951
TOTAL	10	4,937	1	52	1	54	2,288	685	238	3,211	45	6	51	0	0	8,263

*Does not include 722 defendants convicted and sentenced on Indictment cases in Suburban Municipal Districts.

**Does not include some sentences imposed by Criminal Division Judges on defendants charged under suburban municipal information cases.

***Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.,.

(a) Includes a sentence of state imprisonment and fine.

NUMBER OF WRITS & PETITIONS FILED BY TYPE
(Additional Matters Handled in the Criminal Division)

	Contempt Of Court	Habeas Corpus	Post Conviction	Total
Number	91	163	113	367

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

GUILTY PLEAS (INDICTMENTS* & INFORMATIONS) ACCEPTED BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

Type of Felony	Sentences															
			Local Imprisonment				Probation				Conditional Discharge					
	Death	State (a) Imprisonment	Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	*** Other	Unfit To Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	83												0	0	83
Class X		856												0	0	856
Class One		94	0	0	0	0	33	13	1	47	0	0	0	0	0	141
Class Two		926	0	10	1	11	560	187	60	807	9	0	9	0	0	1,753
Class Three		1,052	0	24	0	24	1,165	295	120	1,580	24	2	26	0	0	2,682
Class Four		236	0	4	0	4	131	43	17	191	10	2	12	0	0	443
Total Pleas	0	3,247	0	38	1	39	1,889	538	198	2,625	43	4	47	0	0	5,958

*Does not include any actions taken on Indictments heard and disposed of in the suburban courts.

**Not necessarily different defendants.

***Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc..

(a) Includes a sentence of state imprisonment and fine.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

CONVICTIONS BY COURT (INDICTMENTS* & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

Type of Felony	Sentences															
	Death	State (a) Imprisonment	Local Imprisonment				Probation				Conditional Discharge			*** Other	Unfit To Be Sentenced	Total
			Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total			
Murder	1	96												0	0	97
Class X		507												0	0	507
Class One		26	0	0	0	0	17	2	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	46
Class Two		357	0	2	0	2	140	51	10	201	0	0	0	0	0	560
Class Three		289	0	10	0	10	182	75	23	280	1	2	3	0	0	582
Class Four		86	1	2	0	3	32	5	5	42	1	0	1	0	0	132
Total Bench Trials	1	1,361	1	14	0	15	371	133	39	543	2	2	4	0	0	1,924

---

*Does not include any actions taken on Indictments heard and disposed of in the suburban courts.

**Not necessarily different defendants.

***Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.,.

(a) Includes a sentence of state imprisonment and fine.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

CONVICTIONS BY JURY (INDICTMENTS* & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

Type of Felony	Sentences															
	Death	State(a) Imprisonment	Local Imprisonment				Probation				Conditional Discharge			*** Other	Unfit To Be Sentenced	Total
			Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total			
Murder	9	84												0	0	93
Class X		140												0	0	140
Class One		7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Class Two		38	0	0	0	0	9	5	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	53
Class Three		48	0	0	0	0	19	9	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	76
Class Four		12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Total Jury Trials	9	329	0	0	0	0	28	14	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	381

*Does not include any actions taken on Indictments heard and disposed of in the suburban courts.

**Not necessarily different defendants.

***Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.,.

(a) Includes a sentence of state imprisonment and fine.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT ONE

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INFORMATION*
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Charged Offenses	Number of	
	Informations	Defendants
Aggravated Battery	145	145
Aggravated Incest	1	1
Aggravated Kidnapping	1	1
Armed Robbery	93	93
Attempt Armed Robbery	50	50
Arson	21	21
Bribery	10	10
Burglary	1,506	1,506
Attempt Burglary	89	89
Child Pornography	1	1
Communicating With a Witness	4	4
Criminal Damage to Property	12	12
Criminal Trespass to Land	1	1
Criminal Trespass to Vehicle	1	1
Deceptive Practices	38	38
Delivery of Cannabis	11	11
Delivery of Controlled Substance	49	49
Forgery	84	84
Home Invasion	1	1
Indecent Liberties With Child	4	4
Intimidation	10	10
Involuntary Manslaughter	2	2
Kidnapping	1	1
Obstructing Justice	2	2
Pandering	1	1
Perjury	2	2
Possession of Burglary Tools	5	5
Possession of Cannabis	61	61
Possession of Controlled Substance	497	497
Possession of Instru[illegible]dapted for use of Controlled Substance	1	1
Possession of Substanc[illegible]epresented as Controlled Substance	2	2
Possession of Stolen Auto	110	110
Rape	2	2
Retail Theft	5	5
Robbery	492	492
Attempt Robbery	55	55
Theft	885	885
Attempt Theft	31	31
Theft by Deception	142	142
Theft of Labor Services	1	1
Theft of Mislaid Property	2	2
Unlawful Restraint	5	5
Unlawful Use of Credit Card	17	17
Unlawful Use of Weapon	106	106
Violation of Bail Bond	5	5
TOTAL	4,564	4,564

*Includes only those cases where defendants pled quilty at the time of the preliminary hearing.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT ONE

GUILTY PLEAS ACCEPTED AT PRELIMINARY HEARINGS (INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS* DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Type of Felony	State Imprisonment	Sentences											Total
		Local Imprisonment				Probation				Conditional Discharge			
		Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	
Class X	96	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	96
Class One	50	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	56
Class Two	336	0	1	0	1	813	881	0	1,694	0	0	0	2,031
Class Three	199	0	3	0	3	1,325	657	0	1,982	2	0	2	2,186
Class Four	57	0	2	0	2	86	39	0	125	11	0	11	195
Total Pleas	738	0	6	0	6	2,224	1,583	0	3,807	13	0	13	4,564

*Not necessarily different defendants.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS TWO THRU SIX

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INFORMATION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Charged Offenses	Number of	
	Informations	Defendants
Aggravated Arson	3	3
Aggravated Battery	158	179
Aggravated Battery of a Child	1	1
Aggravated Incest	4	4
Aggravated Kidnapping	3	3
Armed Robbery	122	159
Attempt Armed Robbery	5	5
Armed Violence	8	8
Arson	13	16
Attempt Arson	2	3
Bribery	5	5
Bribing a Race Official	1	1
Burglary	779	888
Attempt Burglary	38	48
Communicating With a Witness	1	1
Concealing a Homicidal Death	1	1
Criminal Damage to Property	33	38
Attempt Criminal Damage to Property	1	1
Criminal Trespass to Land	1	1
Cruelty to Children	1	1
Deceptive Practices	66	67
Delivery of Cannabis	59	69
Delivery of Controlled Substance	110	120
Delibery of Purported Controlled Substance	2	2
Deviate Sexual Assault	6	6
Attempt Deviate Sexual Assault	1	1
Escape	2	2
Forgery	122	123
Home Invasion	8	8
Illinois Motor Vehicle Act	6	6
Indecent Liberties with Child	27	28
Intimidation	5	5
Involuntary Manslaughter	5	5
Jumping Bail Bond	6	6
Kidnapping	1	2
Leaving Scene of an Accident	1	1
Looting	5	7
Manufacturing Cannabis	2	2
Murder	20	24
Attempt Murder	97	106
Obstructing Justice	2	2
Perjury	1	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	10	10
Possession of Cannabis	98	102
Possession of Cannabis with Intent to Deliver	3	4
Possession of Controlled Substance	364	382
Possession of Counterfeited Certificate of Title	1	1
Possession of Explosives	1	1
Possession of Instrument Adapted for use of Controlled Substance	1	1
Possession of Stolen Auto	140	166
Possession of Substance Represented as Controlled Substance	1	1

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS TWO THRU SIX

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INFORMATION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981 (Continued)

Charged Offenses	Number of	
	Informations	Defendants
Rape	20	20
Attempt Rape	5	5
Reckless Homicide	7	7
Retail Theft	106	124
Robbery	86	107
Attempt Robbery	10	11
Theft	535	602
Theft by Deception	14	15
Theft of Labor Services	3	3
Unlawful Possession of Hypodermic Syringe	1	1
Unlawful Restraint	14	14
Unlawful Sale of Motor Vehicle	1	1
Unlawful Use of Credit Card	22	27
Unlawful Use of Explosives	1	1
Unlawful Use of Weapons	38	44
Voluntary Manslaughter	3	3
TOTAL	3,219	3,612

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS TWO THRU SIX
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS* CHARGED BY INDICTMENT** AND INFORMATION

		Not Convicted									Convicted					
		Reduced or Dismissed					Tried But Not Convicted									
District	Defendants Disposed Of By	S.O.L.(b)/Judgement Or Warrant Issued For Failure to Appear	Nolle Prosequi	Reduced to Misdemeanor	*** Other Discharge	Total	Acquitted By Court (a)	Acquitted By Jury	Total	Total Not Convicted	Plea of Guilty	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	Found Unfit To Stand Trial or Adjudged to be Sexually Dangerous	Total Defendants
District Two	Indictment	19 / 61	2	4	1	87	1	0	1	88	76	7	6	89	1	178
	Information	64 / 43	8	36	6	157	38	3	41	198	538	36	6	580	7	785
District Three	Indictment	12 / 34	28	3	5	82	6	1	7	89	150	15	8	173	2	264
	Information	17 / 70	93	10	10	200	39	2	41	241	597	29	5	631	4	876
District Four	Indictment	19 / 48	21	15	2	105	11	3	14	119	176	19	6	201	0	320
	Information	23 / 22	36	50	2	133	17	2	19	152	559	36	14	609	3	764
District Five	Indictment	3 / 28	3	0	0	34	0	X	0	34	24	0	X	24	1	59
	Information	5 / 5	15	9	1	35	13	0	13	48	464	9	7	480	0	528
District Six	Indictment	9 / 35	21	2	1	68	17	2	19	87	199	24	12	235	0	322
	Information	6 / 15	53	7	14	95	38	6	44	139	780	49	10	839	3	981
TOTAL	Indictment	62 / 206	75	24	9	376	35	6	41	417	625	65	32	722	4	1,143
	Information	115 / 155	205	112	33	620	145	13	158	778	2,938	159	42	3,139	17	3,934
GRAND TOTAL		177 / 361	280	136	42	996	180	19	199	1,195	3,563	224	74	3,861	21	5,077

---

*Not necessarily different defendants.

**Does include all defendant dispositions entered on Indictments transferred, heard, and disposed of in the suburban courts.

***Includes defendants who have had their cases dismissed, those who have died during the trial process, those placed under supervision for treatment of drug addiction, etc.,.

(a) Includes 11 defendants who were found not guilty by reason of insanity.

(b) S.O.L. — Stricken Off with Leave to Reinstate.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS TWO THRU SIX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

TYPES OF SENTENCES* IMPOSED

		Sentences															
				Local Imprisonment				Probation				Conditional Discharge					
District	Defendants Disposed Of By	Death	State** Imprisonment	Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	*** Other	Unfit To Be Sentenced	Total
District Two	Indictment	0	47	0	0	0	0	18	15	6	39	3	0	3	0	0	89
	Information	0	169	0	0	0	0	270	85	45	400	10	1	11	0	0	580
District Three	Indictment	0	76	0	0	0	0	38	23	28	89	4	4	8	0	0	173
	Information	0	156	0	2	0	2	130	86	221	437	13	23	36	0	0	631
District Four	Indictment	0	98	0	2	0	2	64	22	12	98	2	1	3	0	0	201
	Information	0	224	0	2	0	2	259	98	20	377	6	0	6	0	0	609
District Five	Indictment	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	2	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	24
	Information	0	145	0	1	0	1	96	101	135	332	1	1	2	0	0	480
District Six	Indictment	0	151	0	0	0	0	42	33	6	81	2	1	3	0	0	235
	Information	0	270	0	3	0	3	278	271	10	559	6	1	7	0	0	839
TOTAL	Indictment	0	381	0	2	0	2	171	95	56	322	11	6	17	0	0	722
	Information	0	964	0	8	0	8	1,033	641	431	2,105	36	26	62	0	0	3,139
GRAND TOTAL		0	1,345	0	10	0	10	1,204	736	487	2,427	47	32	79	0	0	3,861

*Does include all sentences imposed on defendants whose cases were commenced by Indictment, then transferred, heard, and disposed of in the suburban courts.

**Includes a sentence of state imprisonment and fine.

***Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.,.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS TWO THRU SIX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

GUILTY PLEAS ACCEPTED AT PRELIMINARY HEARINGS (INFORMATIONS)* BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

Type of Felony	Sentences												
	State Imprisonment	Local Imprisonment				Probation				Conditional Discharge			Total
		Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	
Class X	4												4
Class One	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	4	17	0	0	0	17
Class Two	43	0	0	0	0	111	112	12	235	3	0	3	281
Class Three	82	0	0	0	0	265	170	131	566	7	1	8	656
Class Four	9	0	0	0	0	16	17	1	34	2	0	2	45
Total Pleas	138	0	0	0	0	398	306	148	852	12	1	13	1,003

*Guilty pleas not accepted at the preliminary hearing stage in the 3rd and 4th Municipal Districts.

**Not necessarily different defendants.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS TWO THRU SIX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

GUILTY PLEAS (INDICTMENTS* & INFORMATIONS) ACCEPTED BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

	Sentences															
			Local Imprisonment				Probation				Conditional Discharge					
Type of Felony	Death	State (a) Imprisonment	Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	*** Other	Unfit To Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	7												0	0	7
Class X		161												0	0	161
Class One		9	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	16	3	0	3	0	0	28
Class Two		385	0	0	0	0	217	120	43	380	7	3	10	0	0	775
Class Three		350	0	9	0	9	409	226	258	893	11	21	32	0	0	1,284
Class Four		109	0	0	0	0	122	37	23	182	8	6	14	0	0	305
Total Pleas	0	1,021	0	9	0	9	755	392	324	1,471	29	30	59	0	0	2,560

*Does include all sentences imposed on defendants whose cases were commenced by Indictment, then transferred, heard, and disposed of in the suburban courts.

**Not necessarily different defendants.

***Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.,.

(a) Includes a sentence of state imprisonment and fine.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS TWO THRU SIX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

CONVICTIONS BY COURT (INDICTMENTS* & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

Type of Felony	Sentences															
			Local Imprisonment				Probation				Conditional Discharge					
	Death	State (a) Imprisonment	Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	*** Other	Unfit To Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	3												0	0	3
Class X		50												0	0	50
Class One		6	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
Class Two		26	0	0	0	0	12	17	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	57
Class Three		28	0	0	0	0	31	15	12	58	3	1	4	0	0	90
Class Four		4	0	1	0	1	5	3	1	9	1	0	1	0	0	15
Total Bench Trials	0	117	0	1	0	1	50	36	15	101	4	1	5	0	0	224

*Does include all sentences imposed on defendants whose cases were commenced by Indictment, then transferred, heard, and disposed of in the suburban courts.

**Not necessarily different defendants.

***Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.,.

(a) Includes a sentence of state imprisonment and fine.

FELONY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS TWO THRU SIX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

CONVICTIONS BY JURY (INDICTMENTS* & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

Type of Felony	Sentences															
			Local Imprisonment				Probation				Conditional Discharge					
	Death	State (a) Imprisonment	Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	*** Other	Unfit To Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	11												0	0	11
Class X		43												0	0	43
Class One		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Class Two		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Class Three		4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	9
Class Four		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jury Trials	0	69	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	74

*Does include all sentences imposed on defendants whose cases were commenced by Indictment, then transferred, heard, and disposed of in the suburban courts.

**Not necessarily different defendants.

***Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.,.

(a) Includes a sentence of state imprisonment and fine.

MISDEMEANOR & ORDINANCE VIOLATION

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

COMPARISON OF NEW CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS FILED WITH NEW CHARGES FILED

District	Complaint (Long Form) Numbers Issued (Cases Filed)	New Charges Filed			Ratio of New Charges To New "Cases"
		Felony (Preliminary Hearing)	Misdemeanor & Ordinance Violations	Total	
District One	274,127	36,320	388,026	424,346	1.5
District Two	5,436	2,974	7,376	10,350	1.9
District Three	8,878	3,830	15,299	19,129	2.2
District Four	8,467	2,660	11,325	13,985	1.7
District Five	8,423	2,810	13,238	16,048	1.9
District Six	12,697	3,213	21,148	24,361	1.9
TOTAL	318,028	51,807	456,412	508,219	1.6

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF MISDEMEANORS AND ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS*

	Method of Termination or Disposition																	
	Not Convicted										Convicted							
District	Bond Forfeiture With or Without Warrant	Dismissed For Want of Prosecution	Nolle Prosequi	Non-Suit	Stricken Off With Leave to Reinstate	Leave To File Denied	Other Dismissal	Discharge/ Speedy Trial Statute	Found Not Guilty	Total	Imprisonment/ Periodic Imprisonment		Probation	Conditional Discharge	Super-vision	Fine Only And Ordered To Pay	Total	Totals
											State	Local						
District One	46,010	9,292	3,146	56,234	61,444	119,235	960	9	4,763	301,093	37	8,922	4,779	1,819	14,811	10,525	40,893	341,986
District Two	667	5	21	97	2,396	2	21	0	400	3,609	6	187	292	116	1,580	1,580	3,761	7,370
District Three	689	65	149	135	2,657	5	133	0	441	4,274	2	286	466	133	2,784	6,903	10,574	14,848
District Four	896	90	106	370	3,770	16	26	0	755	6,029	9	284	324	193	1,947	1,710	4,467	10,496
District Five	1,016	32	160	260	3,026	30	24	0	639	5,187	17	283	664	87	2,605	2,526	6,182	11,369
District Six	1,173	72	82	502	5,547	13	109	0	671	8,169	2	491	899	186	5,847	2,127	9,552	17,721
TOTAL	50,451	9,556	3,664	57,598	78,840	119,301	1,273	9	7,669	328,361	73	10,453	7,424	2,534	29,574	25,371	75,429	403,790

*Indicates the disposition of misdemeanor and ordinance violation charges and not cases.

TRAFFIC

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF TRAFFIC AND CONSERVATION VIOLATION CASES*

		Method of Termination or Disposition													
		Not Convicted							Convicted						
											Fine Only And Order To Pay				
District		Dismissed For Want of Prosecution	Nolle Prosequi	Non-Suit	Stricken Off With Leave to Reinstate	Leave To File Denied	Found Not Guilty	Total	Local Imprisonment/ Periodic Imprisonment	Probation And Conditional Discharge	Pre-Paid	Paid In Court	Suspended	Total	Totals
District One***	Personal Service	26,123	5,168	29,491	32,328	641	562,406	656,157	1,720	894	117,949	54,426	18,986	193,975	850,132
	Hang-On	2,598	0	304,439	63,333	0	56,862	427,232	0	0	1,121,729	6,806	0	1,128,535	1,555,767
District Two (b)	Personal Service	83	1,238	3,162	26,107	218	19,614	50,422	107	98	19,519	50,620	2,694	73,038	123,460
	Hang-On	19	2	5,579	12,878	4	1,836	20,318	0	0	3,218	2,364	63	5,645	25,963
Sub-Total (a)		102	1,240	8,741	38,985	222	21,450	70,740	107	98	22,737	52,984	2,757	78,683	149,423
District Three	Personal Service	1,146	431	2,922	29,082	579	18,721	52,881	195	168	38,154	75,205	3,784	117,506	170,387
	Hang-On	38	65	3,657	4,854	40	1,914	10,568	2	0	3,908	1,875	0	5,785	16,353
Sub-Total (a)		1,184	496	6,579	33,936	619	20,635	63,449	197	168	42,062	77,080	3,784	123,291	186,740
District Four (c)	Personal Service	969	79	3,409	28,115	455	13,787	46,814	121	56	11,689	38,330	2,922	53,118	99,932
	Hang-On	76	0	33,331	506	1	552	34,466	5	0	8,460	4,657	15	13,137	47,603
Sub-Total (a)		1,045	79	36,740	28,621	456	14,339	81,280	126	56	20,149	42,987	2,937	66,255	147,535
District Five	Personal Service	357	151	2,800	27,601	701	20,041	51,651	178	150	18,215	57,966	3,069	79,578	131,229
	Hang-On	14	1	11,220	2,711	211	1,533	15,690	1	0	3,172	2,322	7	5,502	21,192
Sub-Total (a)		371	152	14,020	30,312	912	21,574	67,341	179	150	21,387	60,288	3,076	85,080	152,421
District Six	Personal Service	134	47	18,359	16,441	587	21,716	57,284	417	63	23,582	47,245	2,790	74,097	131,381
	Hang-On	2	0	8,951	2,894	5	986	12,838	4	0	3,401	3,079	5	6,489	19,327
Sub-Total (a)		136	47	27,310	19,335	592	22,702	70,122	421	63	26,983	50,324	2,795	80,586	150,708
TOTAL		31,559	7,182	427,320	246,850	3,442	719,968	1,436,321	2,750	1,429	1,372,996	344,895	34,335	1,756,405	3,192,726

*Does not identify the "placement on supervision" as a final order.

**Includes viewing a "movie" on traffic safety as a not guilty finding.

***Includes the work of 77 Downstate judges assigned to the 1st Municipal District during 1981.

(a) Indicates the separation of personal service and hang-on violations in Districts Two thru Six is done by estimation. Efforts are being made to verify these figures.

(b) Includes the work of 4 Downstate judges assigned to the 2nd Municipal District during 1981.

(c) Includes the work of 3 Downstate judges assigned to the 4th Municipal District during 1981.

NOTE: "PERSONAL SERVICE" REFERS TO ALL MOVING VIOLATIONS.
"HANG-ON" REFERS TO ALL PARKING VIOLATIONS.

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION OF 1970

ARTICLE VI—THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. Courts

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

Section 2. Judicial Districts

The State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges. The First Judicial District consists of Cook County. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

Section 3. Supreme Court—Organization

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges. Three shall be selected from the First Judicial District and one from each of the other Judicial Districts. Four Judges constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. Supreme Court Judges shall select a Chief Justice from their number to serve for a term of three years.

Section 4. Supreme Court—Jurisdiction

(a) The Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review.

(b) Appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death shall be directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for direct appeal in other cases.

(c) Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases.

Section 5. Appellate Court—Organization

The number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each Judicial District shall be provided by law. The Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of Appellate divisions in each Judicial District. Each Appellate division shall have at least three judges. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court. A majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision. There shall be at least one division in each Judicial District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Section 6. Appellate Court—Jurisdiction

Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court are a matter of right to the Appellate Court in the Judicial District in which the Circuit Court is located except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court and except that after a trial on the merits in a criminal case, there shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of Circuit Courts. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. The Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as provided by law.

Section 7. Judicial Circuits

(a) The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits consisting of one or more counties. The First Judicial District shall constitute a Judicial Circuit. The Judicial Circuits within the other Judicial Districts shall be as provided by law. Circuits composed of more than one county shall be compact and of contiguous counties. The General Assembly by law may provide for the division of a circuit for the purpose of selection of Circuit Judges and for the selection of Circuit Judges from the circuit at large.

(b) Each Judicial Circuit shall have one Circuit Court with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law. Unless otherwise provided by law, there shall be at least one Circuit Judge from each county. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, Cook County, Chicago, and the area outside of Chicago shall be separate units for the selection of Circuit Judges, with at least twelve chosen at large from the area outside Chicago and at least thirty-six chosen at large from Chicago.

(c) Circuit Judges in each circuit shall select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court.

Section 8. Associate Judges

Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from, and reside, outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges.

Section 9. Circuit Courts—Jurisdiction

Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters except when the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. Circuit Courts shall have such power to review administrative action as provided by law.

Section 10. Terms Of Office

The terms of office of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges shall be ten years; of Circuit Judges, six years; and of Associate Judges, four years.

Section 11. Eligibility For Office

No person shall be eligible to be a Judge or Associate Judge unless he is a United States citizen, a licensed attorney-at-law of this State, and a resident of the unit which selects him. No change in the boundaries of a unit shall affect the tenure in office of a Judge or Associate Judge incumbent at the time of such change.

Section 12. Election And Retention

(a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions.

(b) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office.

(c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment.

(d) Not less than six months before the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office, a Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days before the election, shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. The names of Judges seeking retention shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether each Judge shall be retained in office for another term. The retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial District, for Supreme and Appellate Judges, and in the circuit for Circuit Judges. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect the Judge to the office for a term commencing on the first Monday in December following his election.

(e) A law reducing the number of Appellate or Circuit Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of the Judges affected to seek retention in office. A reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit.

Section 13. Prohibited Activities

(a) The Supreme Court shall adopt rules of conduct for Judges and Associate Judges.

(b) Judges and Associate Judges shall devote full time to judicial duties. They shall not practice law, hold a position of profit, hold office under the United States or this State or unit of local government or school district or in a political party. Service in the State militia or armed forces of the United States for periods of time permitted by rule of the Supreme Court shall not disqualify a person from serving as a Judge or Associate Judge.

Section 14. Judicial Salaries And Expenses—Fee Officers Eliminated

Judges shall receive salaries provided by law which shall not be diminished to take effect during their terms of office. All salaries and such expenses as may be provided by law shall be paid by the State, except that Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges shall receive such additional compensation from counties within their district or circuit as may be provided by law. There shall be no fee officers in the judicial system.

Section 15. Retirement — Discipline

(a) The General Assembly may provide by law for the retirement of Judges and Associate Judges at a prescribed age. Any retired Judge or Associate Judge, with his consent, may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service for which he shall receive the applicable compensation in lieu of retirement benefits. A retired Associate Judge may be assigned only as an Associate Judge.

(b) A Judicial Inquiry Board is created. The Supreme Court shall select two Circuit Judges as members and the Governor shall appoint four persons who are not lawyers and three lawyers as members of the Board. No more than two of the lawyers and two of the non-lawyers appointed by the Governor shall be members of the same political party. The terms of Board members shall be four years. A vacancy on the Board shall be filled for a full term in the manner the original appointment was made. No member may serve on the Board more than eight years.

(c) The Board shall be convened permanently, with authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning a Judge or Associate Judge, and file complaints with the Courts Commission. The Board shall not file a complaint unless five members believe that a reasonable basis exists (1) to charge the Judge or Associate Judge with willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to charge that the Judge or Associate Judge is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties. All proceedings of the Board shall be confidential except the filing of a complaint with the Courts Commission. The Board shall prosecute the complaint.

(d) The Board shall adopt rules governing its procedures. It shall have subpoena power and authority to appoint and direct its staff. Members of the Board who are not Judges shall receive per diem compensation and necessary expenses; members who are Judges shall receive necessary expenses only. The General Assembly by law shall appropriate funds for the operation of the Board.

(e) A Courts Commission is created consisting of one Supreme Court Judge selected by that Court, who shall be its chairman, two Appellate Court Judges selected by that Court, and two Circuit Judges selected by the Supreme Court. The Commission shall be convened permanently to hear complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board. The Commission shall have authority after notice and public hearing (1) to remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to suspend, with or without pay, or retire a Judge or Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties.

(f) The concurrence of three members of the Commission shall be necessary for a decision. The decision of the Commission shall be final.

(g) The Commission shall adopt rules governing its procedures and shall have power to issue subpoenas. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the expenses of the Commission.

Section 16. Administration

General administrative and supervisory authority over all courts is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his duties. The Supreme Court may assign a Judge temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to serve temporarily as an Associate Judge on any Circuit Court. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals.

Section 17. Judicial Conference

The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31.

Section 18. Clerks Of Courts

(a) The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District.

(b) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election, or for the appointment by Circuit Judges, of clerks and other non-judicial officers of the Circuit Courts and for their terms of office and removal for cause.

(c) The salaries of clerks and other non–judicial officers shall be as provided by law.

Section 19. State's Attorneys — Selection, Salary

A State's Attorney shall be elected in each county in 1972 and every fourth year thereafter for a four year term. One State's Attorney may be elected to serve two or more counties if the governing boards of such counties so provide and a majority of the electors of each county voting on the issue approve. A person shall not be eligible for the office of State's Attorney unless he is a United States citizen and a licensed attorney-at-law of this State. His salary shall be provided by law.

APPENDIX B

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

Historical Development

The predecessor of the present Administrative Office of the Illinois courts was a statutory creature into which the General Assembly breathed life in 1959. The entity was known as the Court Administrator's Office, and it so existed until 1964. The office in those past years was chiefly concerned with studying caseloads to determine the needs of particular courts for assistance and to provide a statistical background for further studies.

The 1964 Judicial Article directed that the "Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his administative duties." That provision was retained, virtually intact, by Section 16, Article VI of the 1970 Constitution. Thus, the fledgling administrator's office of 1959 was continued and conferred with constitutional dignity in 1964 and 1970. Two Illinois constitutional commentors, Messrs. Braden and Cohn, in analyzing this section have stated that "only five (states) have a constitutional office similar to the administrative director provided by Illinois. . .", and the authors noted that the constitutional grant of administrative power to the Supreme Court as exercised by the Chief Justice through the Administrative Director is an excellent "mechanism for a coordinated and efficient administration of the judicial system." Braden and Cohn, *The Illinois Constitution: An Annotated and Comparative Analysis,* on page 335.

During the years that it has been in existence, the Administrative Office has matured from infancy to adulthood, and correspondingly it has taken on and has been assigned, by the Supreme Court, greater duties and responsibilities. The growth of the office has been carefully nurtured by a succession of highly qualified and distinguished lawyers: Henry P. Chandler, former administrator of the federal court system; Albert J. Harno, former dean of the University of Illinois College of Law; Hon. John C. Fitzgerald, a retired Circuit Judge and former dean of the School of Law of Loyola University, Chicago; John W. Freels, former general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad. The present Director is Roy O. Gulley, former Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit.

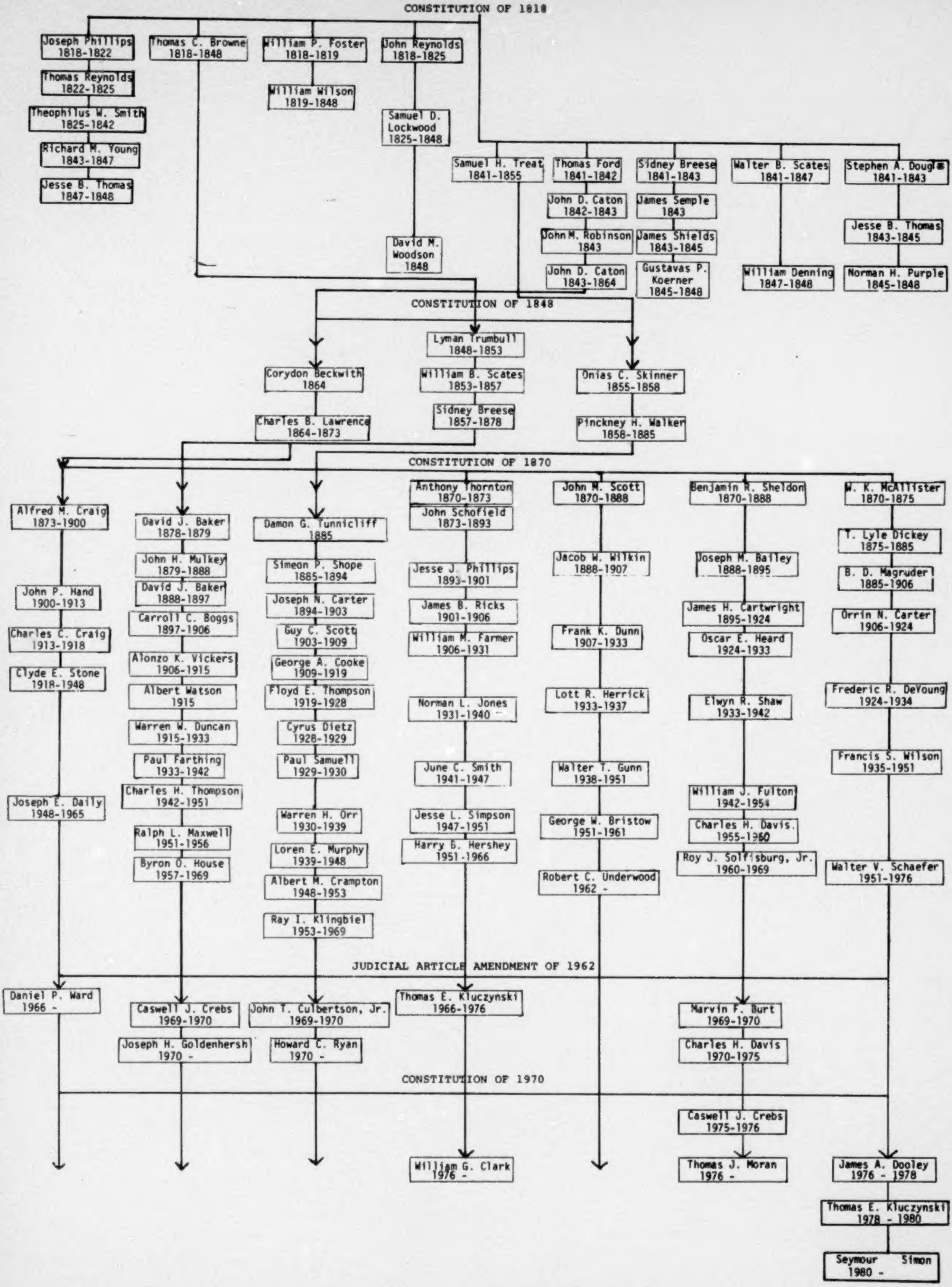
Today, the Administrative Office has more than 30 employees who serve the Supreme Court and supervise the activities of all the courts in the State and court-related personnel. In addition to the Director, the office employs six persons (four of whom are lawyers) on a managerial or supervisory level, with the balance of employees serving in various supporting capacities.

APPENDIX C

JUDICIAL SALARY STRUCTURE

Supreme Court Justices—$58,000
Appellate Court Judges—$53,000
Circuit Court Judges—$50,500
Associate Judges—$45,000

JUDGES OF THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT


CONSTITUTION OF 1818
Joseph Phillips 1818-1822
Thomas Reynolds 1822-1825
Theophilus W. Smith 1825-1842
Richard M. Young 1843-1847
Jesse B. Thomas 1847-1848
Thomas C. Browne 1818-1848
William P. Foster 1818-1819
William Wilson 1819-1848
John Reynolds 1818-1825
Samuel D. Lockwood 1825-1848
David M. Woodson 1848
Samuel H. Treat 1841-1855
Thomas Ford 1841-1842
John D. Caton 1842-1843
John M. Robinson 1843
John D. Caton 1843-1864
Sidney Breese 1841-1843
James Semple 1843
James Shields 1843-1845
Gustavas P. Koerner 1845-1848
Walter B. Scates 1841-1847
William Denning 1847-1848
Stephen A. Douglas 1841-1843
Jesse B. Thomas 1843-1845
Norman H. Purple 1845-1848
CONSTITUTION OF 1848
Corydon Beckwith 1864
Charles B. Lawrence 1864-1873
Lyman Trumbull 1848-1853
William B. Scates 1853-1857
Sidney Breese 1857-1878
Onias C. Skinner 1855-1858
Pinckney H. Walker 1858-1885
CONSTITUTION OF 1870
Alfred M. Craig 1873-1900
John P. Hand 1900-1913
Charles C. Craig 1913-1918
Clyde E. Stone 1918-1948
Joseph E. Daily 1948-1965
David J. Baker 1878-1879
John H. Mulkey 1879-1888
David J. Baker 1888-1897
Carroll C. Boggs 1897-1906
Alonzo K. Vickers 1906-1915
Albert Watson 1915
Warren W. Duncan 1915-1933
Paul Farthing 1933-1942
Charles H. Thompson 1942-1951
Ralph L. Maxwell 1951-1956
Byron O. House 1957-1969
Damon G. Tunnicliff 1885
Simeon P. Shope 1885-1894
Joseph N. Carter 1894-1903
Guy C. Scott 1903-1909
George A. Cooke 1909-1919
Floyd E. Thompson 1919-1928
Cyrus Dietz 1928-1929
Paul Samuell 1929-1930
Warren H. Orr 1930-1939
Loren E. Murphy 1939-1948
Albert M. Crampton 1948-1953
Ray I. Klingbiel 1953-1969
Anthony Thornton 1870-1873
John Schofield 1873-1893
Jesse J. Phillips 1893-1901
James B. Ricks 1901-1906
William M. Farmer 1906-1931
Norman L. Jones 1931-1940
June C. Smith 1941-1947
Jesse L. Simpson 1947-1951
Harry B. Hershey 1951-1966
John M. Scott 1870-1888
Jacob W. Wilkin 1888-1907
Frank K. Dunn 1907-1933
Lott R. Herrick 1933-1937
Walter T. Gunn 1938-1951
George W. Bristow 1951-1961
Robert C. Underwood 1962 -
Benjamin R. Sheldon 1870-1888
Joseph M. Bailey 1888-1895
James H. Cartwright 1895-1924
Oscar E. Heard 1924-1933
Elwyn R. Shaw 1933-1942
William J. Fulton 1942-1954
Charles H. Davis 1955-1960
Roy J. Solfisburg, Jr. 1960-1969
W. K. McAllister 1870-1875
T. Lyle Dickey 1875-1885
B. D. Magruder 1885-1906
Orrin N. Carter 1906-1924
Frederic R. DeYoung 1924-1934
Francis S. Wilson 1935-1951
Walter V. Schaefer 1951-1976
JUDICIAL ARTICLE AMENDMENT OF 1962
Daniel P. Ward 1966 -
Caswell J. Crebs 1969-1970
Joseph H. Goldenhersh 1970 -
John T. Culbertson, Jr. 1969-1970
Howard C. Ryan 1970 -
Thomas E. Kluczynski 1966-1976
Marvin F. Burt 1969-1970
Charles H. Davis 1970-1975
CONSTITUTION OF 1970
Caswell J. Crebs 1975-1976
William G. Clark 1976 -
Thomas J. Moran 1976 -
James A. Dooley 1976 - 1978
Thomas E. Kluczynski 1978 - 1980
Seymour Simon 1980 -